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BIOGRAPHICAL

Clarence M. Hathaway.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

HATHAWAY, Clarence Manton,

Prominent Business Man.

Hatheway-Hathaway Arms—Sable, a buglehorn garnished, argent.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis.

The patronymic, Hathaway, probably of Norman derivation, has been variously spelled as Hodeway, Hateway, Hauteway, Hautaway, Hatheway, and Hathaway, the latter of which is in general usage to-day. The family was long a large and important one in England, branches settling throughout England proper and in the border counties of Wales. The arms herein given is the general heraldic design for the family, the crest differing slightly when applied to the various county branches. Scions of the English branches early made their appearance in the New World, several of the male members immigrating to America in the early part of the seventeenth century.

(I) Nicholas Hathaway, the progenitor of the Colonial branch herein considered, settled first at Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for some time. He then joined a company of men from the older and more or less established towns and migrated to Taunton, where they became the first settlers. Land was granted to him prior to this at Mount Woollystone (February, 1639). His removal to Taunton occurred in the year 1640, and he subsequently became an extensive landowner. At one time, during the 1630's, he is given as a resident of Monaticott. From the fact that he had been a resident of three settlements before 1640, it is safe to assume that his advent into this country must have occurred about the year 1630. He was married, and had issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Joseph (probably), of Taunton. 3. Jacob (probably), of Taunton.

(II) John Hathaway, probably the eldest son of Nicholas Hathaway, was born in 1629. He removed to Taunton with his father. In 1657 he was one of those who took the oath of fidelity. In 1658 he and two other settlers purchased four hunderd acres of "meadow and upland" in that section of Taunton that was later incorporated as the town of Berkley. In 1659 a division of land was made, and John Hathaway received acreage in proportion to the seven members of his family. In 1670 he was made a freeman. In 1671 he purchased the eighteenth lot of the Freetown lands and established his eldest son thereon. In 1676 he was chosen to the then highly important office of constable. In 1680 he was elected deputy and served for five successive terms. In 1681 he became a selectman of the town. In 1690 he was again chosen constable and reorganized the military units, in one of which he served as ensign. In 1691 he was elected deputy to the General Court at Plymouth. In 1695, in company with other prominent citizens, he established a "bloomery," or forge, at Stony Brook, which later became the Leonard Iron Works, of Norton. He served as a representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1696 and 1697. His residence was in that section of Berkley known as "The Farms." John Hathaway was married (first) to Martha ———, and (second) to Ruth ———. Both John and Ruth Hathaway died in

the year 1705. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Abraham, born in 1652, died in 1725; married Rebecca Wilbore. 3. Isaac, born in 1655, died in 1722; married Mary Pitts. 4. Ephraim, born in 1661, died in 1718. 5. Abigail. 6. Rebecca, married Jared Talbot, they being the first couple to be married in the town of Dighton.

(III) John Hathaway, eldest son of John and Martha Hathaway, was born in 1650. He settled in Freetown upon lands which his father had purchased in 1671. He became one of the foremost citizens, and died there in 1730. He was married to Hannah Burt, a daughter of James Burt, and they were the parents of one son: Isaac, of whom further.

(IV) Isaac Hathaway, son of John and Hannah (Burt) Hathaway, and representative of the fourth American generation, was born at Freetown, and settled in Berkley, Massachusetts, where he inherited a part of the homestead and the iron forge from his father (the first forge in town). He also owned a mill, and became one of the most progressive citizens. He was married, on February 22, 1711, to Sarah Makepeace, and they were the parents of the following offspring: 1. Sarah, born November 14, 1712. 2. Anna, born December 7, 1714. 3. Rebecca, born March 1, 1716. 4. Abijah, born March 21, 1719. 5. Thomas, of whom further. 6. Nicholas, born April 1, 1723. 7. Peleg.

(V) Thomas Hathaway, a member of the fifth American generation, and fifth child of Isaac and Sarah (Makepeace) Hathaway, was born in Freetown, on March 23, 1721. He was married (first) to Jerusha Hathaway; and (second) to Abigail Babbitt. Issue by first marriage: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Thomas, baptized October 16, 1759. By second marriage: 3. Abner. 4. Abbey, twin of Abner.

(VI) Samuel Hathaway, eldest son of Thomas and Jerusha (Hathaway) Hathaway, was baptized on October 16, 1759, and was married to Mary Evans, of Freetown. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Evans, born March 7, 1783. 3. Hannah, born April 26, 1785. 4. Jerusha, born March 17, 1787. 5. Thomas, born January 18, 1789. 6. Peleg, born August 2, 1791. 7. Isaac, born August 21, 1794. 8. Rosamond, born August 15, 1796, died unmarried. 9. Lucy, who married Eben Delano, of Fairhaven. 10. Polly. 11. Sally, died unmarried.

(VII) Samuel Hathaway, eldest of the eleven children of Samuel and Mary (Evans) Hathaway, was born on August 31, 1781. He was married to Hannah Cook, who was born on March 6, 1773. To them were born the following children: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Evans, who died at sea on June 10, 1842, aged twenty-five years. 3. Hannah, who married Alanson Sweet, and lived in Cumberland, Rhode Island. 4. Mary, who died unmarried, on February 5, 1842, aged thirty-two years.

(VIII) Samuel Hathaway, eldest of the four children of Samuel and Hannah (Cook) Hathaway, was born on October 31, 1807, at Freetown, Massachusetts. In 1817, when Samuel was but ten years of age, his father died, and the mother and four little children removed to Fall River, Massachusetts. Samuel Hathaway, being the eldest child, was forced to assist his mother in the support of the family, and hence his educational advantages were meagre. He was variously employed up until 1824, at which time he began working at Robeson's Print Works. In a short time he learned the art of color mixing, and was made overseer of this department. After a few years he was promoted to manager, which position he held until

the business changed hands upon the retirement of Andrew Robeson, the owner. Mr. Hathaway then followed agricultural pursuits, which he followed for the remainder of his life on a farm near Fall River. Volume 2, of "Southeastern Massachusetts," has the following to say of his noble life and labors:

Mr. Hathaway developed into one of the foremost citizens of his day in Fall River. Possessing a rugged, independent character, he was always bold in his denunciation of what he considered shams and frauds and earnest in the defense of what he thought was just and true. He was largely interested in the manufacturing interests of Fall River, having been a prime mover in organizing the Robeson Mills, and an active participant in the founding of the Stafford and Davol Mills. He was a director of them all and also of the Watuppa and Granite Mills from their organization until the time of his death, and was president of the Robeson Mills. He was also a director of the Manufacturers' Gas Company. He was active in the organization of the Citizens' Savings Bank of Fall River in 1851, and from the start until his death was a member of the bank's board of investment. He assisted in organizing, in 1854, the Pocasset Bank, of which from the start on through his life he was a director, and its president during the last decade or more of his life. As a banker he was noted for his sound judgment, strict integrity, and faithful performance of all the trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Hathaway had little or no taste for politics and political preferment, yet he ever had a great interest in the public welfare and performed his duty in citizenship in the way of earnest support of correct principles and the putting of the most suitable men into office. He was for one year a member of the board of aldermen, but declined a reëlection at the expiration of his term of office. He was asked a number of times to become a candidate for the office of mayor, but as often declined. Perhaps no one in Fall River of his day enjoyed the confidence of the people of the city to a greater extent than Mr. Hathaway. His judgment was valued by his associates in the many official relations he sustained. He was an earnest friend of temperance and active in every effort for the moral welfare of the city. He was a friend to the widow and the orphan. His life was well lived, and the memory of its uprightness and of his good deeds has lived after him.

Samuel Hathaway was married, on March 2, 1832, to Abby Warren, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on August 10, 1811, a daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Borden) Warren. Samuel Hathaway died at his home in Fall River on April 4, 1873, aged sixty-six years, his wife, Abby (Warren) Hathaway, dying previously, on February 10, 1869. To them were born the following children: 1. Abbie, born October 7, 1833, died October 20, 1895; married Eleazer Waldron, of Fall River. 2. Edward E., born October 14, 1836, died May 9, 1911; married Ella B. Coggeshall. 3. Marion A., born May 31, 1841; married Henry Frye, of Providence Rhode Island. 4. Samuel West, born August 3, 1843; married Sarah D. Eddy. 5. Clarence Manton, of whom further. They had five other children, whose deaths preceded those of their parents.

(IX) Clarence Manton Hathaway, a representative of the ninth generation of the ancient English family of Hathaway in the United States, and son of Samuel and Abby (Warren) Hathaway, was born at Tiverton, now the southern part of Fall River, Massachusetts, on April 18, 1855. Like his ancestors before him, he exhibited in the world of business a rare prevision that reacted to the growth and progress of whatever field of endeavor his interests centered. His private life was characterized, as was his business life, by extreme probity, honor, and honesty. Of him it was once written: "His standing among his business associates, for both ability and unquestionable uprightness of character, is of the highest." From both his paternal and maternal ancestors, Mr. Hathaway was descended from noble English forebears, who became prominent New England colonists.

Clarence Manton Hathaway's preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Fall River, Massachusetts,

following which he entered the Fall River High School and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1875. Following his scholastic work, he at once sought employment, and his first business position was in the capacity of clerk in the Fall River Print Works. Later, he went to the Robeson Mills, as bookkeeper, under the treasurer, Linden Cook. His father, Samuel Hathaway, was president at this time, and Louis Robeson succeeded Mr. Cook as treasurer, but after a short incumbency he retired and was succeeded by Clarence M. Hathaway. Mr. Hathaway continued in this important office until the concern was merged with a corporation and Charles B. Luther became treasurer.

About this time the cotton manufacturing corporation in Fall River formed a syndicate, appointed a selling committee, and chose Mr. Hathaway as bookkeeper for the organization. In 1901, when the Cotton Manufacturing Organization was organized to succeed the old Manufacturers' Board of Trade, Mr. Hathaway was unanimously chosen secretary, in which position he ably continued until 1916, when he resigned and retired from an active business life. Mr. Hathaway was always a worker, and his indefatigable energy and strict attention to business were characteristic of his honest, rugged, unswerving temperament. His time was given freely and only to matters of business, and he found no time to participate in the debatable honors and prestige of politics. He was for years a leader in the social life of Fall River, but withal a home-loving man. He was a lover of *belles lettres*, and of art in all its many ramifications, his love and impeccable judgment of fine paintings taking a secondary place only to music. His religious affiliation was given to the Unitarian Church, of which he was a sincere member.

Clarence Manton Hathaway was married, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on November 12, 1889, to Alice R. Taber, a daughter of Captain Jacob and Hannah (Blackner) Taber, of New Bedford. No children were born to this union. Mrs. Alice R. (Taber) Hathaway survives her husband, whose death occurred at his home on Highland Avenue, Fall River, Massachusetts, on November 28, 1921, during his sixty-sixth year.

The passing of Clarence Manton Hathaway lost to the city of Fall River in particular, and to the Commonwealth in general, an upright, sincere, and loyal citizen. His life's record is free from blot or stain, and his influence for good was of great scope and prepotency. And of him it can be said, in the words of the poet, he has gone to join the "Choir invisible of those immortal dead who live again in lives made better by their presence."

References—Burke's "General Armory"; Matthew's "American Armory"; Bardsley's "English and Welsh Surnames"; Beer's "History of Southeastern Massachusetts" (Vols. 1, 2, 3); family data.

THOMPSON, Frederick William,

Financier, Organizer, Leader.

The life of Frederick William Thompson, though of comparatively short duration, was wisely, fully, and nobly lived; and to such a marked degree that it cannot fail to leave a very definite and enduring impress on the lives of the many who came into contact with him. The lives of the people, influenced as they are by outstanding and dominant personalities, form, collectively, the history of a country, and for this reason will the life-story of Frederick W. Thompson form a section of the history of these United States. His career was the epitome of integrity, industry, and honesty. His life was the quintessence of honor and

successful religious endeavor, and in his passing the Middle West lost an upright citizen and a sincere patriot par excellence.

Frederick William Thompson was born at Decorah, Iowa, April 6, 1869, a son of Ole and Thonette Thompson, natives of Norway, who had come to America and were among the first settlers near Decorah, Iowa. Frederick W. Thompson received his early education in the public schools of Decorah, following which he entered and was graduated from a business college. In the year 1891 he removed to Thompson, Iowa, where he accepted the position of cashier in the First National Bank, remaining in that position until 1901, when he was appointed a State bank examiner in the State of Iowa, a position which he held for several years. In the year 1905 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, to accept the offer of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company to be manager of its Farm Loan Department, a field of financial activity in which his abilities found a much wider scope. By reason of his excellent work in this department, he was elected vice-president of the company in the year 1916, and upon the consolidation and reorganization of the company, out of which was created the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, in 1923, he was elected vice-president of that bank, which position he held during the remainder of his life. During the year 1914 Mr. Thompson was instrumental in organizing the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, and as a result of his labors in this connection he was elected the first president of that body. He was reëlected repeatedly, and held that office, discharging his duties with ability and efficiency until the year 1917, when he declined reëlection. He stood in the foremost ranks in the field of farm mortgage banking. Much of the success of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association was due to his genius as an organizer and leader, and to his fundamental knowledge of commercial and farm mortgage banking. Probably no man in the Middle West was as well and widely known or as highly esteemed as was Mr. Thompson in banking and financial circles.

Frederick W. Thompson was a deeply religious man, and as a member of, and an indefatigable worker in, the First Congregational Church of Rogers Park, he exerted an incalculable influence for good throughout the community. During the late World War he conducted a men's Sunday school class for sailors at the Great Lakes Training Station, where his personal magnetism and kindly personality won the hearts of all and made him an exceptionally popular teacher. It is said that there were never any empty chairs in his class room. He was essentially a man among men, for in addition to the many engaging qualities of his own character, he was a lover of the great out-of-doors, and of all kinds of sports, especially that of fishing. Music, especially the compositions of the masters, appealed to him strongly.

Frederick W. Thompson was married on September 5, 1899, to Edith M. Adron, a daughter of Daniel and Katherine F. (Fleenor) Adron, natives of St. Catharines, Canada, and Virginia, and to them were born four sons, as follows: Lyman Adron, a senior at Dartmouth College; Philip Dwight, a freshman at Dartmouth College; Frederick William; and Robert Randall; all of whom, with their mother, Edith M. (Adron) Thompson, survive their father and husband, respectively.

Frederick W. Thompson died December 16, 1923, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, following a prolonged illness of almost two years' duration. Funeral serv-

ices were held at the First Congregational Church of Rogers Park, of which Mr. Thompson was an officer for a period of sixteen years.

The following is part of the funeral address by Rev. J. R. Nichols:

In comparatively early years Mr. Thompson attained a position of confidence and leadership among his fellow-men. They trusted him and followed him. He won and held the confidence and esteem of men to an unusual degree.

Since his passing I have been searching for some word which comprehends the qualities of mind and heart of our good friend and which would also account for the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his business associates and his friends in the community and the church. That word, it seems to me, is "sanity." He held sane views of life and truth. There was in him nothing of the fanatic. He viewed life sanely and he viewed it whole. His convictions were not based on a warped or partial judgment, but on a careful and unprejudiced survey of all its interests and issues.

This breadth of vision and spirit of candor won for him friends and co-laborers in the business world and friends and supporters in other relationships. When he took a stand or espoused a cause it represented his deliberate judgment and men flocked to his standard. He was a safe leader and counsellor of men.

This sanity of judgment, together with other fine qualities which he possessed, made him an enthusiastic and acceptable teacher of the young people. And how eagerly they sought his counsel and instruction; from the children of the "teen age" up to the period of young manhood and womanhood, he was a coveted teacher and leader of the young folks. And so long as his health permitted he was never so busy or so occupied with other interests that he could not find time to teach a class of young people in the Church school. Hundreds of young people who have sat under his instruction cherish his memory, and will be better men and women because of their contact with him.

And because his views of life and of truth were sane and whole he was a religious man and a worker in the church. To him it was quite as vital to give expression to his religious nature as to his intellectual or social nature. All the faculties and powers with which God had endowed him were given to be used for the well-being of his fellow-men as well as for himself. Therefore he gave generously of his time and money and thought to the church, as he gave them to his business and every other worth-while interest.

Mr. Thompson was called away from his work, his family and friends, while yet a young man, and while he was needed by his family, his business associates and his church; but he had put more of worth-while service into these fifty-four years of life, and had gotten more out of life, than thousands of men who have completed three score and ten years. He lived in heart throbs and in rich experiences and not in figures on the dial. He knew the secret of the abundant life.

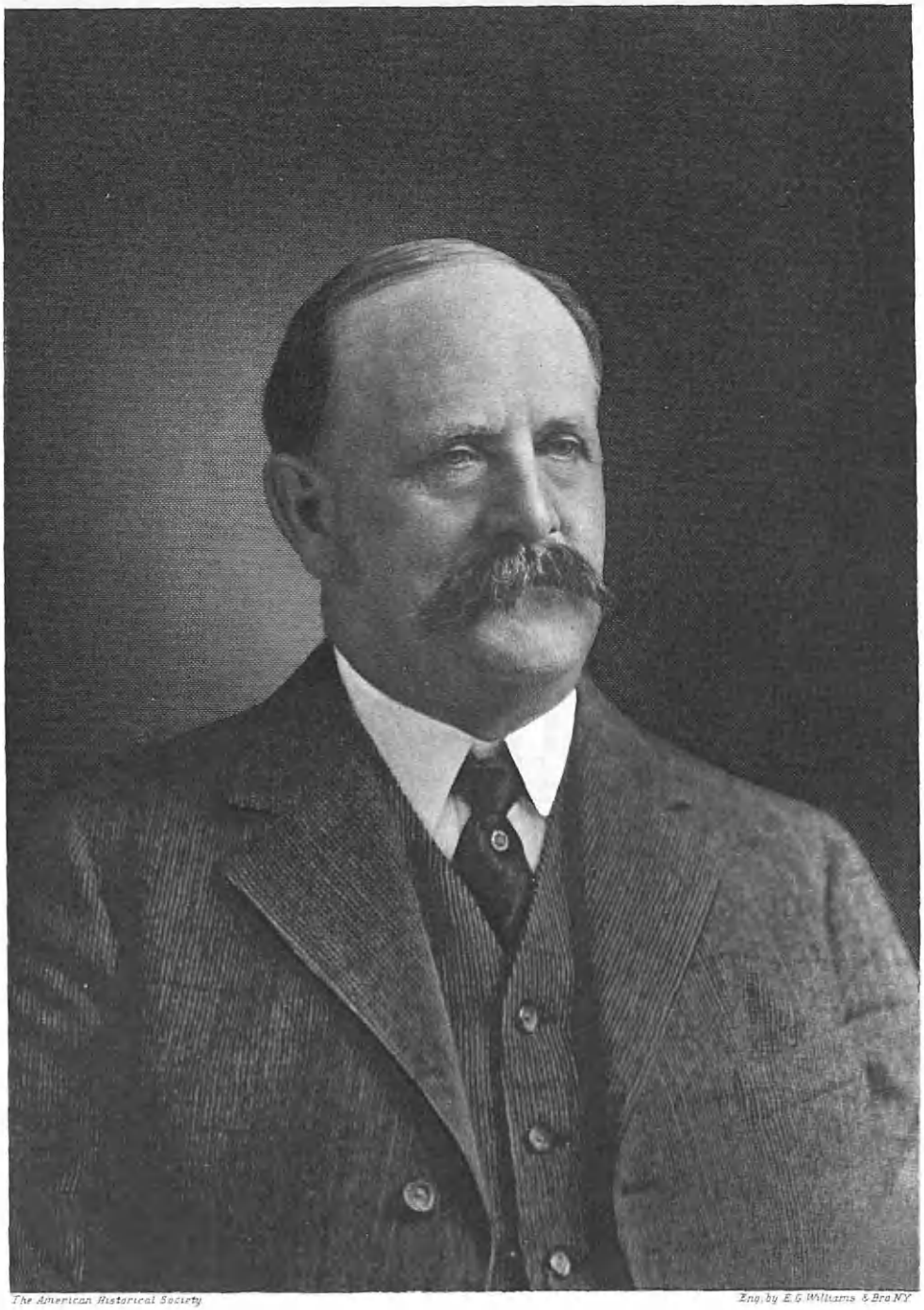
The manifest incompleteness of such a life as this, with its disciplined powers and faculties, its unrealized capacity for love and service require another life for their full expression and development. And it is upon such a life, for which all the experiences and discipline of this life had prepared him, that we believe he has entered, and not upon a dreamless sleep or a life of wearisome inaction.

Wherefore we commend the deathless spirit of our friend to the loving Father in whom he believed and to the Savior whom he loved and faithfully served.

The passing of Frederick W. Thompson was a distinct loss to the banking circles of Chicago, to his church and to the many friends and acquaintances throughout the Middle Western States. Qualities such as Mr. Thompson evinced are sorely missed in this material world when they are taken away for all time. A memorial was adopted by the board of directors of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company, on Friday, January 4, 1924, following his death. Excerpts of the tribute are herewith presented:

It is with sincere sorrow and a deep sense of loss that we as Directors of the Illinois Merchants' Trust Company record the passing of Frederick W. Thompson at his home in Chicago on December 16, 1923. His death takes from us a highly esteemed and efficient senior officer. During his eighteen years of service . . . . he gave constant evidence of his fine business ability and of a high-minded conception of his responsibilities.

His sound judgment and wise counsel, based on broad experience in country and city banking and on his knowledge of men, combined with his gen-



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

David W. Lawrence.

ial personality, strong character, and integrity, constituted a positive asset to our institution.

These attributes were a source of inspiration to his associates, and endeared him alike to his co-workers and to the patrons of this bank. He possessed an instinct for leadership which projected his usefulness beyond his local environment. In the realm of farm mortgage banking in particular, his influence was nation-wide. Here he lent his genius to the working out of sane and constructive methods in agricultural finance.

Wherever he served, no matter in what capacity, he served well. A career of honor and achievement has come to an untimely end. In this hour of sorrow . . . . we extend to his widow and her four sons the sympathy of those who as his employers and associates esteemed him as a man and loved him as a friend.

LAWRENCE, David William,

Jurist.

The Lawrence family occupied a most prominent place in the history of the State of New Jersey at the time of the Revolution. One of the most distinguished members of the family was Captain James Lawrence, commander of the warship "Chesapeake," and author of the fighting slogan "Don't give up the ship." The long and honorable succession of generations of the Lawrence family can be looked up in a little cemetery in Astoria, which may be said to contain the remains of the largest number of distinguished soldiers, patriots, and statesmen, all bearing the same surname, that can be found in any area of equal size in any part of the United States. The list contains the following names: Major Thomas Lawrence, 1625-1703; Captain John Lawrence, 1640-1729; Captain Richard Lawrence, 1725-1782; Captain William Lawrence, 1729-1824; Captain Thomas Lawrence, 1733-1817; Major Jonathan Lawrence, 1737-1812; Colonel Daniel Lawrence, 1739-1807; Lieutenant John Lawrence, 1755-1844; Colonel Nathaniel Lawrence, 1761-1791; Major Richard Lawrence, 1765-1816; Captain Andrew Lawrence, U. S. A., 1775-1806; General Albert Gallatin Lawrence, U. S. A., 1836-1887; Hon. John Lawrence, Magistrate, 1695-1765. Nathaniel Lawrence was Attorney-General of the State of New York from 1792 to 1794. Jonathan Lawrence was State Senator and a member of the convention which adopted the New York State Constitution. John L. Lawrence was Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Sweden, 1814-1816; State Senator and first president of the Croton Aqueduct Board; William Beach Lawrence was Charge d'Affaires at the Court of St. James, later Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island. William Lawrence was a County Judge and member of Congress.

William W. Lawrence, father of David William Lawrence, was born in New Rochelle, New York, in 1817. He was a carpenter by trade, and in 1852 moved to Pike County, Pennsylvania, but later returned to New York, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the 42d New York Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville Prison, aged forty-seven years. He married Lavinia E. Hall. Two of their sons, Thomas and James, died early, three sons, Theodore, John, and David William, grew up to manhood. The eldest of the boys at the age of eighteen enlisted in "Baker's 1st California," was wounded at the battle of Balls Bluff, and finished his term of enlistment as commissary sergeant at Washington, District of Columbia. His second son, John, at the age of fourteen, enlisted as drummer in the 142d Pennsylvania Regiment; at the battle of Fredericksburg he lost his drum and marched on with a musket, becoming a fighting soldier. He was wounded and had his right leg amputated, and is living (1924) as a veteran of the Civil War.

Judge David William Lawrence was born November 10, 1850, and when his father and brothers were away in the Civil War, he and his younger brother, James, who was six years his junior, kept house and took care of their mother. In 1868 the family moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, and for more than half a century Judge David William Lawrence was a resident of Jersey City, and one of its most public-spirited and useful citizens. He served faithfully in various offices, and richly deserved the high esteem in which he was held by his many friends and associates. After a short residence in Jersey City, Judge Lawrence became associated with Thomas L. James, who was postmaster of New York, and who appointed him registry clerk. He later was appointed police court judge, and at the early age of twenty-seven years was elected an alderman of Jersey City, and as such was one of the youngest members of the board. Having served two years, from 1877-1879, he was elected as a Republican to the Assembly from what was then the Fifth District of Jersey City. In 1879 he was elected to the State Legislature and reëlected in the years 1880 and 1881, during his last term being also nominated for speaker of the Assembly. Later he was named tax assessor for the Fifth District at the time when the former Judge John A. Blair was acting as corporation counsel for Jersey City. After three years of excellent service he wanted to retire from public life, but was urged by prominent officials and friends to accept another appointment, the office of tax commissioner, and served as president of that body which heard appeals from assessments levied. Still determined to retire from active public life, he declined to accept any remunerative office, but consented to be a trustee, without pay, of the Public Library. He served on the Library Board from 1907 to 1920, when he resigned after serving for thirteen years as president of that board.

Judge Lawrence was also manager, director and vice-president of the Provident Institution of Savings; a director of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, and president of the Jersey City Trust Company for eight years. For ten years he served as a trustee for the Jamesburg Reformatory School at Jamesburg. For seventeen years he was engaged in the real estate business, and so acute was his judgment in that field that really was outside his province as a judge, official, and legislator, that he made a fortune in it from investments in the vicinity of Journal Square, a district which at the present time (1924) is the highest valued real estate in Jersey City.

His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Free and Accepted Masons; the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Tourist Club of Tarpon Springs, Florida, and the Cartaret Club of Jersey City. Judge Lawrence was a bachelor, and resided with his mother and sister on Sip Avenue, Jersey City, for thirty-eight years. His mother died September 7, 1906, aged eighty-nine years. The death of Judge Lawrence occurred on May 4, 1924, in his seventy-fourth year, he being one of nine children in a family which was known for its longevity. After religious services in the Bergen Reformed Church, his remains were taken to Fairview Mausoleum.

Judge Lawrence was one of the most highly-respected citizens of Jersey City, and few men were so lovable and so universally loved as this bright, honest, and affable American gentleman. He was an earnest worker for the physical, social, and moral betterment of Jersey City and

the whole of Hudson County, a ready contributor to every worthy cause. His death closed the career of a man who lived not for himself but for his fellowmen, and whose religion was to do good and to reflect in the conduct of life the teachings and precepts of the Gospel of Christ, and by doing so not only subscribe to the creed, but to live it.

POST, Judge George W.,

Bank Organizer, Public Official.

Of those financial forces that have led the way in Nebraska, and hence influenced much of the increase and safeguarding of the wealth and progress of western territory, few dominant lives addressed themselves so vigorously to successful results as that of Judge George W. Post, whose memory is one with that of the pioneer, both in banking activities and in jurisprudence. His career is one of the strong and productive realities of his times, testimonial to such fact being not only the appointments and the numerous offices of his well-earned leadership, but the financial institutions themselves that he was instrumental in establishing, and therein Judge Post was a faithful type of the urgent spirit of the country's new domain.

George W. Post was born at Cumberland, Guernsey County, Ohio, on February 20, 1848, a son of the Rev. William Eliott Post, who was born on May 7, 1811, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, a prominent Presbyterian minister of old Scotch descent. George W. Post's mother, Sarah Selenna (Greer) Post, was born on July 28, 1812, and died on March 3, 1879. The father's death occurred on October 17, 1865, in Davis County, Iowa. The Rev. William Eliott Post removed with his family to Hubbardsville, Ohio, when his son was but three years of age, and there the family lived for some time. A second removal was then made to Ray County, Missouri. The Rev. William E. Post was a staunch advocate of the cause of the North in the Civil War, and a determined anti-slavery adherent. From Missouri he removed to Leon, Iowa, at the start of the war, and later went to Davis County, Iowa, where he settled near Bloomfield. At the age of sixteen, in May, 1864, George W. Post enlisted as a member of Company D, 14th Volunteer Infantry, of Iowa, and gave active service to the cause of the North until the end of the war. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, and after the close of the war he returned to Troy, Iowa, and matriculated at Troy College. The death of his father about this time made it necessary for the young man to work his way through college. He engaged upon the study of law, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar of the State of Iowa. Soon after he removed to York, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1875. During this year he was elected judge of the Fourth Nebraska Judicial District, comprising twelve counties. Judge Post's juridical work was characterized by probity, ability, and energy, and upon the completion of his term he was reëlected for an additional term of four years. On account of failing health, however, he was forced to decline the honor.

In March, 1883, Judge Post was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska and the Dakota Territory. In this public office, as in his preceding judicial position, Judge Post fully justified by his achievements the faith and trust placed in him. For a number of years he was an active member of the York County Republican

Committee, having been allied with the Republican party since his ephebic days.

Judge Post served as chief counsel of the Northwestern Railway Company. He organized several banking institutions and consolidated many in Nebraska. He was president of the York Exchange Bank for many years, and in 1893 he consolidated the Exchange and the First National banks, serving the combined banks as president until 1912. He organized the First Trust Company of York, and was president of the State Bank of Bradshaw; president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Waco, Nebraska; and served as director of many other financial institutions. In civic life he was also prominently identified, having been mayor, councilman, and park commissioner of York.

In 1912, owing to ill health, he removed to California, locating at Torrance, where, with the late J. S. Torrance, he was a protagonist in the upbuilding of the city. In 1913 he organized the First National Bank of Torrance, and in many other constructive ways he assisted in developing a small town into a large and prosperous city. Previously he had served as president of the Nebraska State Bankers' Association, and upon coming to Torrance his wide experience in the world of finance brought him at once into the first rank of that town's prominent men.

Fraternally, Judge Post was especially active in Masonic circles, having been a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and Knight Templar. During his later years, Judge Post lived quietly, having retired from active business life.

Judge George W. Post was married, in 1879, to Laura McConaughy, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and to them were born five children, as follows: 1. Harriett E., who became the wife of A. L. Moore, of York, Nebraska. 2. Gertrude J., who married A. E. Sedgwick, of York, Nebraska, now a resident of Los Angles. 3. Mildred Clair, who became the wife of Dr. J. S. Lancaster, of York, Nebraska, now a resident of Torrance, California. 4. James Wallace, now president of the First National Bank of Torrance, who married Dorothy M. Armstrong. 5. Laura G., who became the wife of J. E. Visel, of Santa Anna, and they now reside at Woodhaven, New York. James Wallace Post, the only son, served in the World War, and upon his return to Torrance, his father resigned the presidency of the First National Bank, and his son was elected to succeed him, in which capacity James Wallace Post is now serving.

The death of Judge George W. Post occurred on June 30, 1923, at his home, during his seventy-fifth year. He is survived by his wife, Laura (McConaughy) Post, and by his five children, as heretofore mentioned. His passing deprived the world of finance of one of its oldest, most respected, and ablest members, a man who had left his mark upon the monetary history of the West. His passing also lost to the Civil War veterans an active member and associate, to which noble body of men the recurring years bring a constant decrease in membership. Judge Post was a financier, soldier, and public official, and he was also a patriot and citizen par excellence. America is in need of such men as he, and his death was mourned and greatly deplored by those communities upon which he left a distinct impress of his personality and influence.

Following his death, the "Torrance Herald," under date of July 6, 1923, published an editorial tribute of the life and labors of Judge Post, which is herewith given, *verbatim*, in its entirety:

In the passing of Judge G. W. Post, Torrance loses a man whose chief interest was the welfare of the community he helped to build. Affiliated with the late J. S. Torrance in the original work of starting the city of Torrance, Judge Post has kept at the work of building that city, kept at it increasingly and with the respect of all his associates.

As a banker, Judge Post was ever fair and liberal—always guarding the interests of the city he loved. As a man he gave unstintingly of his time and energies to the public welfare.

He was pleasant to meet. His acquaintance was cherished by all. His advice was sought by scores who knew that from him they would get honest counsel and frank replies.

By such men as Judge Post, cities and empires are builded. A notable success as jurist and banker in Nebraska, he came West to crown his achievement with another series of victories.

Judge Post succeeded because he was frank and because men trusted him implicitly.

The work that he has done here will remain always. And when Torrance arrives in the big city class it will have Judge Post to thank for much of its success.

A city is like a ball of snow rolling down hill. It takes some real energy to get the ball started. Once it moves, however, it proceeds by its own weight and grows as it goes. Judge Post helped start the ball rolling here. As we progress and advance let us not forget the work this man did.

Torrance has lost a good man, with a great soul and keen mind. The entire city and hundreds of old friends in Nebraska and California mourn the loss and share the grief of the bereaved family.

GURNEY, David Allston,

Tack and Nail Manufacturer.

The territorial extent to which the family name Gurney possesses dominant repute in association with the tack and nail manufacturing industry is not limited to New England nor indeed to the United States. It has become a household word in its industrial domain, just as the name Leonard, for example, has become universally esteemed, historically in iron manufactures. Yet both the great practical enterprise and the title that has supported its activities for a century and a quarter knew their most vigorous and energizing influence in David Allston Gurney who, in all his life's unceasing provision for the product of his business plant, represented the apex of the endeavors of his ancestors in its behalf. Such is the widespread psychological power of relationship, too, that in this notable case, at least, the mention of the patronymic at once suggests the business proprietorship.

Mr. Gurney, prominent townsman of Whitman, Massachusetts, philanthropist and public-spirited citizen, continued in all the phases of his career the traditions both of civic zeal and applied high standards of industry, and the combination of these qualities, superimposed by his innate kindliness toward associates and employees, made him a distinguished figure in the business and social spheres of his generation.

Traced to English ancestry, his lineage is of praiseworthy status; and unlike very many old patronymics the name Gurney has witnessed but slight change in spelling and in pronunciation from that of our earliest information concerning it. For the practical purposes of the biography in hand, and with necessary tense transposition, the sketch of the family history from the D. H. Hurd "History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts" is herewith quoted from.

The American Gurneys are descended from the ancient race of Gournay, which in early European history is recorded to have accompanied Rollo into Neustria, now Normandy, and to have become lords of Gournay, whence their name. At the battle of Hastings, in 1066, when William the Conqueror defeated Harold, the last Saxon king of England, and thereby acquired the English crown and territory which he divided among his chieftains,

there were two of the name Hugh de Gournay, the father, an old man, leading on his vassals of Bray. Both Hughs had grants from William, the *caput baroniae* being in Norfolk, still the stronghold of the name, and their blood became mingled with that of the Conqueror himself by the marriage of Gerard de Gournay with Edith, daughter of William the Conqueror. Gerard de Gournay joined the first crusade in 1096, and subsequently died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. From Walter de Gournay, who flourished under Stephen, and whose son William still held a portion of the fief of Bray, "came a long line of country gentlemen in Norfolk, who seem never to have risen above nor fallen below that honorable status."

John Gurney, an early inhabitant of Braintree, Massachusetts, born September 29, 1615, died 1663, came probably from Southwark, England, near London Bridge. His children, John and Richard, settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and were early residents of that town. This John was no doubt the John Gurney who came from Weymouth about 1690, and settled in South Abington, then Bridgewater. He died in 1715. His son Nathan had numerous children, among them Noah, of whom further.

Noah Gurney, born in May, 1735, married a daughter of Samuel Pool, Esquire, and had six sons and one daughter. Asa, the eldest of the children, of whom further.

Asa Gurney married Mary Hersey, daughter of Joseph Hersey, and they were the parents of one son, David, of whom further.

David Gurney, born 1782, died 1862, possessed a strong vitality, was an industrious and useful citizen, a man of fine mechanical skill, and when tacks were made only by hand he worked years in making them in that way. He and Charles Dyer put in order and set in operation one of the first tack machines in the United States, and for ten or twelve years Mr. Gurney furnished the power by means of horses. Afterwards, a shop was erected on a stream affording a water privilege in Abington, and the manufacturing steadily advanced in proportion. Mr. Gurney combined farming with tack-making, and by thrift and enterprise acquired wealth, and laid the foundation of one of the leading manufactories in Abington, proving himself worthy in many ways to be remembered as one of the most honest and valued residents of his town. He married Anna Ellis, and their children were: 1. Ruth, married Orange Wilkes. 2. Mehitable, married S. D. Wilkes. 3. Davis. 4. David Brainard, of whom further. 5. Mary, married James Corthell. 6. Rosanda, married Thomas Drake. David Gurney was a man of strong religious convictions, and for many years a member of the Baptist Church, in which he was much interested, and to whose progress he contributed liberally both of time and money.

David Brainard Gurney was born in South Abington, Massachusetts, September 10, 1815. His education was confined to the limited opportunities afforded by the town schools, but these laid the foundation for a clear and accurate knowledge of practical business. He added strength to a naturally robust constitution by farm work until he was about eighteen years of age. He then joined his interests with those of the tack works, and carefully learned the details of the business under the oversight of his father, and when the latter retired, in 1854, the son succeeded him as proprietor. About this time an added impetus was given the business, large buildings were erected, steam-power was joined to that

of water, and tacks, shoe-nails, heel-plates, as well as lumber and shingles, were manufactured, affording labor to numerous workmen. About 1875 Mr. Gurney removed his business from Centre to South Abington, where he erected commodious buildings in accordance with the most modern improvements intended in every way to facilitate the increased development of the industry. A very comprehensive estimate of the man and his work, as set forth at the time in the work referred to, is as follows:

Mr. Gurney was unassuming and unostentatious. He had strong convictions, and could give logical and cogent reasons for his belief. He stood in the van of the temperance cause, with which he had been identified for many years, and he favored, as the best means of advancing that cause, the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. He had been several times the candidate of the Prohibition party of Massachusetts for Secretary of State, having such associates on the ticket as Wendell Phillips, Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, and others. He was heartily in accord with them, and from devotion to principle would prefer to cast his vote with a small minority that he believed to be right than with a majority voting wrong. He had a quick sense of injustice, and was a persistent enemy of slavery; and upon the organization of the Republican party strongly supported its war policy and struggles for the perpetuity of the Union. He was one of the deacons of the Baptist Church of South Abington, of which he had been a consistent, liberal, and leading member for twenty years. In all matters of public improvement or private benevolence, Mr. Gurney was ever among the first to respond; and he well earned, by a strong, straightforward life of industry and integrity, and his calm, cool, and clear judgment the high place he occupied in the community, which justly classed him among its most valuable and valued citizens.

Mr. Gurney married, September 6, 1837, Cementha Blanchard, daughter of Eli and Deborah (Harden) Blanchard, of East Bridgewater. Their children: 1. Ann, married Charles Phillips. 2. Myra, married L. B. Hatch. 3. David Allston, of whom further.

David Allston Gurney was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, in 1852. After attending the public schools of his birthplace, he prepared himself for his life-work by taking a business course in a Boston school. He proved at the beginning and all through his career an exceptionally bright man of business, and from the time that he entered his father's employ in the large factory his rise was rapid and sure. He was always known to have an extreme care for the details of the work of tack and nail manufacturing, and his manner with his employees in all dealings won their confidence and esteem. When he became manager of the large plant, and the direction of its different departments came under his care, the business broadened, and fancy nails and copper tacks were added to the output of the plant. It was inevitable that Mr. Gurney's manner in meeting the patrons of the manufactory, as well as his ability in financial matters, should share in winning a very wide market for the product, and the concern shipped goods to all parts of the world. After the death of his father, the business had increased to such an extent that several large additions to the plant became necessary, and the presence of the war and its demand for the products of the concern gave an impetus to the business that necessitated extra labor at the factory, and the workmen were as interested in this increase in business as Mr. Gurney himself, and both, then and always, proved an excellent working team. At one period, the manufacture of steel shanks was an important part of the factory's output and this feature of the enterprise became merged into the Union Shank Company, all under one roof, but managed by a separate corporation. Mr. Gurney was elected a member of the board of directors of this corporation, and

as one of the largest stockholders in the concern at the time of his death he sustained a leading influence in that department. With his father, Mr. Gurney was actively interested in the establishment of the Whitman National Bank, and from the time of its incorporation he acted as a member of its board of directors. He was also one of the incorporators of the Whitman Savings Bank, and for many years served as a member of its board of directors, his father having been the first president of the institution.

Mr. Gurney had never actively participated in the affairs of town meeting, yet he took a deep interest in the progress of the community, and he never neglected an opportunity to be of aid. For example, when the handsome town hall on South Avenue was erected, it was found that the lot could be made much more attractive by the purchase of an adjoining estate, known as the Timothy Reed estate, and when the question of its purchase was presented, Mr. Gurney and Clarence D. Reed contributed $2000 each for the project. Mr. Gurney also gave a large sum of money to the First Baptist Church, in honor of his father, who for many years had been deacon in the society, and that was towards the organ fund.

Mr. Gurney was one of the organizers of the American Shoe Findings Company, one of the industries of the town of Whitman, and which became among its most prosperous enterprises. He was president of this company for years until it was sold to the United Shanks and Findings Company. He was also associated with several Boston business enterprises, and he was a member of their boards of directors. He was a member of the Whitman Board of Trade, and he contributed funds to bring business to the town.

The nail and tack concern of which he was the head has been conducted by the Gurney family for one hundred and twenty years, and it has played an important part in the history of the town of Whitman, formerly Abington. Mr. Gurney exhibited great pleasure in the fact that there had never been any labor trouble in the factory of which he had been the head for so many years, the welfare of the employees being his first thought. It often happened that he became of assistance to his employees when he heard that they were needy and in trouble and the only request that he made was that there should be no publicity in the matter. No man disliked ostentation more than he, and his thoughtful kindnesses and benevolent deeds were numerous; but many instances occurred in which the beneficiaries were totally unaware of the source of aid. A few months before his death, the employees of the factory purchased an immense flagstaff, and it was set up in cement near the factory, this being a gift to him which pleased him greatly. Indeed, the factory and the methods employed reminded one of a large family and the care given it, such being in marked contrast to some modern plants where sentiment is sidetracked, and business of a more stringent type takes precedence. There were men employed in the factory who remembered Mr. Gurney as a lad, and he delighted in having employees of long standing refer to him as "David." For many years, Mr. Gurney had offices in Boston, where the greater part of his business was transacted, and he had a large acquaintance with men of affairs both there and in New York; he frequently also made trips to the latter city, and was well known in the trade there. Mr. Gurney was a lover of horses, and before the advent of the automobile he had a handsome pair of bays that attracted much

attention and won ribbons at the Brockton, Massachusetts, fair. In social relations, he was a general favorite, and was a member of several Boston clubs.

Mr. Gurney married, December 23, 1873, Amelia Frances Dyer, daughter of James and Lucy (Hersey) Dyer, of Abington, and they were the parents of two sons: 1. Allston Dyer, born September 9, 1874, died February 3, 1916; married Fannie Packard, of Whitman, she surviving him with two children. 2. George Warner, born July 19, 1876, died at Wheeling, West Virginia, October 19, 1901. Both sons were for a number of years associated with their father in business.

Mr. Gurney died at his home on Washington Street, Whitman, Massachusetts, June 6, 1921, and he was survived by his wife, and two grandsons, Allston Brainard Gurney and Donald Packard Gurney. Both the business and the domestic relationships of Mr. Gurney were marked with consideration for others, and for a comradeship and helpfulness that were displayed throughout his life.

BAIRD, David,

Pioneer in the Millinery Business.

One of the greatest privileges of the biographer is reaching back into the significant events of a generation or so ago and tracing in the lives of men, then famed or widely useful, those fundamental principles of worthy endeavor and progressive activity which in every generation count for the general advance as well as for individual success. No more estimable name can thus be recalled in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, than that of David Baird, for many years active in the wholesale millinery business, the founder and until his death a leading figure in the present firm of David Baird & Son. The early history of this enterprise revealed in a marked degree the tenacity of purpose and clearness of vision which marked every step of David Baird's progress from obscurity to National fame, and in every phase of the work in which he was engaged his forceful yet diplomatic personality was evident. Genuinely interested in every associate and employee, he maintained in the organization such a spirit of comradeship and mutual helpfulness as is all too seldom seen in an enterprise given over wholly to business progress. While a fearless leader, Mr. Baird possessed the genius for bringing out the best in everyone with whom he was closely identified. To those capable of responsibility he gave responsibility, and gathered about him a group of people at once congenial and individually efficient. His record was one of the honored life histories of Louisville.

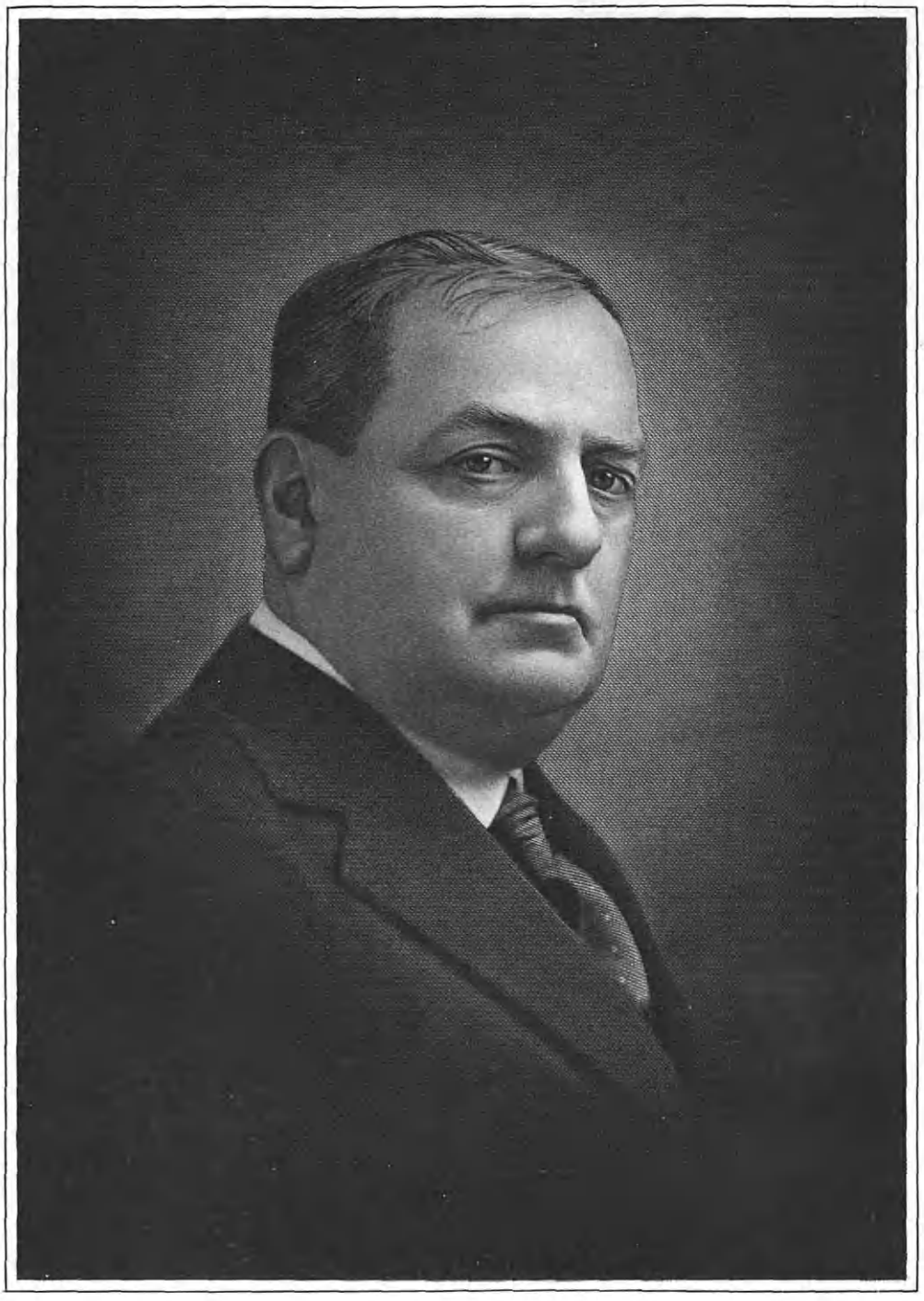
Archibald Baird, father of David Baird, was born in the North of Ireland, and was a member of that sturdy race which settled in this region after being driven out of Scotland by religious persecution, a race of fearless hard-working men and women capable of high achievement, yet guided in all their endeavors by their religious convictions. Of this race some of the noblest and most distinguished men of America were born. Archibald Baird was active as a farmer in the village of Newry, near Belfast, Ireland, until his early death. His wife and four children survived him; they came to America in 1848 and settled near Rochester, New York.

David Baird was born December 12, 1832, at the farm house in Ireland, and died at his residence in Louisville, Kentucky, April 28, 1907. Receiving a limited although practical education in the National schools of his native land, Mr. Baird

was a young man looking out on life when he came with his mother and the younger children to America. His first business activities centered at the humble home in Rochester, New York, from which he went out on regular trips as an itinerant merchant, carrying his stock in a pack which he replenished from time to time as necessary. This modest and now forgotten method of doing business at that time held its own dignity, and by this means many men of later importance established themselves in a lucrative trade. After a few years in this activity David Baird felt the call of the West which to so many young men of that day was the turning point of life. Going to Iowa, he was active in farming for several years, and about the same time his brother, the late John Baird, located in Louisville, Kentucky, and established himself in the millinery business. David Baird decided to leave his farming interests, and disposing of his property in Iowa he came to Nashville, Tennessee, where he opened a branch store as his brother's associate. It was eventually deemed wise to centralize their efforts, however, and coming to Louisville, in 1868, he joined his brother in the firm of Baird Brothers. The early progress of the enterprise was most promising, but the Nation-wide panic of 1873, which almost wiped out the commercial prosperity of the country, was disastrously felt by this growing concern David Baird, however, recovered himself as an independent merchant and continued thus active until the year 1879 when, with his son, William J. Baird (q. v.), he founded the firm of David Baird & Son.

Fully to understand the significance of success in any business enterprise as gained during the period immediately following that date it would be necessary to survey general conditions as they obtained at that time. The Nation had not yet wholly recovered from the exhaustion of war, and the people had learned a second lesson of economy in the financial panic mentioned. Thus the purchasing public always stopped to consider the outlay of even a few dollars, and the retailer was in no position to buy lavishly. Large fortunes were very rare, and the workingman's wage was still small and inadequate. Accordingly, in the distribution at wholesale of such an item of wearing apparel as millinery, the industry of the leading executives and their farsighted judgment formed vital factors in the equation, and where these were lacking success was out of the question. It was often said of David Baird that his achievements were built on hard work, close application to business, and constant study of every phase of his interest. From the time Mr. Baird received his son into partnership he gave the younger man every opportunity to rise in the organization, also early placed the responsibility of the management in his hands. Throughout his lifetime, however, David Baird devoted his attention wholly to the progress of the interest, and his idealistic attitude towards his work and its growth and development inspired every member of the organization to high endeavor.

He retained his health for many years, even until almost the last continuing erect, active, and alert to the movement of the times. His final illness covered a period of eight months, and was due to disorders of the stomach resulting in the total cessation of nutrition which brought about his death from exhaustion or practically starvation. This period of illness became generally known in the trade as well as among his immediate friends and acquaintances in Louisville. At the time of his death the people spoke with deepest reverence and respect of the many years of useful and honorable activity



W J Baird

which stood to the credit of this able man. He was widely known in every circle of social and community endeavor, and other affiliations as well as this principal interest claimed his attention. For many years he was a director of the Louisville Insurance Company, and he took a deep interest in every phase of economic and industrial progress. A Democrat by political convictions, although never interested in the honors or emoluments of office, Mr. Baird gave his loyal support to every phase of community welfare. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, of which for many years he was elder.

David Baird married, in the year 1859, Sarah Ewart, whom he had known as a girl in the old country, and who died in the year 1892. Mrs. Baird was a daughter of James and Sarah (McKinley) Ewart, her father a farmer by occupation. She was also a relative of the famous English statesman, William Ewart Gladstone. David and Sarah (Ewart) Baird were the parents of six children: 1. William James, a sketch of whom follows. 2. John A., married Nell Fink. 3. David W., a sketch of whom follows. 4. Alfred M., married Anna Fink, and they had an only child, Louise Ewart, deceased. 5. Robert Ewart, died in infancy. 6. Agnes May, who became the wife of James Allen Withers, a sketch of whom follows the Baird sketches.

BAIRD, William James,

Merchant.

The wholesale millinery world was inexpressibly shocked in the summer of 1923 by the sudden death of William James Baird, whose importance in this commercial field was of significance to the entire country. The personality of the man and his remarkable power as a business executive placed him in the lead in his chosen field of endeavor. From his early youth, when he entered the organization of David Baird & Son, becoming an associate of his esteemed and benevolent father, to the time when as a business executive of wide renown he stood at the head of the interest many times multiplied in value through his endeavors, William James Baird was a man honored by every contemporary. So definitely did he reach out into other fields and other avenues of usefulness that not only his own trade but business circles in general felt the influence of his dynamic personality and were bereaved in his passing. With interests centering in Louisville, Kentucky, of which city he was for many years a resident, Mr. Baird won his way to such success as is rarely vouchsafed to any individual. At the same time he held the unqualified respect of all those with whom he was identified, either as an associate or employer, his eminent fair-mindedness giving him the ability to place himself in the position of another and consider at once the limitations and possibilities of that other. When dread pneumonia removed him from his sphere of usefulness, many were the expressions of sorrow and regret both from those who daily came in touch with his activities and those who, as contemporaries in his business world, met him only occasionally

William James Baird was born in Sand Springs, Iowa, August 18, 1860, a son of David and Sarah (Ewart) Baird, see preceding sketch. Thus he was still a young lad when the family settled in Louisville, and as he became of an age to observe the world of men and affairs, he was early eager to bear a part in the progress of his time. His first activity was selling newspapers in Louisville, then, in 1877, he became an employee of P. C. Coker, a Louis-

ville merchant, in the capacity of bookkeeper. Meanwhile, David Baird had founded a millinery business in Louisville, and the younger man became deeply interested in its progress. He believed that wider possibilities opened before the enterprise, wider even than his father had realized, and in 1879, when William James Baird was still only nineteen years of age, the firm of David Baird & Son was organized. Of this early period of the history of the concern "The Illustrated Milliner—Manufacturers' Edition," issue of September, 1923, commented as follows:

> With all the credit that can be paid to his revered father, it is a fact thoroughly well recognized by everyone conversant with the history of the upbuilding of the millinery houses of today that William J. Baird, with his youthful energy, was responsible for the success attained and the strides that carried it, like the fabled "Seven-League Boots," far ahead of all the contemporaneous millinery houses of Louisville of that day.
>
> The unusual and unexpected success of the growth of the business, under the impetus of the plans inaugurated by William J. Baird, were a constant delight to his father, who, in recognition of his appreciation and confidence, in 1884, placed the entire responsibility for the conduct of the business upon the young man.

The incorporation of the business took place in 1922, the officers then becoming: William James Baird, president; Charles S. Thomson, vice-president; Charles H. Lynn, secretary; and J. C. Weaver, treasurer. The store still stands on the same site which was the scene of David Baird's early beginning in a single small room. Nearly one-half a century has passed by, and for forty years of that period the recent head of the concern guided the fortunes and progress of the enterprise. It was his judgment which first diverted the strongest efforts of the firm from retail to wholesale activities, and under his management the scope of its usefulness became practically nation-wide. Mr. Baird's keen appreciation of artistic effects and fine materials always held the standard of the concern at the highest level, and his forceful, and at the same time judicious, management of its affairs carried it to its present almost unsurpassed success. In the course of his activities Mr. Baird made fifty trips to Europe on business, crossing the Atlantic practically every spring and fall. Thus keeping in the closest touch with French styles and fancies, while at the same time maintaining a corps of designers distinctly American, the product of the plant revealed and continues to show the best influences of both French and American design and workmanship. In the trade Mr. Baird was universally esteemed, and his ever genial spirit made him beloved of all who knew him well. His cordial attitude toward all forward endeavors in his chosen field carried him to a point where every millinery executive, both wholesale and retail, considered him one of the leading spirits in the advance of commercial affairs in this field.

In every branch of local and general progress, William James Baird bent his influence toward the support of worthy activities. A Democrat by political affiliation and always enthusiastic in his advocacy of Democratic principles, he was many times sought for public office and was even considered for the mayoralty of Louisville and the governorship of the State. He would never accept candidacy for any elective office, however, although his friends felt confident that the public suffered loss through his consistent attention to his business affairs to the exclusion of public service. In every relation in life he was the confident, able leader, always conscious of his power, yet always glad to lend a helping hand to others and aid them to rise to a position

of equal influence. A prominent member and director of the Millinery Jobbers' Association, an organization national in its scope, Mr. Baird was affiliated with other lines of organized advance, and his seasoned judgment and splendid strength made him a man sought by every forward movement. For many years a director of the Louisville National Bank, that institution published after his death a heartfelt appreciation of his excellent qualities and his long association with them as a director. This tribute, which was placed in enduring form and tendered to the family, is as follows:

The Board of Directors of the Louisville National Bank desire to place upon record their deep and sincere sorrow at the passing away of our late friend and associate, William J. Baird.

He served this Bank as Director for more than twenty years, and as an earnest, faithful and efficient official, he won the affectionate regard of every member of this Board and of all the Officers and Employees of this Bank.

This Board wants to acknowledge the unusual value of Mr. Baird's services to the Bank, for surely no Bank Director ever served his institution with more loyalty or more care than he did. His interest in the standing of the bank was such that he, probably more than any other Director, strove by personal inquiry and investigation to insure the soundness of every loan and every investment made by the Bank. It was this outstanding characteristic of his that has assisted the Bank in keeping its affairs in such a sound condition.

In Mr. Baird's long association with the business interests of Louisville he has won for himself the name of one of the most successful of our commercial leaders. His wide acquaintance—his very general interests in business affairs made him a man whose opinion was sought on many enterprises, and in this way he has greatly endeared himself to the business community.

No words can do justice to the splendid character of Mr. Baird. In every station of life where duty called him he was true and faithful. He was devoted to those he loved and lived for, and all who knew him deeply deplore his passing away. One of his distinguishing characteristics was loyalty to his friends. His warm and generous heart was manifested too by his activities in his church and fraternal organizations, where he ministered quietly and kindly to his fellow men.

The close of his life is not only a bereavement to his immediate family and friends, but is a loss to his city. To his personal friends and to his family his death leaves a void which will be hard to fill, and we who have been his associates in the Bank for so many years shall miss him in a personal way, too, and we want to express to his family our sincere sorrow in their bereavement and our real appreciation of our departed friend.

RICHARD BEAN, President.

BEN J. METCALFE, Secretary.

Mr. Baird was prominent in the Masonic Order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, having been a member of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, Free and Accepted Masons, and the various other Scottish Rite bodies of the order, including the Consistory, also DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Pendennis Club, Louisville Country Club, and the Audubon Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church. The death of Mr. Baird was due to double pneumonia, and this disease, coming as a serious complication with other less definitely declared troubles, brought an early close to a period of ill health which until this disease developed had left him and his friends hopeful of its outcome. He died at his home at 4.45 o'clock of the afternoon of August 20, 1923. Every possible effort was made to save his life, the highest medical skill being in attendance, but his weakened condition gave the disease a foothold, and from early in its progress it became evident to the physicians that no other outcome could be expected.

William James Baird married, on July 31, 1884, Candace Slater, her father of Richmond, Virginia, and active in merchandising interests in that city, and her

mother of Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Baird were the parents of four children: 1. Saida, who became the wife of James Clay Weaver, of Louisville, now president of the above concern, and they have one daughter, Edna May, attending high school. 2. Cannie May, who married Otto F. Alig, of Des Moines, Iowa, president of the Model Stove Company, and their children are: Candace; Baird, who died in early life; and Wallace Baird. 3. Edna, residing at home. 4. William James, Jr., who died as a baby. Mrs. Baird survives her husband, residing at the family home at No. 1436 St. James Court, Louisville.

This record of a useful and honored life cannot be more fittingly concluded than by quoting once more from the "Illustrated Milliner," as follows:

It is not too much to say that Mr. Baird was one of the best beloved men in the entire millinery trade. This sincere affection was not confined to the salesmen with whom he came in contact, but also felt by the principals in practically every millinery manufacturing organization in the country.

The customers of David Baird & Son, who made regular pilgrimages to Louisville, were like relatives, rather than friends, in their attitude toward this Great Big Brother of all mankind.

To wish that in the Great Adventure upon which his soul has entered, he may be rewarded with a portion of the happiness he spread, and a partial notice be taken of the kindnesses which he performed, is to wish his soul a beautiful happiness through an eternity beyond the conception of mortal mind.

BAIRD, David Wallace,

Journalist, Lawyer.

No more brilliant name stands on the records of legal advance in Kentucky than that of David Wallace Baird, whose worth and sincerity were influences of vital and beneficent import in his time, and whose memory is a challenge to lofty achievement to those who follow after him. Able, distinguished, profoundly familiar with legal precedent and master of legal procedure, keen of vision in those matters that lie beneath the surface of life and too often are hidden from the eyes of the law, David Wallace Baird declined many opportunities of greatness that he might be of great service to his fellowmen. Rarely can it be said of any man of influence and power that he grasped so little for himself, yet achieved so much for others. Fearless, absolutely conscious of his own strength and ability, jubilant in victory, yet considerate of those to whom his victory meant defeat, his career was one of large and permanent importance to the history of the State of Kentucky and to the progress of right and justice in America. Yet that career was all too brief. Death cut him down in the forty-eighth year of his age, when yet he was in the zenith of his splendid powers, and the world counted him among the vitally needed professional men of his time.

David Wallace Baird was born January 1, 1864, at Sand Springs, Iowa, son of David and Sarah (Ewart) Baird, see preceding sketch. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, he removed with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, where he received his preliminary education, and was graduated from the high school as honor man and valedictorian of his class, in 1882. He is recalled as one of the most brilliant pupils in the whole history of that school. After leaving school, Mr. Baird first intended to devote himself to journalism, but after some experience relinquished this plan for his future to study law in Louisville Law School, completing his professional preparations at the University of Virginia. He began the practice of law in partnership with Aaron Kohn, with whom he remained associated in the well-known Louisville

David W. Baird

law firm, Kohn, Baird, Sloss & Kohn. His brief experience as a newspaper man, particularly as a police reporter "covering district" and later as a court reporter, was by no means a loss of time or effort. Rather, it gave him a deep insight into conditions and a comprehensive appreciation of the workings of the human mind under stress and poverty. At the time of his early and unexpected death in Louisville, Kentucky, on August 20, 1911, he was considered one of the most brilliant of the younger lawyers of Kentucky, and had attained a noteworthy reputation through his connection with several now famous litigations.

No formal biographical review can so clearly mirror a life on the printed page as do the words of those men whose activities and achievements are contemporaneous with the history of the deceased. From boyhood Mr. Baird made a deep impression on his world and bore strong influence in the many interests of those with whom he was associated. The following appreciation of his personality as a youth was found after Mr. Baird's death in a scrapbook kept by T. B. Duncan, then also a student at Louisville High School. This entry reads in part:

David W. Baird, who won the highest honor in the class, is eighteen years old. . . . . He has been a constant attendant of the public schools and has easily won the highest honors in every class. He gained the Sophomore prize over the most gifted class ever assembled in the High School and without apparent effort has kept steadily at the head ever since. Mr. Baird will doubtless study law, and will surely make a success of it. . . . .

Mr. Baird's public life was a record of high honor in positions which carry scant emolument and in which the official incumbent is the object of the frankest criticism. His work on the Sinking Fund Commission was of especial value to the municipality, and when the ever-turning wheel of political "advance" released him from public duty in that connection, the "Louisville Times" said, in part:

When the Republican party in Louisville elected the successor of David W. Baird on the Sinking Fund Commission, it dispensed with the services of one of the ablest and most conscientious officials it had been the good fortune of the taxpayers of this city to have in their service. And more was lost—the keen foresight and valuable advice of one of Kentucky's best lawyers.

"O'Sullivan's Opinion" said of him at that time in part:

His legal knowledge and his profound insight into municipal affairs have made his work as a commissioner invaluable.

Of his early career and his rise to importance the latter publication went on to say:

Other lawyers immediately recognized that a young man of great power and talent had come into the profession. Years have only strengthened his claim upon the community. Whether in the local forum, in the Court of Appeals or in the Supreme Court, he is recognized as a lawyer of the first rank, clean, capable and high minded.

But it was in the bar of the city and State that the death of David Wallace Baird was felt as a calamity. Mr. Baird's death occurred during the summer vacation of bench and bar, when many of his most distinguished colleagues were abroad. Upon the resumption of legal routine, when the members were once more assembled, the following tribute to his memory was presented and endorsed at a special memorial meeting of the Louisville bar:

There are three things, and only three, essential to pronounced success in a lawyer's career—mind, industry and character. All three of these were his in large measure. His mind was strong, his industry persistent, his character true. While he held a firm grasp on legal principles, he had not the vanity to be content with this, but in

preparation and argument of his cases gave to the courts the result of a thorough research in controlling precedents.

Few of us have had the duty and the fortune to be engaged in so many important and difficult causes. Every year of his time was with him a year of growth. He was singularly modest. When associated with other lawyers in complicated cases he was equally eager to do more than his share of the work and to receive less than his share of the credit. He little cared for fame or money, except insofar as his affection and duty to those dependent upon him required that he should care that his death should not find them unprovided for. His one ruling principle was bound up in the injunction: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

In dealing with opposing counsel he was most generous, never breaking an engagement or even skimping it; ready to stand by, without cavil, an agreement as remembered—not by him, but by the other party to it.

He was ever ready to give of his time and talent to the public, and no one not intimate with him can appreciate how devoid of self-seeking this service was.

He was in every station in life honest, capable and lovable to the highest degree.

A great lawyer, a noble man, a true friend, a devoted husband and father, he passed away in the midst of his usefulness.

Dying in the prime of his life, he has left to his family a legacy of most honorable achievement.

We submit this estimate of him, and suggest that it be spread on the records of the general term, and an engrossed copy sent to Mrs. Baird.

ALEX P. HUMPHREY, JAMES P. GREGORY,
T. L. BURNETT, THOMAS R. GORDON,
FRANK P. STRAUS, JOHN M. LASSING,
MATHEW O'DOHERTY, SHACKELFORD MILLER,
AARON KOHN, T. J. NUNN,
CHARLES F. TAYLOR, JOHN D. CARROLL,
J. C. DODD,

On the same occasion Judge Henry S. Barker said of his deceased friend and contemporary:

The death of a good man is not a total calamity. We lose the man, but we possess his example. . . . . He is indeed gone, but his life lives. The rare vase is shattered, but the perfume of its incense fills our lives. Standing as we do by his new-made grave, let us gather inspiration from the recollection of his shining virtues. We will be better friends because of his friendship—better citizens because of his patriotism—better lawyers because of his learning, and better men because in our minds and hearts there is engraved the record of his splendid life. . . . .

Judge Mathew O'Doherty also eulogized Mr. Baird, as follows:

Never did the poverty of speech, its powerlessness to adequately express the deeper sentiments of the heart, impress me so painfully, or appear to me so clearly, as at this moment.

. . . . . .

How he won the place he held in our affection you well know. There is but one key to the royal chamber in the human heart, which love has dedicated and consecrated as its own—self-sacrifice—and he held that key as in anointed hands. Whoever called upon Dave Baird and he was not ready to serve him? Nay, as I and many of you can attest, when his service was needed and he knew it, he did not wait to be asked, whatever sacrifice of time or trouble, it entailed.

His, indeed, was "the larger heart and kindlier hand." He was not given to misjudge those about him. Generous alike in thought and in deed, he was as incapable of an unjust suspicion as of an unjust act.

I have never known one who seemed to more fully appreciate the great truth so well expressed by James Russell Lowell:

> Be noble and the nobleness that lies
> In other men, sleeping but never dead,
> Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.

It was thus he won and held the place that was his in the affection of all who knew him. He had a great heart and a great mind, and there was perfect accord between them. . . . .

In this courtroom, where Dave Baird so often stood, where his voice, now forever stilled in death, was so often heard, I bear my humble testimony to his worth as a lawyer, to his character as a man, to his sincerity as a friend, to his fidelity and devotion as a husband and father.

May the memory of his stainless, beautiful life be a comfort and consolation to the loved ones he has left behind him, and be to us an inspiration to follow in his footsteps.

Honor to his memory; peace, eternal peace, to his gentle spirit.

Mr. Baird had been much in the public eye at a period when several Kentucky

land cases were tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, his profound knowledge of corporation law enabling his firm to emerge after a protracted struggle as victors. He devoted practically all the attention and all the resources of his brilliant mind to cases of that nature. Acquiring the exhaustive knowledge of his professional field which gave him perfect poise and an assured footing, no matter how intricate the principles involved, he led his cases to a successful issue and was looked up to as an authority. His brief career was one of great brilliance and gave promise of far loftier achievement. High tribute to his ability and keen regret at his loss were expressed by his partner, Aaron Kohn, while his contemporaries over a wide area sincerely mourned his loss. Mr. Baird never forgot what he owed to his early training and experience as a journalist, and whenever in later life he was troubled or problems confronted him, he invariably remembered his early struggles and was led on to overcome the days of the moment, for, as he often said, those early efforts were of the most richly constructive value in his later work. On August 21, 1911, a day after his early and lamented death, Colonel W. B. Haldeman sent the following wire of condolence:

Inexpressibly shocked and grieved over the news of your brother's death. It is to me as losing one of my own family. David Wallace Baird was an honor to his profession, great not only as a lawyer but great in every attribute that makes the good citizen and true man. I sympathize with you, John, and Mrs. Baird, in your great loss. Wire me promptly this afternoon the arrangements for the funeral and I will come to Louisville to pay the tribute of an affectionate respect to my friend.

This and similar sentiments were expressed to his brother John and his own immediate family by people from all walks of life. Among his colleagues in the profession, Mr. Baird was known as a man of the highest integrity and when the shocking news of his death reached them, the universal expression was that one of Kentucky's most promising lawyers had passed from the field of a successful career prematurely cut short before its full fruition Mr. Baird's work was his life and it filled his life, leaving only casual place for outside interests of any nature, but he was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

David Wallace Baird married, August 28, 1907, at Louisville, Kentucky, Eleanor Elizabeth Durning, of Louisville, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a daughter of Stephen Durning, a police officer of Louisville, Kentucky, who came from Donegal, Ireland, and Margaret Durning, of Mallow, near Cork. Mr. and Mrs. Baird were the parents of two sons: 1. David Wallace, Jr., attending High School at St. Xaviers. 2. Stephen Ewart, attending Presentation Academy.

Mr. Baird's death deprived his family of a beloved husband and affectionate father, who continues to live in the hearts of those he left behind him. The wider loss of the people can never be computed. The steadily growing strength of the man, his utter fearlessness, his fine presence, his admirable command, not only of the English language, but of those elemental forces which sweep the whole gamut of human interest—all these made David Wallace Baird a master of men, a great advocate, a true exponent of right and justice.

WITHERS, James Allen,

Merchant, Esteemed Citizen.

In recording the life of James Allen Withers, of Louisville, Kentucky, much might be said in the way of eulogy, for rarely does the life of any man reveal

more worthy or estimable characteristics. The activities of his career linked his name with the wholesale millinery business, but it was not wholly in his business life that his excellence and beauty of spirit were evidenced. In whatever phase of interest which appealed to him, in whatever circle he was received, he invariably took his place among those who stand out from the rank and file for their great sincerity of purpose and their high idealism. Nothing good or worthy could bring to James Allen Withers any responsibility without enlisting his most earnest endeavors and feeling the benefit of his support. His life was ordered on lines of straightforward integrity and constant usefulness, and in his death the World lost a noble spirit.

William Withers, father of James Allen Withers, was a native of Georgetown, Kentucky, but in early life removed to Sharpsburg, also in that State, where he became one of the foremost figures in agricultural advance. A man who thought ahead of his time, and was eminently gifted as a leader of the people, he did much for the early development of the rich farming region in and around Bath County, and was among the first to make use of the early mechanical inventions devised for the facilitating of agricultural operations. He married Sarah Boyd, of Sharpsburg, and both the Withers and Boyd names trace back to prominent early Colonial families.

James Allen Withers, son of William and Sarah (Boyd) Withers, was born in Lexington, Missouri, February 21, 1867, and died at his home in Louisville, Kentucky, February 6, 1918. His early education was received in the rural schools of Sharpsburg, Kentucky, and later he attended Sharpsburg Academy. He came to Louisville when twenty-one years of age, and secured a position in the employ of the Baldwin Piano Company, in the capacity of salesman. From his first endeavors in the world of men and affairs, Mr. Withers revealed marked talent for constructive commercial activity. A keen judge of men, always a student of conditions, tireless in his efforts to achieve a successful position in life, he was early recognized as one of the promising and indeed noteworthy men of his day in this city. In the early nineties he became identified with the firm of David Baird & Son, wholesale milliners, of which David Baird (q. v.) was the founder and organizer, and William J. Baird (q. v.) was the manager. From the time of entering this organization, Mr. Withers was a vital factor in its progress and continued development, and shared with the son the wide and important responsibilities which relieved the founder through his declining years of many details of importance.

James Allen Withers was one of those men who without caring for the applause of the people still unconsciously command their attention. Fearless in a marked degree, ever meeting responsibility with the confident, forward-looking power of the natural executive, he stood out in a position of leadership, never shunning the public eye, because conscious of his own high integrity and willing to meet every opportunity of usefulness as a privilege. He won a position of marked success in business affairs, and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty years was a great loss to the World. A Democrat in political matters, but interested in public life only as a progressive citizen, Mr. Withers found his chief joy in his home and the quiet leisure of the fireside. Books, music, flowers, a group of congenial guests, these were the interests which filled the few leisure hours of James Allen Withers

and made him beloved of many. His passing left a void which will not soon be filled. His personal charm and his pleasing manner were both the outgrowth of a sincere and unselfish interest in all mankind, and when the hour came that he laid aside the affairs of this World to look forward into the Great Beyond, he left behind him many beautiful memories which to those who remain still live as an inspiration to ever more lofty endeavor in all worthy purposes.

James Allen Withers married, January 18, 1894, Agnes May Baird, daughter of David and Sarah (Ewart) Baird, her father of distinguished North of Ireland antecedents. The family resided for many years at No. 1012 South Fifth Street, Louisville, Kentucky, and they have long been identified with the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville.

HAYS, James Amenzo,

Insurance Actuary, Horticulturist.

Arms—Argent, three inescutcheons within a bordure nebulée gules.

Crest—A hand holding an ox yoke or, bows gules.

Motto—*Renovate animos.*

The name Hays is of Scotch origin and was first written Hay. It means an enclosed park or field. There is an interesting tradition in connection with the Hays coat-of-arms. In the reign of Kenneth III, of Scotland, A. D., 80, the Danes were pursuing the fleeing Scots from the field of battle when a countryman and his two sons appeared in a narrow pass, brandishing an ox-yoke. They rallied the fugitives and turned the tide of the battle. The King, in reward for their valor, gave them as much land on the river Tay as a falcon from a man's hand flew over until it rested. This tract, six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol. The stone on which the falcon lighted is still pointed out in a little village called Hawkstone. For centuries the Hays have borne arms.

This line, after several generations of Ireland residence, was founded in America. The record begins with Thomas Hays, of County Donegal, Ireland, who married Jane Buchanan.

(I) Samuel Hays, the first American ancestor, and son of Thomas and Jane (Buchanan) Hays, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1752, and died at West Fallowfield, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1822. He married Elizabeth Fulton, born in 1751, died in April, 1824, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Alexander) Fulton.

(II) Thomas Hays, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fulton) Hays, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 13, 1794, and died at Alderley, Wisconsin, September 22, 1872. In 1847 he took up a homestead, twenty-five miles west of Milwaukee. He married, February 24, 1824, Susan Dunlap, born in 1805, in Union, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, died September 2, 1846. Susan (Dunlap) Hays was a daughter of Thomas Dunlap and Jane (Wilson) Dunlap (died in August, 1807), granddaughter of Thomas and Margaret (Carmichael) Dunlap. Jane (Wilson) Dunlap was a daughter of Marmaduke and Susan Wilson. On the tax lists of Reading Township, York County, recorded in Vol. 21, of the third series of "Pennsylvania Archives," the name of Marmaduke Wilson appears, in 1779, as the owner of two hundred and sixteen acres of land, four horses and five cattle, for which he was taxed £44, 11s. 3d. In 1780 his holdings were increased to two hundred and sixty acres, and his tax to £45, but a year later he was assessed only £6, 10s, for the same acreage, three horses and six cattle. The list for 1783 shows that at that time his household numbered ten "inhabitants."

Issue of Thomas and Susan (Dunlap) Hays: 1. Lieutenant Samuel, died in 1862, from wounds received in the battle of Redmonds, Tennessee. 2. John Willis, born in 1827, died in 1908; married Jane Hassell, born in 1832, died in 1921. Issue: i. Emma Hays, married John J. Reid. ii. Samuel Willis, married Margaret Fleming. iii. Arthur, married Hattie Reid. iv. Annette, married Dr. P. Mount. 3. Thomas, died in infancy. 4. Thomas Sproul, born May 29, 1832, died April 17, 1911; married Hannah Haslip. Issue: i. Ella S., born in 1862. ii. Minnie E., born in 1868, died in 1905. iii. Maude, born in 1869, died in September, 1919, married William E. Morgan, a native of Wales. Issue: (a) William T. (b) Owen Hays. iv. Thomas Dunlap, born in 1874; married Dorothea Aalund. Issue: (a) Thomas D., Jr., born in June, 1908. v. Robert Boyd, born in March, 1876; married Maude Marguerite Lee. 5. Elizabeth, married Nels Nelson, a native of Norway. Issue: i. Emma, married Fred Day, and had two daughters and two sons. ii. Stella. iii. Elizabeth, married John Wing. 6. Sarah. 7. William. 8. Ellen, married William Conley. Issue: i. Minnie, married Michael Gill. ii. William J., of Elk Point, South Dakota. iii. Sarah J., married George E. Smith. iv. Nellie, married a Sawyer. 9. James Buchanan, of whom further. 10. Child, died in infancy.

(III) James Buchanan Hays, son of Thomas and Susan (Dunlap) Hays, was born in Pennsylvania, September 10, 1838, and died at Boise, Idaho, May 31, 1888. He moved with his family to Wisconsin in 1847. He chose the law as his profession, and for fourteen years was prosecuting attorney of Dodge County. He was a staunch Democrat, loyal to his party, and in 1885 received from President Cleveland appointment as chief justice of Idaho, in which position he rendered able and distinguished service. He married Permelia E. Hubbard, born in New York State, June 10, 1844, daughter of Isaac Jabez Hubbard, a pioneer of Cape Vincent, granddaughter of Isaac Hubbard, who served in the American Army in the War of 1812, and great-granddaughter of Stephen Hubbard, a member of the Massachusetts troops in the Revolutionary War, and a participant in the battle of Bennington. Hubbard is an ancient and notable family in New England history, members thereof taking part in the military and civil activities that attended the founding of a nation. Issue of James B. and Permelia E. (Hubbard) Hays: 1. Samuel H., an attorney of Boise, Idaho; has been mayor of the city and attorney-general of the State. He was prominent as prosecutor of the cases growing out the Coeur d'Alene-Idaho strike. He and his wife Gertrude had children: i. James B., married Louise Sebree. ii. Samuel H., Jr., died in infancy. iii. Samuel D., graduated from the First Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio, San Francisco, in 1917; served with the 91st Division of the United States Army in the World War; is now attorney of Boise, and major and judge-advocate in the Idaho National Guard. iv. Gertrude, married Benjamin Hopewell. v. Permelia. 2. James Amenzo, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, married Rev. Fred Staff, pastor of the Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Issue: i. Helen. ii. Ruth. iii. Harold Hays.

(IV) James Amenzo Hays, son of James Buchanan and Permelia E. (Hubbard) Hays, was born in Horicon, Dodge County, Wisconsin, September 18, 1870. He attended grammar school in his native State, took high school courses in Boise, Idaho, and then entered the University of Wisconsin in 1887, a member of the class

of 1891. He remained at the university but one year, his father's death causing him to discontinue his collegiate work. In 1888-89 he taught school in Ada County, Idaho, and then, for several years, served as clerk of the Territorial District Court at Hailey, Idaho Territory. In 1891 he received an appointment as deputy assessor of Ada County, Idaho, and for the two following years was deputy county engineer of Elmore County, Idaho. Mr. Hays was then for a time engaged in general insurance and mining operations, and in 1899-1900 was a special agent for the State of Idaho, in which capacity his work covered all departments of the State government in the collection of data and statistics on all subjects.

On February 4, 1901, Mr. Hays entered the service of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Boise, Idaho, remaining there until August, 1905, when he came to Tacoma, Washington. This city has since been his residence and the scene of his business operations, and in the almost two decades that have elapsed since his coming he has won secure and useful place in the life of the community. In the business field he has been markedly successful, and the volume of his business made him successively a member of the $100,000 and $200,000 clubs, his membership in the last-named being from 1910. His position in business and financial circles is one of influence, and in the insurance world he is widely and favorably known. Mr. Hays is a member of the Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, and in this organization serves upon the membership committee, the members' council, and the civic bureau. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and Washington Commandery, Sons of the American Revolution. His religious faith is the Presbyterian, and he is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, member of the home mission committee of the Presbytery of Olympia, and member of the home mission committee of the Synod of Washington. Mr. Hays has long been active in the civic affairs and movements for the practical and moral uplift of the city, and in 1919 was elected a member of the Metropolitan Park Board, also serving as clerk of the board, both non-salaried positions. The Metropolitan Park Board has control of all the parks in the metropolitan district, and it has been due in leading measure to the devoted, wisely-directed activities of this organization that Tacoma is famed among the cities of the country for its beautiful open spaces.

For many years Mr. Hays has been deeply interested in the culture of roses, has made a thorough study of their propagation, and has done much to encourage public interest in its subject. In 1910 he was one of the original members of the Tacoma Rose Society, which is affiliated with the American Rose Society, a national organization, having as its object the study of roses and their scientific production. He was one of the organizers of the rose show of Tacoma, which is now an annual event, and which rivals the festivals of the southern States. In 1918, in place of the annual exhibition, roses were sold on the streets and the sum of $1,000 was realized for the Red Cross. Mr. Hays is enthusiastic over the possibilities of rose culture in the Puget Sound country, maintaining that the climate and soil are ideal for their most perfect development. Mr. Hays was for five years a member of the Territorial Troops of Idaho. During the World War he served on various boards and committees, and was constant in his efforts in support of the government and troops in the field. In politics he is a

Democrat, and both in Idaho and Washington has been connected with party affairs, serving as a member of city and State conventions.

Mr. Hays married, at Madison, Wisconsin, Florence Baker, daughter of John H. D. and Jessie (Sumner) Baker, her maternal grandfather an English sea captain who fought with the United States in the War of 1812. Her paternal grandmother was a member of the Coe family, of the eastern shore of Virginia. John H. D. Baker was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, his father born in England. Mrs. Hays was a member of the daughter of the American Revolution (No. 57627), her membership based on several lines.

Mrs. Hays was educated in the schools of Madison, Wisconsin, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1891. While at college she was a member of the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority, and was elected to the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. In 1891-92 she taught school at Brodhead, Wisconsin, and was then appointed reference librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. In this position she was associated with Robert Laird McCormick, of Wisconsin and Washington, then president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and also with Reuben Gold Thwaites. Her efforts in this organization were of recognized value, and in addition to the routine work of her office she utilized decided artistic ability in making all of the sketches from original records for the illustrations of the Lewis and Clark journals. She was a writer of note, prepared many pamphlets dealing with historical subjects, and was also a student of natural history as well as political. She was a well informed student of ornithology and contributed many articles to ornithological publications, including one on birds and gardens, and another of particular merit on the birds of Idaho and Washington. She was prominent in civic affairs in Tacoma, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, an officer of the Presbytery and Synod, and at the time of her death had been for three years at the head of the local Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Hays was a member of the Tahoma Society, an organization of sixteen members, formed for the study of local history, and served this society as president. For three years she was president of the Presidents Council of Women's Clubs, an organization composed of representatives of all the women's clubs, fraternal organizations and societies whose object was discussion and action on questions relating to women's interests. Under Mrs. Hay's administration this council gained high standing among civic organizations in Tacoma, and was able to accomplish a large amount of good in the advancement of local interests. During the World War, Mrs. Hays was in charge of Red Cross work among the foreign residents of the city, and mobilized this part of the city's population in knitting clubs and other essential war work. She was a member of the Red Cross Board maintained by Mrs. J. P. Weyerhouser, and was one of the group of men and women whose unflagging, energetic leadership made the record of the Red Cross in Pierce County one of distinction and honor. Mrs. Hays died May 15, 1921. Her death was a grave and heartfelt loss to her associates in civic and social welfare work and to the community whose material and moral welfare had been advanced by her adherence to high ideals.

STEPHENS, Hon. Lawrence Vest,

Financier, Former Governor.

The civil list of the State of Missouri contains many well known names, the

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Very truly
Lou V. Stevens

mere mention of which will cause the great records of their achievements to flash before the mind's eyes with startling luminosity. The men in question all bore a constructive and integral part in the advancement and progress of their State, and among those of the very first rank appears the name of the late, the Hon. Lawrence Vest Stephens, the scope of whose activities had broadened during the years until his professions and avocations were as diverse in character as they were successful in achievement. And so great an influence did this man exert upon his generation that he was honored in a most fitting way by the citizenry through his election to the highest position that any State can confer upon a true citizen—that of the governorship of the State of Missouri.

Lawrence Vest Stephens was a lineal descendant of the Stephens family of Maryland, one branch of which at an early date removed to the State of Missouri. His father, Joseph Lafayette Stephens, himself a native of Cooper County, was a lawyer of distinction. He associated himself with another able lawyer, George Vest, under the firm of Stephens & Vest. A great personal friendship sprang up between these two men, and due to his regard and respect for his law partner, the elder Mr. Stephens named his son Lawrence Vest Stephens.

Joseph Lafayette Stephens married Martha Gibson, who was also a native of Cooper County, and a daughter of William Gibson, a successful agriculturist of that section.

Lawrence Vest Stephens was born on December 21, 1858, at Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri. His early education was acquired by attendance at the Haynes School, known as the Cooper Institute, and following the completion of his course, he entered Kemper Military School. Later on he entered Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, where he embarked upon the study of law. He was diverted from his career as a lawyer by entering the field of banking in his home town, and as he gained experience he became interested in banks throughout Missouri. His wide experience and acknowledged ability as a financier led to his appointment as receiver for the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis. His work, as receiver, when only twenty-five years of age, attracted attention of financiers not only in Missouri banking circles, but throughout the Nation, for he took a seemingly hopeless proposition and managed the affairs in such a way that depositors received ninety-eight cents on the dollar, when the most optimistic estimates made by government examiners was that thirty per cent was the most that depositors could expect.

Soon afterwards a vacancy occurred in the State treasurer's office. Affairs of the treasury were in somewhat of a tangle; a master hand was needed. David R. Francis, then governor, appointed Mr. Stephens to the office, and later the people of the State elected him treasurer for four years. During the seven years of his service in this important office he discharged his duties with such signal ability and fidelity as to make him the logical candidate of his party for governor in 1896. The campaign of 1896 is memorable in Missouri, as in the Nation. The interest aroused in Missouri was, perhaps, keener and deeper than in other States. Missouri was the home of Richard P. ("Silver Dick") Bland, the leader of the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Stephens was one of Bland's most active and able partisans. As editor and owner of the "Boonville Advertiser," he wrote pithy and pungent paragraphs under the caption of "Sharps and Flats."

which had a wide circulation and influence. Bland's defeat for the presidential nomination greatly disappointed his friends, but did not chill the ardor of Mr. Stephens and others in their advocacy of "Sixteen to One."

The hot campaign resulted in the election of Mr. Stephens as Governor by an overwhelming majority. As governor, Mr. Stephens was confronted with many important and vexing questions. The most notable of these had to do with the police, excise and transportation affairs in the city of St. Louis. He signed the Street Railway Consolidation Bill, which merged all of the St. Louis street car lines, except the suburban, into the great St. Louis Transit Company. Although the enactment of this measure was much criticised at the time, the subsequent history of the company proved that it was a wise step. Other measures enacted during Governor Stephens' administration included the establishment of the Federal and Confederate Soldiers' Homes, the Fellow Servant Bill, applying to railroad corporations, and the Collateral Inheritance Tax Act, of particular benefit to the State University. The administration of Governor Stephens was marked by strict economy and by a tireless devotion on the part of the governor to the duties of the office.

Upon his return from office, Governor Stephens continued his active interest in political and financial affairs. He was an active partisan of Speaker Champ Clark in his fight for the Presidency in 1912. The governor, always a loyal, fighting friend and an aggressive opponent, bitterly criticised William Jennings Bryan for his break from Champ Clark at the Baltimore Convention. The last years of his life were notable for his personal friendship for President Wilson, and his able and active championship of the President's cause. The governor, together with other active Democrats, waged a relentless fight for the Wilson cause in Missouri politics.

Govenor Stephens was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a devoted adherent, loyal contributor and a wise counsellor. In recognition of his fidelity and ability, he was selected a member of the board of finance of the Methodist Church, and served as its treasurer. He was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, affiliating with Tuscan Lodge in St. Louis; also of the Bellerive Country Club, the Glen-Echo Club, and the Mercantile Club, of St. Louis.

Governor Stephens, throughout his life, was an inveterate reader and student of public affairs. He was also a baseball enthusiast, and in later life he participated, to some extent, in golf. His chief source of pleasure, however, was his intercourse with his friends.

When quite a young man, Governor Stephens was married to his schoolboy sweetheart, Margaret Nelson, a daughter of James M. and Margaret (Wyan) Nelson. James M. Nelson was a native of Warrenton, Virginia, and a member of a prominent Virginia family, his paternal grandmother being connected with the well known Withers family. James M. Nelson removed to Missouri at an early age and settled on a farm near Boonville. He became a most successful and prominent farmer and banker.

The devotion of Governor Stephens and his wife to each other was most beautiful. The governor generously acknowledged the invaluable aid given him by his wife in his political career. She graced his home and the Executive Mansion with a charm that added much to the governor's popularity and influence as a political leader. Governor Stephens' death oc-

curred at his home in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 10, 1923. The funeral services were conducted at the Cabanne Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by his warm friends, Bishop Collins Denny, of Virginia, and Dr. Charles H. Briggs, of Springfield, Missouri, the latter having performed the marriage ceremony for Governor and Mrs. Stephens. Bishop W. F. McMurry and Rev. Charles M. Hawkins and Dr. Luther Todd also participated in the funeral services, assisted by the members of Tuscan Lodge in the presence of a host of devoted friends and relatives. There survive the governor, in addition to Mrs. Stephens, two sisters and two brothers.

Governor Stephens played an important and valiant part in the history of Missouri. He lives in the memory of his people as a loyal friend, a public-spirited citizen, an able financier, a courageous and far-visioned political leader, and a capable, faithful servant.

ROBINSON, Henry B.,

Prominent Wisconsin Banker.

Foremost among those who by nature and training are declared to be best equipped to carry forward the progressive message and purpose first declared by pioneers, Henry B. Robinson, himself the son of a pioneer business man of Wisconsin, fulfilled that intent to the satisfaction of his generation. He gave himself heartily to his times and their demands from the standpoint of the western ideals of enlightenment, and he stood forth in his own realm of finance as one who was fully equal to the task. Mr. Robinson made a signal opportunity in the banking world for the unfoldment of his special gifts, to the end that in their practical application others inevitably received lifelong and substantial benefit. He was a typical Wisconsin man of practical affairs, zealous and thorough-going, and in the sporting world, wherein he had won honors in college, and whose interests he supported in later life, his counsel and fellowship was sought in all matters that he patronized. He was a son of Frederick Robinson, who was at one time mayor of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and who was one of the best known of the pioneer business men of that city.

Henry B. Robinson was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, January 22, 1869. He attended the public and the high schools of his birthplace. He then pursued a college course, graduating at Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, and while there he won honors both as a student and as an athlete. It is recorded that he was a member of the Racine College baseball team that won the interscholastic championship in 1886, that defeated Northwestern University in the final game of the season in the remarkable no-run, no-hit game, the first game of that kind to be reported in the history of baseball in America; and it was on account of this early association with baseball that Mr. Robinson was known as one of the most enthusiastic of baseball fans. Upon graduation from college, Mr. Robinson began his business career in the offices of the old Scottford Manufacturing Company at Kenosha, where he remained for a year, when he became associated with the First National Bank, and it was there that he received his training and first incentive as a banker. Later, he joined his interests with Arthur H. French in the insurance business, under the firm name of French & Robinson, that business alliance being broken when Mr. Robinson retired to organize the private bank known as the Merchants' and Savings Bank. From that time onward the prospects of the bank and its founder steadily broad-

ened and increased, the resources of the institution mounting up within a few years from some thousands to more than two millions of dollars. This bank for a number of years was the private institution of members of the Robinson family, but it soon became incorporated as a State bank, and it later joined the Federal Reserve System, and in the officiary list are included the names of leading Kenosha citizens as members of the board of directors.

In regard to his service in the banking world, and the substantial assistance that Mr. Robinson's experience had become to many, a member of the board of directors of his bank stated at the time of Mr. Robinson's death:

> Mr. Robinson was a splendid banker; he was always conservative, but he was always helpful. As president of the bank, his assistance was sought in financing many of the business men of Kenosha, and he did much to point the way for the right kind of business. People who knew Mr. Robinson in his private life and in his business relations carried for him a regard which was akin to love. He was loyal to his friends and associates in business, and they feel keenly his sudden death.

He was a great lover of the out-of-doors, and was a popular golf player, having arranged for a golf game at the Kenosha Club at the time of his death. Meantime, his home life was model in all respects, and his devotion to his family was unceasing. Mr. Robinson's fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Sons of the American Revolution, and he was a member of many clubs. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew.

Mr. Robinson married, August 2, 1894, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Gertha Palmetier, and they were the parents of four children: Annis Elizabeth; Jeannette, who married Kenneth Little, of Evanston, Illinois; Frederick; Gertrude Van Horn.

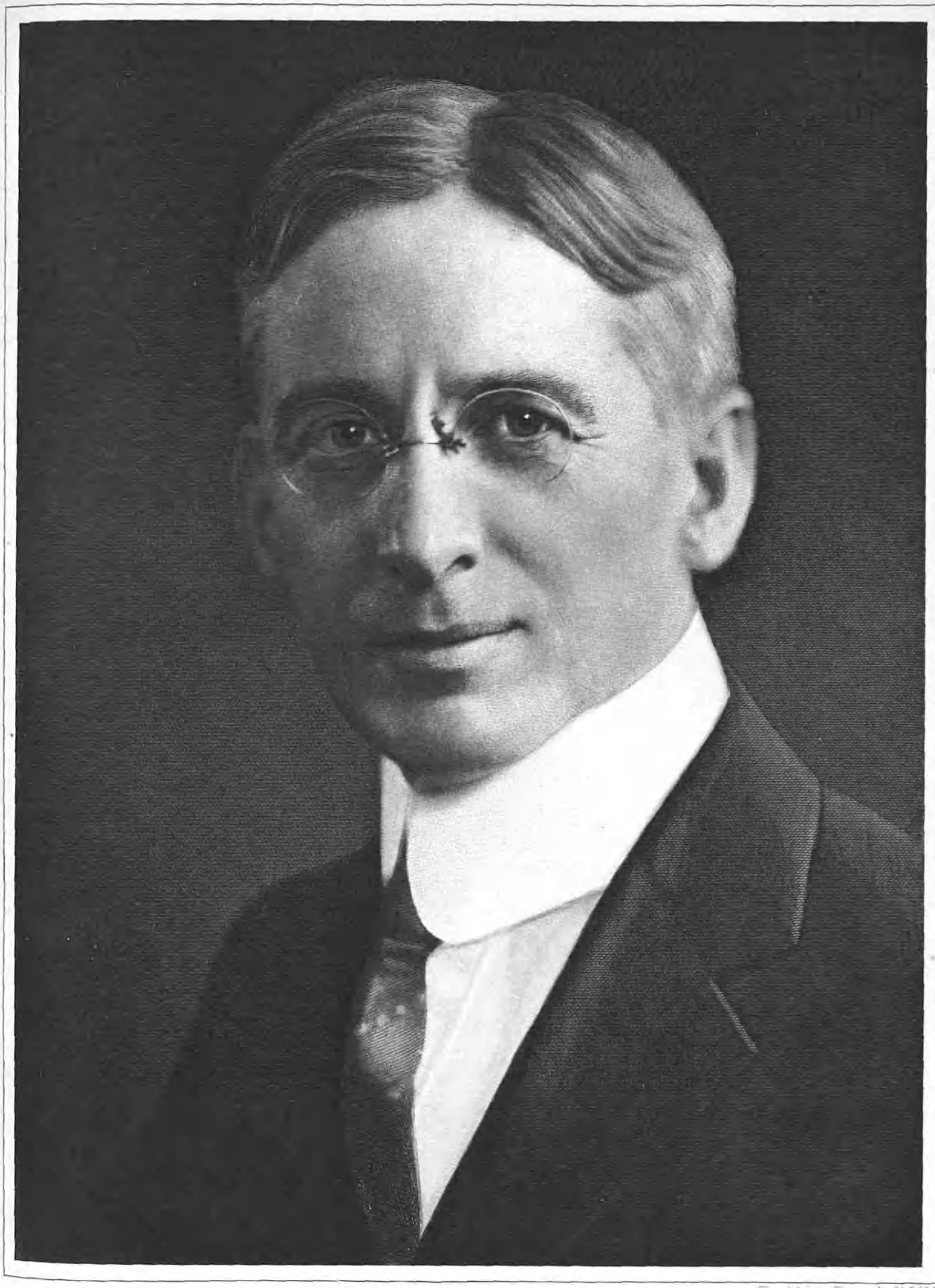
Mr. Robinson died October 19, 1923. Of commanding influence in financial and business matters, he made his field of action of a very practical value to his fellowmen.

KLEIN, Dr. Harry Martin John,

Minister, Editor, Educator.

Dr. Klein's active years have been spent in religious and educational work entirely in the region of his present residence, Southeastern Pennsylvania. Dr. Klein is a son of George and Rebecca S. Klein, his father having been a contractor in calling, and a veteran of the Civil War. George Klein was a member of Company F, 47th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was recruited during the early days of the war between the States and served from 1861 to 1865. The 47th Regiment was on active duty for four years and four months, and saw service in seven of the southern States, participated in the most exhausting campaigns, made twelve voyages at sea, and was the only Pennsylvania regiment that took part in the Red River Expedition.

Dr. Klein was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1873, and obtained the early part of his education in the public schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania, being graduated from Allentown High School in 1889. After this preparatory study he attended Muhlenberg College, in 1890-1891, Franklin and Marshall College in 1892-93, completing his course in the latter institution with graduation in June, 1893. In 1896 he was graduated from the Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, and in that year assumed the pastorate of Grace Reformed Church, of York, Pennsylvania, filling this pulpit



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H. M. J. Klein.

until 1905, and during 1889 attending Berlin University. From York he went to Allentown, Pennsylvania, as pastor of Zion Reformed Church, where he remained until 1910, then entered upon the duties of the Audenried professorship of History and Archaeology at Franklin and Marshall College. This chair Dr. Klein has since continuously filled, his other relations to the life of the Lancaster community including those of contributor to the Lancaster "Daily Intelligencer" and other periodicals, and he was editor-in-chief of a "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," (1924). He was director and vice-president of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce; director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Lancaster; member of the board of trustees of the Shippen School for Girls, of Lancaster; and chairman of the executive committee of the Lancaster Municipal Orchestra. Dr. Klein meets a large part of the many demands made upon him as speaker and lecturer, and during the World War period took active part in all of the work of the government and relief and social service organizations. In 1912 he was professor of History at the University of Pittsburgh summer school, and in 1914-15 was president of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

Dr. Klein holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, affiliating with Zeredatha Lodge, No. 451, Free and Accepted Masons; Allen Chapter, No. 203, Royal Arch Masons; Allen Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; and Caldwell Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His college fraternity is the Phi Gamma Delta, and he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Cliosophic Society, the Fortnightly Club, and the Sphinx Club. In 1907 Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Klein married, at Union Mills, Maryland, September 14, 1899, Mary Winifred Shriver, daughter of Henry Wirt and Mary Jane (Winebrenner) Shriver, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Richard Henry, born at York, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1900. 2. Frederic Shriver, born at York, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1904. 3. Philip Shriver, born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1909.

WOOD, William Madison,

Leader of Industry.

Running down the list of American industries there can be placed opposite the designation of each field of endeavor the name of a man who is the outstanding figure therein in his own generation, possibly accorded the highest place of honor in the entire history of that business. Nor is this true alone of industry, but of science, the professions, and all the other avenus of effort through which the abilities of men find expression and the needs of humanity are served. This place of eminence in the textile industry has long been accorded to William M. Wood, the president of the American Woolen Company, whose operations have vitally affected the lives of thousands of people throughout a wide territory and have had a determining effect upon American prestige in his special field.

William Madison Wood was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, April 5, 1858, a son of William Jason and Amelia (Madison) Wood, both of whom are now deceased. The father, William Jason Wood, was a native of Fayal, Azores; he came to America on a

whaling vessel, and located at Edgartown, where he was married to Amelia Madison, whose English ancestors had established the Madison family in America. He found employment first as a cobbler, but finding this vocation distasteful, he accepted the position of steward on a steamboat. At the close of the Civil War he removed with his family to a farm near New Bedford, Massachusetts. At this time William M. Wood was but two years of age.

At the age of four years, William M. Wood began his schooling, and attended the local public schools until his eleventh year, later entering the New Bedford High School, but never graduating. Of this period of his life, Mr. Wood has spoken as follows:

I was a lucky boy. I was not hampered by wealth, nor by a great name to be lived up to, nor by a line of ancestors who would have started me at the top, whether I was fitted to be there or not. I was free. I had nothing to live down and nothing that would live me down.

He was the type of youth capable of learning more outside of school than in the class room, and by the time he was fifteen years old he had studied Latin, French and German, and had even kept a diary in the last-named language. After leaving school he directed further study along the lines of algebra and the higher branches of mathematics. The death of his father occurred when he was eleven years of age, and at that time the son began to earn money, although he did not enter upon regular employment until he was fourteen. Keene Sumner, writing of Mr. Wood in the "American Magazine" under date of June, 1923, quoted him as follows:

As my father was away most of the time on long voyages, I saw very little of him. Under the circumstances, he could not mean much in my life. My mother was everything. Always gentle, sweet, and loving, to the day of her death. A woman of genuine refinement and a mother of never-failing goodness and kindness. But that, fortunately, is not unusual. There wasn't anything unusual in my boyhood. I was just like millions of other boys.

Mr. Wood's first job was with Andrew G. Pierce, of New Bedford, treasurer of the Wamsutta Mills, who had become interested in the youth and who gave him the place as office boy in his counting-room. Later, he was given other duties which took him into the cotton mills and here he had his first opportunity for gaining information and experience in the industry in which he was destined later to become a dominating factor. His first pay was four dollars per week, in those days a fair wage for a boy, but an inconsequential reward in comparison with the information he gained by questioning and talking with everybody with whom he came into contact: superintendents, foremen, and operatives.

When he reached the age of eighteen years, the desire to see something of the world and to broaden his horizon took him from his position in the Wamsutta organization, and, it being the summer of 1876, the year of the Centennial Exposition, he persuaded the captain of a New Bedford schooner to take him to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Here he secured work in the office of a coal company close by the docks, and of his Philadelphia experience he has said:

My salary was the one familiar thing in my new experience, for it was the same old four dollars a week. After paying my board, I had only fifty cents left for spending money, but I got along all right.

After a few months I came back to New Bedford and worked in a bank there—another four-dollars-a-week job. I thought I never would get away from that four-dollar salary. It was like getting into a whirlpool when you go round and round and can't escape. But of course I did get out finally. A railway company gave me a position at forty dollars a month, which was a big jump.

Soon afterward he returned to his original line of work; this time at the Border City Mills in Fall River, Massachusetts, with a brother of his first employer, Otis N. Pierce, and here he remained for a period of six years. His training during this time was under a group of men to whom he pays the highest tribute in these words:

> They were of the best birth, breeding, and education, as well as of the highest integrity. Their word was always as good as their bond, and I was very fortunate to receive my business training under men of that class.

His next association was with the Washington Mills, at Lawrence, as assistant to the manager, and in this capacity, as in those that had preceded it, he continued his deep and thorough study of manufacturing conditions and problems, costs of manufacturing, how they were distributed, and how they could be reduced. Here his own words best give his viewpoint in this connection:

> Our worst competitors to-day are the manufacturers who don't know what it costs to produce their goods. You can understand why this is true. They try to undersell us, because they actually don't know that they will be losing money at the prices they ask. Most of them eventually go to the wall.
>
> The situation in the nineties was far worse in this respect, and in many others, than it is now. The Washington Mills manufactured woolen goods, and the woolen industry was in terrible shape. Dozens of small concerns were struggling along, waging a bitter fight among themselves for material and labor and markets. A good many of them were almost put out of business by the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill. The whole industry was demoralized.

At this time, 1899, Mr. Wood advanced the proposal to merge a number of these unstable concerns into one large company, thus reducing the costs and introducing coöperation. The idea had occurred to and had been advanced by others, but it remained for him to supply the courage, initiative and energy for its successful completion. The American Woolen Company was the result and, despite dismal predictions during its early years, it increased steadily in scope and influence until by the year 1910 it led the industry. The first president of the new company was Frederick Ayer, who was soon succeeded by Mr. Wood.

At the present time the company operates fifty-nine mills with an army of employees numbering thirty-five thousand. Lawrence, Massachusetts, has been the center of the company's activities, and there the mill operatives live, people of a score of different nationalities, many of them not even speaking English. In the year 1910 they joined in one of the worst strikes that New England has ever experienced, and before it came to an end Mr. Wood had sustained one of the most venomous attacks ever launched against a leader of industry. When interviewed in regard to the conditions at that time, Mr. Wood made the following statement:

> I have always sympathized with labor. I have always felt that conditions in an industry were not as they should be if the employees in that industry were compelled to put their children to work in order that they might live.
>
> That was the way I felt years ago, when I had my first position in a woolen mill. But the conditions were there! I had not made them, but I had to meet them. The first step was to improve them in one mill with which I was connected; and the only means toward that end was to make the business sound.

And this Mr. Wood has done to the fullest degree. In the time that has elapsed since then, deplorable conditions have become admirable, with the result that both employees and employers are perfectly satisfied, and are working together harmoniously and to one end. Following the announcement by Mr. Wood on March 21, 1923, of a wage increase to

the employees of the American Woolen Company, a meeting of employee representatives was called, and the following resolution was adopted, which shows what a definite change has come over labor since the memorable strike:

To the President and Management of the American Woolen Company: We have had at all times and still have, and will always have, absolute confidence in President Wood and in the present management of the American Woolen Company, so much, in fact, that we will not allow any outsider to interfere with us.

For a time, until his sad death in an automobile accident, Mr. Wood's son, "Billy," was associated with him, and Mr. Wood proudly acknowledges the debt he owes the younger man, who came to the industrial world from his college studies of social and economic conditions and who saw possibilities which the elder man, in his grilling fight to stabilize industry, had not seen. Among these were the company's insurance plan, its system of sick benefits, the building of a great number of houses for rent or sale to employees, and the Department of Labor. Shawsheen village, one of the most noted and unique communities in the world, is a development of these fundamental and inspired ideas, and Mr. Wood has devoted himself with sincerity and enthusiasm to the extension and perfection of the work so well inaugurated during the lifetime of his son.

Shawsheen Village is in the town of Andover, Massachusetts, twenty-five miles north of Boston, and was planned and executed by Mr. Wood. It is in every sense of the phrase, "a model community," and is comprised of artistic public buildings, substantial business structures, and beautiful residences—the dominant architectural note being pure Colonial in every instance. The headquarters of the American Woolen Company are located here, housed in a building that would do credit to the campus of any great university, and here, in the up-to-date, spacious residences, lives the entire office-force, if not in actual luxury, at last in comfort that well-nigh approaches it. The village is artistic, but not in the neo-asthetic sense or interpretation, for the artistry of its architecture, its streets, and its happy situation, is touched by that all-important and very necessary "homey" spirit. It is a village of homes, and not of mere habitations. The public and business buildings include a post-office—an architectural triumph—a community market, a community house, the Shawsheen Restaurant, and up-to-date garage, as well as a laundry, the Merchants' building, Brush factory, office-buildings, etc. There are to-day more than two hundred Colonial residences, and over a dozen excellent community buildings. Swimming pools, bowling alleys and bowling-greens, tennis courts, running-tracks, a baseball diamond and adequate athletic field, row-boats and canoes on the beautiful Shawsheen River, and an eighteen-hole golf-course are in constant use by the happy and contented employees. An interesting brochure, entitled "Shawsheen—The World's Woolen and Worsted Centre," charmingly written and cleverly executed, describes the village in detail and the aims of the company in giving inception to so unusual a community. Excerpts of the contents follow:

All affairs affecting the community-at-large are under the direction of the Shawsheen Civic Association, made up of residents of the village. Shawsheen, as a scientifically and artistically planned village, instantly commands the attention of any one whose thought and work have to do with civic projects. Few communities have enjoyed so unified a purpose in their inception and development; few have had the advantage of Americas' best constructive genius, schooled in modern municipal

problems. The builders have taken infinite pains to allow nothing to be done which in a few years may have to be undone. Time, of course, will work its changes, and further expansion and development are bound to come, but Shawsheen has been so planned as to permit of this development in perfect harmony with its beginning.

Shawsheen is a significant development, perhaps one of the most significant in modern industrial life. It is a demonstration that a business does not always have to accept conditions as they are found, adverse though they may be, and utilize non-productive energy in making the best of them. Rather, a business can be so capably conducted as to create efficiency, greater production, and more satisfactory and economical service to its customers.

In Shawsheen the worker finds happiness and contentment, and the opportunity to expend his energy along wholly productive lines. And in creating these conditions, the American Woolen Company has made an investment, not only economically sound, but also notably humanitarian.

In addition to the vast interests outlined above, Mr. Wood is also president of the Wood Worsted Mill of Lawrence, the largest in the world; the Ayer Mills and the Washington Mills, also of Lawrence; the National and Providence Worsted Mills of Rhode Island, and the Kilburn Mills. Mr. Wood serves the Merchants' National Bank and the Pierce Manufacturing Company of New Bedford in the capacity of director, and has been called upon in advisory capacity by numerous other business and industrial institutions. He is a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which he has served as vice-president, and has been vice-president of the Home Market Club. He is, above all else, a worker, finding in the tasks of the day an enjoyment and inspiration that he can equal under no other conditions. He is a man who works alone in a system and by methods that are a part of his very nature. Commenting upon this distinguishing characteristic, he said:

I am a man that works alone, because I cannot work any other way. Most business men drift together in groups. Bankers, for example, seem to form little coteries. The members of a group discuss their business problems and their plans. They are like a chariot team: two, four, six horses abreast. But I can't travel that way, hitched up with others. Whether I want to or not, I must travel alone. It is like breaking a path, or blazing a trail. One man does it. But that man is not doing it for himself only! He is breaking trail for his companions and for those who will come after them. He may make mistakes. All he can do is to use his judgment, have the courage of his convictions, and keep on going! That's all I have done. It was the only thing I could do.

William Madison Wood has given the four cardinal points in the policies of his great business career as follows:

The Square Deal. This means do unto others as you would like to be done by. This commands respect.

Live Up to Your Word. This begets confidence.

Discourage Gossip and Encourage Loyalty. This will bring team work and success.

Promote Within the Company the Most Efficient Man. This brings encouragement and hope. Any other course means misery.

Mr. Wood's clubs are the Union League and Metropolitan of New York City, the Allegheny of Boston, and the Brookline Country and the Essex County of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts.

William Madison Wood was married to Ellen Ayer, a daughter of Frederick Ayer, of Boston. The children of this union are as follows: William Madison, Jr., deceased; Cornelius Ayer, associated in business with his father, and during the late World War a volunteer in the Naval Service; and Irene, now the wife of Captain Bernard L. Sutcliff, of the British Army, son of Thomas Sutcliff, a prominent wool merchant of Sutcliff & Company, Halifax, Yorkshire, England.

GRISWOLD, Dr. Samuel Henry,

Physician.

For close on to three decades, Dr. Samuel Henry Griswold has been deceased, yet his memory is a living one in the town of Rutland, Vermont, where for

twenty-five years and more he devoted his life to the healing of the sick, the comforting of the afflicted, and the service of his community. Born of a family among the oldest in America, his name is of an even more ancient origin, Griswold being an English surname derived from the name of a place, like many other English patronymics. The ancient seat of the family was at Solihull, Warwickshire, prior to the year 1400, the ancient coat-of-arms being:

Arms—Argent, a fesse gules between two greyhounds courant sable.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, John Griswold came from Kenilworth, and married a daughter and heiress of Henry Hughford, of Huddersly Hall, at Solihull, and the family has since been known as the Griswolds of Kenilworth and Solihull. Solihull is on the northwest border of Warwickshire and Yardly, in Worcestershire, and is but eight miles from Kenilworth to the westward, and twelve miles northwest of Stratford-on-Avon, and was a place of importance before the Norman Conquest. The two American immigrants, Edward and Mathew Griswold, came to Connecticut from Kenilworth, the latter coming in 1639, and settling at Windsor, Connecticut; he died at Lyme, Connecticut, September 21, 1698, and was buried at Saybrook, having assisted in the settlement of Lyme, where he had been a large land-owner; he was also deputy to the General Assembly in 1664 and afterwards. Edward is of further mention.

(I) Edward Griswold, immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family in America, was the son of George Griswold, and brother of Mathew, and was born in Warwickshire, England, about 1607. He came to Connecticut at the time of the second visit of George Fenwick, when many other settlers came. He was attorney for Mr. St. Nicholas, of Warwickshire, who had a house built for him at Windsor, and a tract of land impaled, as had also Sir Richard Saltonstall. Mr. Griswold later had a grant of land at Poquonock, to which he removed in 1649, when his house was the outpost of the colony. It was located on the site of the Eliphalet S. Ladd house, having the Tunxis River on the south and east. He was active in public affairs, and helped, in 1650, build the fort at Springfield for Pyncheon. He was a deputy to the General Court from Windsor in 1656, and every succeeding season but one thereafter, until the new charter was granted. He became a prominent settler of Homonosett or West Saybrook, where he removed about 1663, with his younger children, deeding to his sons George and Joseph his Windsor property, and reserving a small annuity. This settlement was organized as a town in 1667, and received the name of his English home, Kenilworth, which became strangely perverted in the spelling to Killingworth, and known now as Clinton, Connecticut. He was the first deputy from the town, and was magistrate and deputy for more than twenty years, from 1662 to 1678-89, and was succeeded in office by his son, John. The Colonial records show him to have been an active and influential member of the Legislature, accomplishing much good. He had the unique pleasure of meeting in office his own son Francis, and his brother Mathew, and there has scarcely been a time since when the family has not been represented in the Legislature of the province and State. He also served frequently as commissioner, and in 1678 was on the committee to establish a Latin school at New London. He was deacon of the Killingworth church, and died in Killingworth in 1691, aged eighty-four years.

Edward Griswold married (first), in

England, in 1630, Margaret, who died August 23, 1670; her gravestone is the oldest in the burial ground at Clinton, formerly Killingworth. He married (second), about 1672-73, Sarah, widow of James Bemis, of New London. There were a number of children by the first marriage, among whom was the second child and eldest son, Francis, of whom further.

(II) Francis Griswold, son of Edward and Margaret Griswold, was born in England in 1635, and died in October, 1671. He was made freeman in 1657, and he moved to Saybrook, Connecticut, before his father went to Killingworth, subsequently settling in Norwich, Connecticut, where he was a first proprietor and an active citizen. He became deputy to the General Court in 1661, serving until 1671, inclusive. He married, and among his nine children was Samuel, the seventh child, of whom further.

(III) Captain Samuel Griswold, son of Francis Griswold, was born September 16, 1665, and died December 9, 1740, at Norwich, Connecticut. He was captain of the Second Company of the Train Band of Norwich. He married (first), on her seventeenth birthday, December 10, 1685, Susanna Huntington, a daughter of Christopher Huntington. She died March 6, 1727, and he married (second) Hannah ———, who died February 25, 1752. There were eight children by the first marriage, among them Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) Samuel Griswold, son of Captain Samuel and Susanna (Huntington) Griswold, and their second child, was born February 8, 1693. He married, April 2, 1719, Elizabeth Abell, and they were the parents of five sons and one daughter, among them Ebenezer, the third son in succession, of whom further.

(V) Ebenezer Griswold, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Abell) Griswold, was born July 29, 1725, and died in 1810. He married, November 7, 1748, Hannah Merrill, and they were the parents of ten children: Ebenezer, Eunice, Hannah, Rhodilla, Samuel, Ruth, Jedidiah, Joshua, Alvin; and Dr. Rufus, of whom further.

(VI) Dr. Rufus Griswold, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Merrill) Griswold, was born March 8, 1773, in Norwich, and died in Wallingford, Vermont, May 10, 1849, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was a physician, and practiced in various towns in the State of Vermont, and was very successful in his practice. He married Catherine Obert, who died March 26, 1865, aged eighty-four years. They were the parents of six children: 1. Margaret, who married Elnathan Mattox. 2. Mary, who married Darius Bucklin. 3. Eliza, who married Dennis Cavanaugh. 4. Harriet. 5. Caroline, who married Joseph Hawkins. 6. Dr. Samuel Henry, of whom further.

(VII) Dr. Samuel Henry Griswold, of the seventh generation in direct lineal descent from his first American forebear, was born September 14, 1818, in Chester, Massachusetts, son of Dr. Rufus and Catherine (Obert) Griswold, and died in Rutland, Vermont, July 13, 1896. He came to Wallingford, Vermont, with his parents, when a mere infant, and grew up there and received his education in the public schools, followed by one term at Ludlow Academy. Subsequently he studied medicine in Rutland, and taught school there in the winter terms. He attended lectures at the Medical School at Castleton, Vermont, and received his diploma of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced first at Clarendon Springs, Vermont, for five years, and then came to West Rutland, Vermont, where he continued in practice for a period of twenty-five years, building up not only a lucra-

tive practice, but a reputation for staunch integrity, a rare sympathy, and a personality that endeared him to all who knew him. From 1875 until the time of his death he made his home in Rutland, and he became active in the civic life of the community, serving in many ways for the progress and betterment of the section. He was a Republican in his politics, and in his religious affiliation was a member of the Congregational Church. He was a member of the Vermont State Medical Society.

Dr. Samuel Henry Griswold married, April 28, 1845, Laura Ann Tenney, born in Sudbury, Vermont, November 29, 1822, died October 28, 1893, daughter of Alvin and Mary (Barnes) Tenney. Dr. and Mrs. Griswold were the parents of one daughter, Carrie E., born in West Rutland, Vermont, July 11, 1858, and now living on the old homestead at Rutland. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Rutland, Vermont, the Woman's Club, also of Rutland, and the Congregational Church.

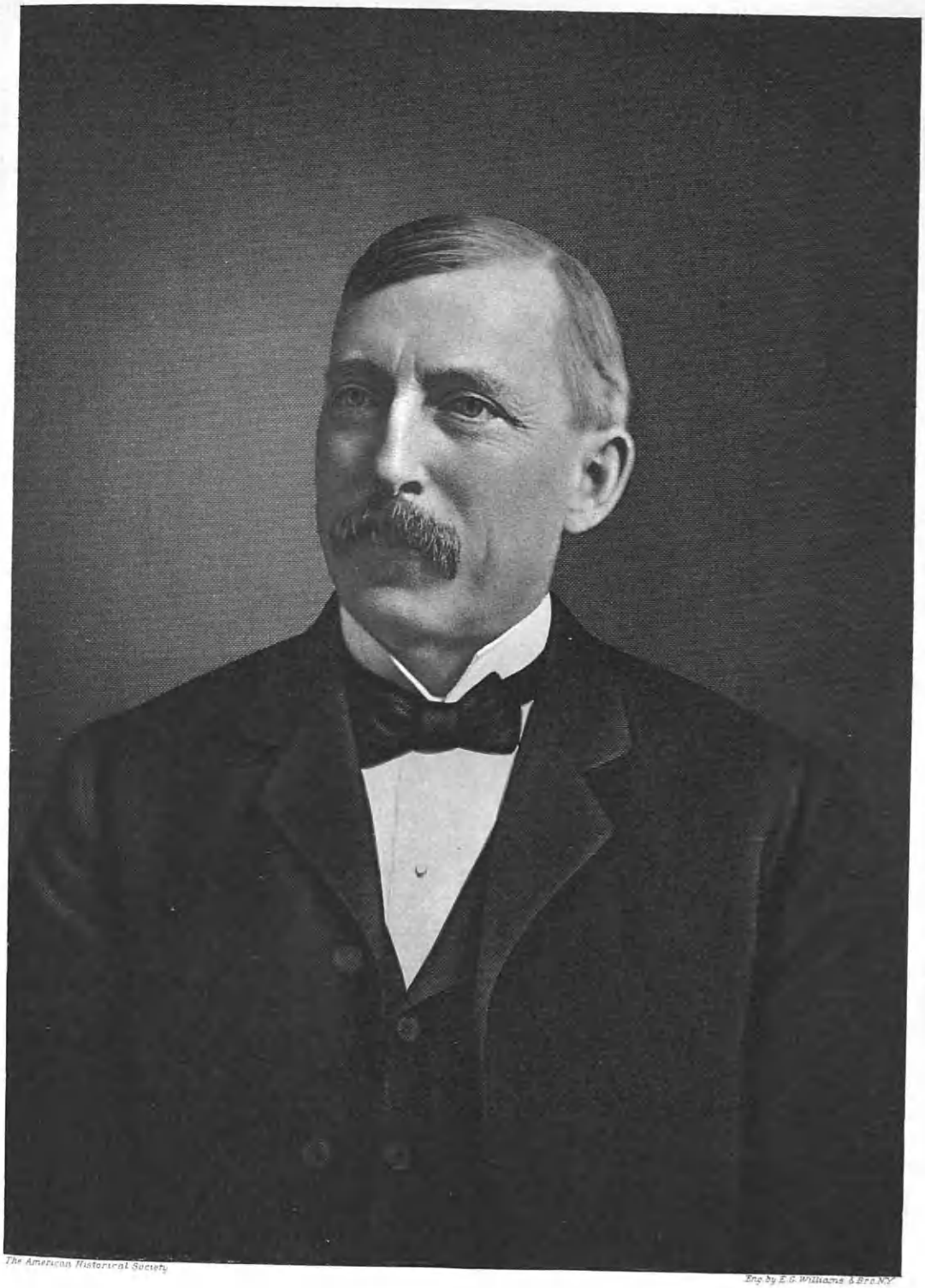
WILLIAMS, George Russell,

Lawyer, Financier.

Always a resident of Ithaca, New York, George R. Williams, of blessed memory, was from early manhood one of the foremost men of that community and prominent in all its most important interests until his passing. Perhaps no one in Ithaca was more universally trusted. A man of large affairs, he yet found time to give advice, help, and sympathy to a host of lowly men and women to whom he was like a brother. It was said of him that no office door in Ithaca swung open so readily to the humblest individual who needed a friend. Conservative in his views, he was a safe adviser. Loyal to what he saw as the right, conscientious, painstaking, and self-denying, the entire community mourned his loss.

Mr. Williams had no perverted ideas as to the principles of truth and justice in business or in domestic life. He accepted that which came to him through the channels of legitimate business enterprises, and thrived as he deserved, but not by crushing or exploiting his fellowmen. His business creed was that laid down in the "Golden Rule," and he adhered to the faith of his fathers, possessing that old-fashioned, simple trust that placed corresponding confidence in mankind. His life was worthy, and he left the world better for his having lived in it.

The family of which Mr. Williams was a member was an ancient one in Connecticut, and in that State Josiah B. Williams, founder of the family in Ithaca, New York, was born December 16, 1810, Middletown, Middlesex County, his birthplace. Josiah B. Williams spent his youth in Middletown, Connecticut, later removing to New York State, his immigration coinciding with the opening of the Erie Canal. With two older brothers, he located in Ithaca, New York, and became interested in canal and lake navigation, boat building, road and bridge building, the erection of mills, the building of railroads, telegraph lines, his enterprise remarkable, his success commensurate with his energy and effort. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, of Ithaca, which later was absorbed by the First National Bank, of Ithaca, serving that institution as an official for many years. After the death of his brother, Timothy S. Williams, who was a State Senator, Josiah B. Williams succeeded him as Senator from the same district, serving for the term, 1851-1856. He was a corporator and a trustee of Cornell University until his death. In 1856, Senator



The American Historical Society

Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Gen. R. Williams

Williams aided in organizing the National Compensation Emancipation Society, the object of which was to purchase the freedom of slaves, using for that purpose funds arising from the sale of public lands. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Society, and during the Civil War he was active in recruiting and in caring for the families of soldiers absent on duty.

Josiah B. Williams married Mary H. Hardy, daughter of Charles E. Hardy. Josiah B. Williams died September 26, 1883, in Ithaca, and was buried in the City Cemetery. Mrs. Williams survived him many years, and then was laid by his side.

George Russell Williams, son of Josiah B. and Mary H. (Hardy) Williams, was born at Ithaca, New York, September 19, 1843, and died at his home in the city of his birth, No. 2 Fountain Place, December 2, 1907. He was well educated in his beautiful University town at the head of Cayuga Lake, and after completing the course in Ithaca High School, took the law course in Albany Law School. Upon the completion of his education, he at once became interested in business life, and under the influence of his able father was early grounded in the best traditions of commercial life and practice. He naturally gravitated toward finance, and in course of time reached the presidency of the First National Bank, of Ithaca, an important executive office that he administered with success and honor for many years. In the annals of finance, his career stands out in bold relief, and marks him a man of wisdom, courage, integrity, and great helpfulness.

Mr. Williams had many important business interests, but he did not give himself to them slavishly, reserving a part of his time for the finer, better things of life, supporting with his means, influence, and time those twin causes, education and religion, also with an open hand contributing to benevolence and philanthropy. As a member of the board of trustees of Cornell University, and chairman of its Committee on Finance, his services to that valuable institution were of inestimable value. As a supporter of the moral and religious interests of Ithaca, he served the Young Men's Christian Association as a local and State official; the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca as elder, chairman of its board of trustees, and Sunday School worker (forty-one years) as teacher and superintendent. He was officially connected with the Ladies' Union Benevolent Society, City Hospital, and many other kindred organizations, while his contribution to the benevolent institutions of his city were always large. His private kindnesses were legion, and to a host of people he was like a brother. His heart was easily moved in sympathy for distress of any kind, and his response was quick.

Mr. Williams was buried in the City Cemetery, Ithaca, December 4, 1907, the active pall bearers being Charles W. Major and Benjamin L. Johnson, who were the seniors in service under Mr. Williams in the First National Bank; Norman Gould and George Fisher, representing Sigma Phi fraternity, of which Mr. Williams had long been an influential member; S. Edwin Banks, associated with Mr. Williams as attorney; and Sidney L. Howell, president of the Ithaca Young Men's Christian Association, with whom Mr. Williams had long been a coworker.

George R. Williams married, in 1871, Ellen Douglass Boardman, daughter of Judge Douglass Boardman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and one of the most prominent of Ithaca's illustrious men. Mrs. Williams

still occupies the stone mansion on Fountain Place, Ithaca. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman held in high esteem. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, all married: Mrs. Duncan C. Lee, now residing in London, England; Mrs. J. Frederick Fitchen, Jr., and Mrs. James R. Robinson, both residents of Ithaca.

LETTS, Frank Crawford,

Man of Varied Activities.

The record of the life of the late Frank Crawford Letts, viewed in perspective, shows the gradual rise of a poor farm boy to the highest and most influential executive position of the largest organization of its kind in the United States. It likewise shows that during his long and useful life Mr. Letts was a devotee and an advocate of the efficacy of hard work as a curative for all personal or business ailments. His achievements in the world of business offer irrefragable proof that industry, probity, and ability are the three prime prerequisites to successful business endeavor, and for constant and consistent application of energy and efficiency to his business, Mr. Letts had no peer among his contemporaries. His recent death has removed from Chicago's commercial circles a man and a leader who could ill be spared, for his activities were contributing, as they had for decades past, to the material growth, progress, and advancement of the metropolis of the West.

Frank Crawford Letts was born at Magnolia, Illinois, April 28, 1858, a son of Noah H. and Herma (Cowan) Letts, and his early years were spent on his father's farm at that place. That he was not one to shirk responsibilities and work even at the age of twelve years is proved by the following resumé covering his ephebic days:

Born of frugal parents, he began working part time at the age of twelve years, when the family moved from an Illinois farm to Afton, Iowa, where his father purchased the village hotel, and following which time he held three jobs, one going to school, the second acting as call boy for the hotel bus, meeting a train at four o'clock in the morning and again at ten o'clock at night, the third job consisting of reporting at the village store at five A. M., sweeping out, dusting, and getting everything ready for the business of the day. At six-thirty another clerk came on and Frank C. Letts was free to go to breakfast, getting back to the store at seven-thirty, remaining on duty until eight-fifty, when he left for school. Then at noon he "tended store" while the clerk went to lunch, getting back to school by one o'clock, and reporting again at the store at four P. M., running errands and clerking until nine-thirty P. M., when the store closed, after which the ten o'clock train was to be met and the day's work was done. Some strenuous life for a twelve-year-old boy, and for which he received from his parents board, lodging, and clothing, and from the storekeeper ten dollars per month.

When Mr. Letts had reached his eighteenth year he was offered, and accepted, a free ride to Chicago, with a couple of cars of live-stock. Shortly after his arrival in Chicago he saw an advertisement of the old firm of A. T. Stewart & Company, applied for a job in the company's stock-room, was granted it, and after a short time was promoted to the dress goods department, receiving a salary of twenty-five dollars a month. While engaged in this capacity he attracted the attention of a merchant from Ottumwa, Iowa, who was so struck with the business ability of the youth that a year later the dry goods firm of Jordan & Letts was formed at Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Letts being but nineteen years of age at the time. The enterprise was successful, but Mr. Letts was not satisfied that he had entered the field of endeavor suited to his tastes and ability, and so at the end of two profitable years he sold out his share in the business and engaged in the breeding of blooded stock, from which

he realized sufficient profit to enable him to take a course in the Business College, Dayton, Ohio. While in Dayton he became more and more interested daily in the operation of a wholesale grocery establishment which he often passed, and finally decided to enter this field of endeavor upon the completion of his studies.

With this idea uppermost in mind he subsequently returned to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business in a modest way, in 1885. He had a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, saved from his previous business connections, and with a considerable amount of borrowed money from friends who had confidence in him, he set to work with a will to build up a solid establishment. Such was his ability, integrity, and energy that from the very start the venture was assured of success, and grew rapidly. From this small start, under the firm name of the Letts-Fletcher Company, and covering a period of four decades, have grown the great allied businesses which Mr. Letts headed for a number of years, and which consist of fourteen wholesale grocery houses in Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri; fifteen wholesale grocery houses in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; the large business in Chicago; six vegetable canning plants; three coffee roasting establishments; and a number of various manufacturies—all of which concerns had become so unified and well founded under Mr. Letts' leadership that the gigantic work he started and left unfinished to obey the peremptory summons of death, are at the present time carrying along without their chief, but under the excellent principles and rules laid down by him. The scope and variety of Frank Crawford Letts' business identifications were truly remarkable, for at the time of his death, in addition to scores of lesser connections of an advisory nature, he was president of the Western Grocer Company of Iowa; president of the National Grocer Company, of Michigan; president of the Letts-Melick Grocer Company, St. Joseph, Missouri; director of the Pacific-American Fisheries, Puget Sound; and chairman of the board of directors of the Durand-McNeil-Horner Company, a consolidation of three of the leading wholesale grocery houses, of Chicago. During the late World War he rendered service of inestimable value as Director of Supplies of the American Red Cross at Washington. In local military circles he held the rank of colonel, having served ably on the staffs of Governors Jackson, Drake, and Shaw, of Iowa.

Politically, Mr. Letts was a supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally, he was an interested and active member of the ancient Masonic fraternity, and had achieved the sublime degrees of Shriner and Knights Templar. He also held membership in many clubs and societies, among their number being the following: The Chicago; the Mid Day Club; the Saddle and Cycle Club; the Casino Club; the Racquet Club; the Industrial Club, of Chicago; the Ontwentsia Golf Club; the Old Elm Golf Club; the Shore Acres Golf Club; the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Coleman Lake Country Club, of Wisconsin. His religious affiliation was given to the Episcopalian Church.

In 1880, Mr. Letts married (first) Mary J. Smith, of Marshalltown, Iowa. She died in 1892. Two children were born of this union: 1. Fred Clayton, who succeeded his father as president of the Durand-McNeil-Horner Company, of Chicago. 2. Herma Leona, who married Frank E. Weeks, of Joplin, Missouri. On November 11, 1897, Mr. Letts married (second) at Washington, District of Columbia,

Cora Perkins, a daughter of the late United States Senator Bishop Waldron Perkins, and Louise (Cushman) Perkins. Of this marriage two children were born: 1. Courtney Louise. 2. Hollis, who married George Frost McLaughlin, of Lake Forest, Illinois. Mrs. Cora (Perkins) Letts and the four children survive Mr. Letts, as do also a brother, John C. Letts, of Washington, District of Colmbia, and two sisters: Mrs. H. E. Keys, of Temple, Texas, and Mrs. J. H. Ream, of Yates Center, Kansas.

The death of Frank Crawford Letts occurred on Saturday, May 3, 1924, at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, during his sixty-third year, following an illness of several months' duration. His influence and the effect of his successful business life upon the commercial and industrial circles of Chicago were so far-reaching and of such magnitude that they cannot be estimated. It has been said of him that his greatest and most enduring monument is the splendid organization of young men whom he had trained carefully and judiciously to carry on the great commercial institutions which he had conceived and builded. As a business man, organizer, leader, as a soldier, philanthropist, clubman, and citizen, he will be greatly missed in the various circles in which for so long a time he was a dominant and familiar figure. Frank Crawford Letts had that genius which Matthew Arnold once called "the capacity for hard work," and that this genius is the only solid and enduring foundation on which to erect the superstructure of great business projects is conclusively proved by his achievements. An unforgetable sentence which circumscribes the life and labors of Frank Crawford Letts, and one that was uttered by the great Spurgeon, is as follows: "Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties."

DAME, Walter Reeves,

Lawyer, Financier.

Reflecting the influence of the New England home of culture and refinement into which he was born, Walter Reeves Dame made his sphere of action one of usefulness of the highest type to the legal profession as well as to the community that he served. He was not content merely to secure his lawyer's degree, but, a student throughout his life, as well as a practitioner of wide repute, he continually informed himself concerning every branch of the law, and mastered many of its problems for practical demonstration particularly in the many business enterprises in which he was actually engaged. It has been well said that he was born into the profession of which he became a faithful devotee and conservator, for he adopted the example and precept of his home life for his own attitude toward life's general affairs, and as an interpreter of the law he followed in the footsteps of his father, who was a lawyer and trial justice.

Walter Reeves Dame, who was of the best Colonial ancestry, was born in the town of Clinton, Massachusetts, June 22, 1861, a son of John Thompson and Eliza (Reeves) Dame. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Clinton, and was prepared for Harvard University at Phillips-Exeter Academy. Entering Harvard in 1879, he graduated with the class of 1883, receiving the Bachelor of Arts *cum laude* degree, and upon the completion of his course, he received honorable mention for scholastic attainment in history, his favorite study. He received the LL. B. *magna cum laude* degree at Boston University Law School in 1886. The same year he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar. His father immediately took his son into partnership with him, a general insurance and

real estate business also being carried on, and for many years the firm name of J. T. & W. R. Dame was known throughout the entire Commonwealth.

Upon the death of his father, Mr. Dame continued his practice in Clinton, paying especial attention to corporation law, becoming counsel and director in the organization and construction of many of the street railways in Worcester and Suffolk counties, and taking a leading part in various business activities. Aside from his business as a lawyer he won distinction as a successful financier. He was one of the organizers of the Clinton Coöperative Bank, and for many years was its treasurer and a director. He was deeply interested in public utilities in Massachusetts, Vermont and Florida. At the time of his death he was the managing director of the Public Electric Light Company, a Massachusetts corporation founded upon the franchises of the Vermont Power and Manufacturing Company, which Mr. Dame and his associates bought in 1916 and developed to a point where it is supplying the greater part of the power used in Northern Vermont, including the city of St. Albans, St. Albans Bay, Westford, Colchester, Milton, Jeffersonville, and other nearby towns, and for a number of years it has supplied power to the municipal plant of the city of Burlington. His ability as an organizer and financier in these lines of industry won much success and brought to him ample rewards.

Mr. Dame had held many town offices, serving on several important boards and committees, and through them rendered valuable and effective service. He was a trustee of the Weeks Institute Fund and of the Sinking Fund of the Unitarian Church. Every movement for the betterment of the community had his enthusiastic support. It was emphatically true that with him "public office was a public trust," that he directed justly and uprightly the interests with which he associated himself, and that all the enterprises and activities of which he was a part were the better for such association and service.

Mr. Dame was a member of the American, State and County Bar associations, the American Society of International Law, the National Electric Light Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic Fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Harvard Club of Boston, the Prescott Club of Clinton, and the Champlain Country Club of St. Albans. He attended the Unitarian Church.

Walter Reeves Dame married (first), in 1894, at Clinton, Augusta M. Vickery, who died in 1895; (second), in 1899, at Clinton, Jennie E. Stone, who died in 1917. In 1919 he married (third), at Boston, Elizabeth L. Ayling, who survives him. He had a winter home at Daytona, Florida, where he died on January 6, 1924.

At a Memorial Service held for Mr. Dame by the Clinton Bar Association, Judge Jonathan Smith paid him a splendid tribute and gave a true estimate of his personal and professional character in the following words:

> Amid all his other work, he was still a lawyer, and he never forgot the profession for which he was trained. I think the conflicts of the court room, the give and take of a legal battle before court or jury, were not to his liking, but he could state a legal principle with great clearness and force, and knew all the strong and weak spots in his adversary's armor, as well as his own. While usually delegating to another the presentation of his cause to the tribunal which heard it, yet he personally prepared his cases fully, was ready with ample citations of authority to sustain his contentions, and mindful of the saying that "a cause well prepared is half won," contributed more to his

triumph in the action than the skill and ready wit of his representative in the trial.

His specialty in law was equity. The rules and principles of chancery jurisprudence appealed more strongly to his cultivated mind than those of the common law. In this department of the profession he was learned and able, and his judgment on a question of equity law was correct and very accurate. It was more to his taste, and it harmonized more closely with his temperament and character to strive for the attainment of justice by the application of the principles of right and equity to the conduct of men in their business and social relations, than in placing the right construction on the wording of a statute, or in fitting the rules of the common law to a given set of facts. He had intimate knowledge of real estate law, and as a conveyancer and judge of titles he had few equals and no superiors. Had he made the legal profession his chief pursuit, he would have risen to high place as a lawyer, for he had a legal inheritance, reinforced by a thorough training, and all sustained by intellectual ability of the first order. . . . . Throughout his whole life, he was always the gentleman, courteous, refined, cultivated and straightforward. He was widely read in the best literature. As a typical American, he was a worthy representative of his New England ancestry. While not a Puritan of the ascetic cast, yet in all his business and professional relations he exemplified the major Puritan virtues of strict integrity, uncompromising loyalty to what he believed right and just, and was always true to his high ideals of duty. These virtues were the controlling forces of his character, guiding his acts as a lawyer and a business man. They won for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact.

These resolutions were adopted by the Clinton Bar Association:

Resolved, That whereas Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst Walter Reeves Dame, long a member of this bar, and an able and honest practitioner, and

WHEREAS, The Clinton Bar Association desires to express its grief, and to testify as to the worth, ability and standing of Mr. Dame, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Clinton Bar Association, in meeting assembled, expresses its grief, bows to the wisdom of the Almighty, and acknowledges the shortness and frailties of this life, and the immortality of the soul; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court, and a copy sent to the wife and sisters of our deceased brother.

McCARTHY, Colonel Daniel Edward,

Veteran of Several Wars.

On September 1, 1922, there passed away from this earth to a better world, Colonel Daniel Edward McCarthy, who had seen fighting in many wars and was one of the most popular and best beloved officers in the United States Army. He died in Chicago, Illinois, where he had been laid up for five months with an illness which entailed a great deal of physical suffering and was the consequence of the many hardships which this conscientious and dutiful soldier had imposed upon himself in the course of his military career during the World War in France, and which his iron constitution patiently bore as long as his country required his services. He was the first officer of the American fighting force to set foot on French soil, and long before America's entry into the World War had a great reputation as a soldier and administrator of unflinching energy who courageously would grapple with and defeat anything in the nature of corruption. He had the merit of having crushed with an iron heel the organized work of plotters and schemers against the authority of the American Government in the Philippines. He would countenance no form of corruption, would exact from his subordinates the fullest share of loyalty and that devotion to the interests of his country which to him was a second religion, and would strike terror into the hearts of all kinds of grafters and shady individuals who were intent on serving their interests by sacrificing or disregarding those of the American Nation. Though feared by malefactors and well known as a stern

Daniel E. McCarthy

representative of the principle of clean administration and uncompromising discipline, nobody who came into contact with him and watched his high conception of duty and national service as manifested in his own life could help loving and admiring him. Difficulties and obstacles so far from daunting him acted as a spur to his indomitable Irish pluck, and made him tackle the task in hand with redoubled vigor, a quality exhibited by him to his dying breath on his sick bed involving acute and long drawn out bodily pain and suffering.

The qualities of personal charm and of sparkling wit and good humor, so characteristic of the Irish temperament he possessed in the fullest degree, and this strict disciplinarian, stern and unbending in the military service, could be so genial and expansive in the midst of his friends and in the company of his kith and kin as any man of Celtic race regardless of birth and nationality. His mortal remains, after solemn consecration in the Church of the Assumption in accordance with the rites of the Roman Catholic faith of which he was a faithful son, are buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Evansville, Indiana.

Colonel Daniel E. McCarthy was born April 14, 1859, in Albany, New York. After receiving his education at high school and graduating from there at the early age of thirteen years, he was offered a position in the Whitney Department Store, continuing with that concern until 1876, when he conceived a plan for entering West Point Military Academy. There only remained two weeks to prepare for the entrance examinations, and following Mr. Whitney's advice, whose son was likewise intending to devote his life to the army, Colonel McCarthy overcame his original doubts and hesitation, and by working in the day and studying at night not only succeeded in passing the examinations, but obtained the highest honors, and in 1877 was admitted a pupil of West Point. His scholastic career at West Point was one of the most brilliant, the boy not only achieving high intellectual distinction in all branches of military and theoretical science, but in the matter of strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the school, obtaining the highest mark for conduct. Having graduated in the year 1881 with distinction, he was at once given the rank of second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry Regiment, with which he served until his appointment as captain in the Quartermaster's Department, October 14, 1896.

Colonel McCarthy's first military duties were performed on the border at Fort Bowie, Arizona, and after two brief spells at Plattsburg, New York, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was again chosen for frontier work, serving until October, 1891, serving at Forts Scully, Yates, and Bennett in the Dakotas, the Indians having created disturbances and necessitating a somewhat closer watch. He actively participated in the operations against the Apaches in 1881-82, and also took part in the campaign against the Sioux in the Dakotas, 1890-91, being in command of the Indian Scout Corps and having been responsible for the formation of Troop L, of the 3d United States Cavalry, which, with the idea of defeating the Indians not only with their own weapons, but with their own men, was composed of Sioux Indians. The peculiar difficulties of this kind of warfare required the greatest devotion to duties and severely taxed the powers of endurance of the American forces, the temperature being far below zero and the movements of troops being hampered by deep layers of snow upon the ground. When to this is added the difficulty of an irregular and

unsatisfactory food supply, the inhospitable nature of the country, and the incalculable slippery artfulness and ferocity of the foe, an idea can be formed as to the almost superhuman strength and tenacity required in the face of such obstacles and difficulties. Colonel McCarthy also saw service at posts in North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois, and by the superiority shown in the art of managing his men, and firmly yet tactfully insisting upon and maintaining a high level of discipline, gave an excellent account of himself and began to be looked upon as a young officer of exceptional merit and capacities. Not only were his companies always better drilled and better equipped than any other, but his superiors repeatedly handed over to him military units deficient in the matter of discipline or training, and in a comparatively short time Colonel McCarthy succeeded in revising them to the same or an even higher level than the other parts of the regiment.

Having brilliantly concluded his military duties in the border districts, Colonel McCarthy's peculiar qualifications as a suitable candidate for the post of recruiting officer were recognized, and he was sent in that capacity to Evansville, Indiana, where he met and married Laura Fendrich. Having satisfactorily performed the duties attaching to his position in Indiana, and having put recruiting on a sure footing, he was given an opportunity to return to his regiment at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, being given the rank of regimental and post quartermaster. His exceptional ability in this new post attracted the attention of Secretary of War Lamont, who was then on a tour of inspection throughout the country, and he conceived a very high opinion of the efficiency of this officer, and at once insisted upon his promotion from the rank of first lieutenant to that of captain, and caused him to be permanently attached to the Quartermaster Corps.

It was only in two other cases that Secretary Lamont made use of the prerogatives of his position to have officers advanced to superior ranks as an acknowledgment of distinguished services rendered to the country, the privilege being conferred upon Generals Barry and Bell. Colonel McCarthy served in his new capacity as post quartermaster-general at Fort Sheridan, and when the Spanish-American War broke out, Colonel McCarthy was chosen as depot quartermaster and stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. The task entrusted to him was a stupendous one on account of its magnitude and amounted to the creation and administration of a huge depot of supply for the equipment on consignment dispatch of large bodies of troops for field service. For months on end Colonel McCarthy for seven days in the week had to remain seated at his desk from early morning until midnight to accomplish the work which he deemed to be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties. In the course of his stay there he contracted typhoid fever, and turning a deaf ear to the advice of his doctors, who naturally insisted on their patient exchanging his office chair for a sick bed, he continued plodding along at the work he had begun when in good health. The system he had devised ran so smoothly and was such a perfect success that all the men passing through his organization went to the front with everything in the way of equipment and supply required for active service; unlike what almost always happens in similar cases, they all reached the front at the appointed date, no delay intervening at the last moment to retard their arrival owing to unforseen omissions or details overlooked in

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the planning of the methods of mobilization. His success was so complete as to evoke not only the highest eulogies from his immediate superiors and the branch of the War Office dealing with that phase of the work, but letters of congratulation and appreciative messages were showered upon Colonel McCarthy from prominent civilians, public men, senators, and from commanders and staffs of National Guard or Volunteer Regiments that had been dispatched from and fitted out at the depot. As a tangible reward he was promoted to the rank of major and quartermaster of volunteers, December 3, 1900, and given the post of assistant chief quartermaster at Havana.

The next phase in his career was his being appointed contracting quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where at the command of the Secretary of War, he drew up the plans and supervised the erection of what turned out to be the biggest and most perfectly built fort in the United States. At the same time he embodied his valuable and varied practical experience in that line in a book written and published under his name for official use entitled: "Manual for Quartermasters Serving in the Field." This volume was of such importance that its use was not confined to quartermasters in this country, but extended to foreign armies where it served as a standard text book in the Quartermaster Schools created by responsible army heads abroad for the proper training of these important functionaries. The "Army and Navy Journal" of that time in recording the publication of that indispensible manual speaks of it as the most complete work ever published on this subject, an inexhaustible and never-failing source of information in which any problem likely to arise is duly mentioned and all possible solutions clearly and exhaustively supplied with abundant tabulated material dealing with the outfit and proper care of military units and bodies of all sizes.

As chief quartermaster of the Department of Luzon, Manila, Philippine Islands, from 1905 to 1907, Colonel McCarthy saved the United States Government about two and a half millions a year by his unmasking of corrupt practices and in the course of a thorough investigation disclosing padded pay rolls, grafts of various kinds, misuse of funds and supplies, etc. When General Leonard Wood took charge of the Island the results of Colonel McCarthy's investigation were corroborated and his recommendations fully approved of by the military governors and carried out. One of the most important was the establishment of coal mines in the Islands for the supply of the American Navy, which after this was no longer dependent on England and Japan for coal supplies in Eastern Asia. For the convenience of the Island fleets huge dry docks were built by home labor, extortionate prices charged by English concerns for this kind of work were no longer paid, and altogether upon recommendation of Colonel McCarthy work which could be done equally well in the Island was no longer given to foreign nations.

Having rendered brilliant service in the Philippines, Colonel McCarthy was given the post of chief quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, and after being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1910 was sent to Chicago, Illinois, where he served in the same capacity from 1911 to 1912. In 1913 he was promoted to colonel and for another four years continued to serve as chief quartermaster at Chicago. During two outbreaks of Mexican Border troubles, when the American Army was mobilized along the Southern frontier, he was quarter-

master of the Provisional Division at San Antonio, Texas, in 1911, and in 1913-14 he was division quartermaster at Texas City, Texas. In 1912 his services were needed at Washington for a few months doing some special and technical work in the Quartermaster General's office. A year before his term of service at Chicago came to an end he was again called to Washington, D. C., where he was given special duties in the War Office, in the course of which he found time for doing new kind of work, and perfecting older methods in the light of new studies.

The climax in a great man's life, who had rendered such unique service to his country and was the leading authority in the world on the matter of housing and supplying of troops, came naturally when the United States entered the World War. General Pershing at once made Colonel McCarthy chief quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces, and he left America on May 28, 1917, on the Steamship "Baltic," together with the Commanding General and the General staffs, and during a visit to England was received in audience by King George at Buckingham Palace.

Before the Commander's arrival in France, Colonel McCarthy was sent ahead to examine into possibilities of landing troops in France and chose the most suitable ports for debarkation. When his ship carrying the board of officers under his command had touched the French soil, Colonel McCarthy was granted the honor of descending the gang plank first, and thus being the first man of the American Expeditionary Forces to set foot on French soil, at Boulogne, June 10, 1917. The preparatory work to be done in France by the Quartermaster Department was extremely difficult and complex, and included the preparation of plans for equipping and training American troops on European soil, an altogether novel problem, demanding detailed study and solved in such a masterly fashion as to command tributes of admiration from prominent foreign officers and experts, who had the opportunity of seeing Colonel McCarthy's work at close hand. The selection of ports of debarkation, the building of camps and railroads, the preparations for feeding, clothing, and transporting the American soldiers took up every minute of Colonel McCarthy's waking hours for nearly half a year, and it was in the course of this work that Colonel McCarthy, who would not spare himself and exposed himself to all kinds of weather, contracted neuritis in October, 1917.

His condition, owing to the unaccustomed climate and the effects of prolonged overwork, grew worse, and the physician in attendance upon him had to insist on his return to the United States. Having passed some time at a base hospital in Chicago and been nursed back to comparative health, he went back to service, and his next achievement was the establishment of a huge reclamation depot at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as depot and department quartermaster, by which he saved the United States Government many thousands of dollars. Later he was quartermaster of the 4th Corps Area at Fort McPherson, Georgia. In 1914 the Secretary of War selected Colonel McCarthy because of his unusual ability out of all the officers in the American Army to attend the British Service School at Aldershot, England, with the idea that a similar school should be established in this country. He was to have sailed on September 14, but upon England's entry into the World War, the school was closed and the appointment canceled.

Colonel McCarthy, in addition to the efficiency of his work, was a brilliant

scholar and he is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry schools, the Field Officers' School, and the Army War College at Washington. He was retired on June 30, 1921, at his own request, having rendered most distinguished service to his country during forty-four years, and played a conspicuous part in the Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, Philippine Service, and the World War.

Colonel McCarthy is survived by a wife and two children; a daughter, Laura Gertrude; and a son, Daniel F., who during the World War entered the regular army, serving as first lieutenant of the 12th Cavalry; resigning after peace was declared he entered business in Evansville, Indiana, and is now secretary and treasurer of H. Fendrich, Inc., of that city. By his death our nation has lost a great soldier and one of the best and highest types of citizens, simple, kindly, and democratic. Stern, precise, and the embodiment of obedience to duty in official and military life, at his own fireside this typical military leader was an affectionate husband, devoted to the pleasures of home life, enthusiastically fond of his children, to whom he was both a parent and a comrade. Wife and children formed the circle in which the few leisure hours which his official work left him were spent, and they shared his life wherever they could, in camp, in town and in the Philippines.

BREWSTER, Harry Langdon,

Active Factor in Industrial Enterprises.

A descendant of Elder Brewster of the Plymouth Colony, that founded in New England an outpost of civilization, of New York birth, but New England parentage, Harry Langdon Brewster brought to the city of Rochester, New York, the energy and enthusiasm of his race, and contributed largely to the commercial importance of his adopted city. In these days of brilliantly illuminated thoroughfares and buildings, it is difficult to believe that candle and oil have been displaced during the lifetime of even the middle aged, but such is the fact, and to Harry L. Brewster, Rochester owes the introduction of the electric light. He organized and successfully managed the first electric light in the city, but with the merging of the city's lighting companies, he passed out of prominence in that line of activity to achieve success in other branches of the electrical business.

He was a man of sound judgment, his advice and counsel being sought and followed by his friends. Honorable and upright, he met every obligation of life to the full limit, and gained the high esteem of his contemporaries of the business world. Kindly and generous by nature, he was the center of a large circle of friends, but it was in his home and family that he found his greatest pleasure. He was the second son of William W. and Julia (Noyes) Brewster, grandson of Elisha and Eunice (Hull) Brewster, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster, the Pilgrim and Puritan.

Harry Langdon Brewster was born in New York City, and died at his home, No. 408 East Avenue, Rochester, New York, November 1, 1910. He attended New York City schools, finishing at the Polytechnic School, whence he was graduated at the age of twenty years. After graduation he located in Rochester, New York, and until his death was prominent in the business life of that city. Early in his career he formed the acquaintance of Thomas A. Edison, and thus became interested in the then new invention of lighting by electricity and incandescent globes. That invention greatly impressed

Mr. Brewster, and as soon as practicable he organized the Edison Electric Light Company, the first company of its kind in Rochester. That company secured franchises from the city, and under the impelling force of Mr. Brewster's energy and genius achieved a tremendous success. Mr. Brewster was a director, the secretary and general manager for many years of that company, continuing until its merge with the present lighting and railway interests. He was also active in the affairs of the Niagara Gas and Electric Company, serving that corporation for eight years as president, disposing of his interest in 1903. For several years he was a director of the Federal Telegraph and Telephone Company, of Buffalo, and was closely identified with other important Rochester enterprises, including the Vogt Manufacturing Company, the Judson Pin Company, the Judson Power Company, the Niagara Fall Gas and Electric Company, serving as its president for six years. In all of these his strong administrative power and business ability were amply demonstrated, and no enterprise with which he was connected but profited through his interest.

For a long time Mr. Brewster was a member of the First Baptist Church of Rochester and a member of its board of trustees. He took little interest in political affairs, but was keenly alive to all his responsibilities as a citizen. He was a member of the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country clubs of Rochester, and of the Republican Club of New York City. Social, genial, and hospitable, he thoroughly enjoyed the society of his friends and fellow-men, but his city home in Rochester and his beautiful shooting lodge and country home in North Carolina were his chosen places in which to spend his hours "off duty." During his later years he traveled extensively abroad and at home, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Death came to him after a brief illness, and he was laid in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.

Mr. Brewster married, June 29, 1885, Harriet A. Judson, youngest daughter of Junius and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson, a record of their splendid lives following. Mrs. Brewster inherits the womanly charm and graces of her sainted mother, with the strong characteristics of her honored father. She is a social leader, and in church and charity bears the part Judsons have ever borne. At her beautiful home in Rochester, with her only daughter, Gwendolyn Lavenda Brewster, she dispenses a charming hospitality. The culture imparted by education and travel in many lands is hers, and in the daughter's personality the sterling Judson traits are perpetuated.

The arms of the Brewster and Judson families, as combined by Harry Langdon Brewster and his wife, Harriet Augusta (Judson) Brewster, daughter of Junius and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson, and granddaughter of Thomas and Nancy (Blood) Bushnell, are thus described:

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine between three estoils argent; impaling (for Judson) per saltire azure and ermine four lozenges counterchanged.

Crest—A bear's head erased sable.

Motto—*Verite soyez ma garde.*

JUDSON, Junius,

Inventor.

In 1851 Junius Judson, inventor, located in Rochester, New York, and in 1896, when he passed way, he had created, and with the assistance of his son had developed, three corporations based on his patents, the Judson Governor Company, the Judson Pin Company, and the Judson Power Company. His faith in himself and in his inventions was un-

failing, and when success came, his faith in Rochester and the future was very strong, and he proved his faith by his deeds, for he invested large sums in property of then little value, but which since has proved the value of Mr. Judson's prophecies.

Junius Judson was born on a farm in Jefferson County, New York, February 5, 1813, and died in Rochester, New York, June 6, 1896, after a life of usefulness and success. He was educated in the district schools, but he was left fatherless in his early boyhood and early thrown upon his own resources. At the age of seventeen, in 1830, he located in Rochester, New York, and began an apprenticeship, during which he became a capable machinist. After becoming a skilled workman, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining for a time, and there operated a small plant in which he manufactured certain kinds of hardware. While there engaged he invented several devices for the improvement of the articles he was making, and discovered there his own genius as an inventor. The small success he won encouraged him to attempt great things, and finally, in 1848, he brought to perfection the Judson Governor for steam engines, on which he secured a patent.

In 1851 Mr. Judson returned to Rochester with his valuable invention, and securing capital, erected a plant for its manufacture, and until his death was president of the Judson Governor Company. The Judson Governor was such a great improvement over all others (for every stationary steam engine must have a governor), that manufacturers in the United States and Canada began infringing his patents. Mr. Judson strenuously defended his patents in the courts, and so successfully, that all his claims were sustained and the infringers compelled to make restitution. A large plant was built at Rochester that was worked to capacity, and it proved a great addition to Rochester's industries, employing hundreds of workmen. Other inventions followed, and the Judson companies, embracing the Judson Pin Company and the Judson Power Company, all located in Rochester, and of all Junius Judson was president until his death; then was succeeded by his son, J. Lee Judson, until the latter's death, October 5, 1901, he only surviving his father five years. He also invested in real estate heavily, and at one time was Rochester's largest individual taxpayer. He did much to improve his city and gave generously to all good causes, using his wealth wisely and for the good of his fellow-men.

Junius Judson married Lavenda Bushnell, a lady of great charm of person and character, abounding in good works, who died November 3, 1896. They were the parents of four children: J. Lee, of further mention; Charles B.; Mary E.; married George D. Hale; and Harriet A., widow of Harry Langdon Brewster, of previous mention.

JUDSON, J. Lee,

Man of Affairs.

J. Lee Judson, elder son of Junius and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson, was born during the residence of his parents in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1847, but four years later Rochester, New York, became the family home and there he died, October 5, 1901. He was educated in public and private schools, and in early life became his father's assistant, gaining a thorough training which equipped him to succeed his honored father as the head of the Judson companies upon the father's death in 1896. He retained the management of these companies, and in addition was a member of the first board of di-

rectors of the Edison Electric Light Company, founded by his brother-in-law, Harry Langdon Brewster, later becoming its president. In 1892 the Edison Electric Light, the Brush Electric and the Rochester Electric Light companies combined with the Rochester and the Citizens' Gas companies, of which J. Lee Judson was president until his death, as he was of the Judson Governor, Judson Pin and Judson Power companies.

While closely identified with these great Rochester interests, his connection with the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, during the first nine years of its existence, was most valuable and far reaching in its results to Rochester. One result he sought was the utilizing of the power of the Genesee River with its three falls within the city limits. Although this power in New York State is second only to that at Niagara Falls, it was then little used. His well thought-out theory was that this great flow of water could be conserved, regulated, and tempered by a series of low dams in the river from Rochester to a point south of Mount Morris, thus securing a steady flow during the periods of low stages of water in the river. With this in mind, he gradually acquired for the Rochester Gas and Electric Company nearly ninety per cent of the water rights in the Genesee River within the city, also dams and water powers in the Genessee River and its tributaries, which gave that company eighty per cent of the rights in the river and on the watershed north of Mount Morris, including the outlet at Silver Lake. He did not live to see the completion of his great plans, but he did accomplish so much that only a few days before his passing he confided to a friend that thus far the success of his plans had entirely met his expectations.

Mr. Judson was also vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, trustee of the Security Trust Company, trustee of the Rochester Trust Company, and a director of the German American Bank. In a quiet way he gave largely to charity and philanthropy, and was long a pillar of strength to the Second Baptist Church, which he served as president of the board of trustees. He was one of the strong men of Rochester's business world, and accomplished, in connection with his father and afterward, much that added to Rochester's commercial greatness.

J. Lee Judson married Mary C. Mack, who survives him with four children, their eldest, Lee Mack Judson, losing his life by drowning in Blue Mountain Lake in the Adirondacks, July 25, 1892, having just passed his examinations to enter Yale University. The four living children are: 1. Marie L., married Harry Palmer Rusling, a banker of Pennsylvania. 2. Junius R., a graduate of Yale, A. B., and of Harvard, LL. B., now practicing his profession in New York City; he married Bessie Fearey, of Boston. 3. Grace A. 4. Josephine L., married George N. Shafer, president of the W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, of New York City. Marjorie Elizabeth, the sixth child, died April 12, 1908.

HOAR, Joseph N.,

Retired Business Man.

Senator George Frisbie Hoar gave the name, originally "Hoare," National prominence through his long term of valuable service as United States Senator from Massachusetts, but his ancestors from the early days of Massachusetts Bay Colony were men of great courage, ability, and activity. Said one writer: "They were in advance of the times in which they lived, and were leaders to a higher and better sphere, both in social and political

sense." The ancestor of the family to which Joseph N. Hoar, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, belonged was John Hoar, son of Charles and Joanna Hoar, his father dying in Gloucester, England, before the family came to New England.

(I) John Hoar was a lawyer, distinguished for bold manly independence, who settled in Concord, in 1655, and there died, April 2, 1704. The family were leaders among the colonists and exercised great influence over the times. John Hoar married Alice, sister of Bridget Lisle, and wife of his brother, Leonard Hoar, president of Harvard, they daughters of John Lord Lisle, president of the High Court of Justice under Cromwell, and who drew the indictment and sentence of King Charles I. Descent in this line is traced through Daniel, only son of John and Alice (Lisle) Hoar.

(II) Daniel Hoar was born about 1655, in Concord; he married (first) Mary Stratton.

(III) Daniel (2) Hoar, born in 1680, married Sarah Jones. He died, aged ninety-three.

(IV) John Hoar, born January 6, 1707, married (second) Elizabeth Coolidge.

(V) Joseph Hoar, of the fifth American generation, was born July 30, 1767. He was a wheelwright by trade, and bought the Groton Tavern, at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1820, conducting it successfully for many years. At the Old Tavern he entertained many of the prominent men of the old saddle horse and stage coach days, and the Groton Tavern, conducted by Joseph Hoar and later by his son, Joseph Nelson Hoar, and the Misses Lilla M., Charlotte E. and Jane E. Hoar, was always a pleasant and homelike place to stop, and when it passed into other hands regret was general. Concord was the family home for several generations, but John Hoar lived successively in Lexington, Watertown, Lexington again, and Lincoln. Joseph Hoar, his son, settled in Groton Middlesex County, and Lancaster, Massachusetts, is now the family home in this branch.

(VI) Joseph Nelson Hoar, of the sixth generation, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in June, 1812, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1892. He grew up in Groton, Massachusetts, there attended school and followed various occupations, at one time operating a paper mill there. He met with an accident at the mill which caused the loss of several fingers, a fact that caused his rejection when later he attempted to enlist in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was a devoted Unionist, however, and supported the Federal cause with all his might. He was a lieutenant of the militia company of his town, and his sword is one of the treasures his daughters highly prize.

In 1853 Joseph N. Hoar succeeded to the management of the Groton Tavern and conducted it for a time, but spent his last years on his farm. He was succeeded in the management of the tavern by his daughters, Lilla M., Charlotte E., and Jane E., and for twenty-five years they made that hostelry a charming place of entertainment, liberally patronized by those who appreciated the fine hospitality of the hostesses and their willingness to serve their guests. After a quarter of a century of such service, they sold the tavern and retired to a comfortable home they had purchased on Main Street, Lancaster, where they yet reside.

Joseph N. Hoar married (first) a cousin, Elizabeth Nelson, who died, leaving a daughter, Martha Ann, now deceased, who married Henry McAfee, also now deceased, they the parents of Roscoe E. and Bertha A. McAfee. Mr. Hoar married (second) Elizabeth Ann

Shuttuck, of Groton, Massachusetts, daughter of Luther and Polly (Sawtell) Shuttuck, both families dating to Revolutionary days in New England. To Joseph N. and Elizabeth Ann (Shuttuck) Hoar seven children were born: 1. Emily, wife of Elmer Bean. 2. Lilla Maud, deceased. 3. Mary Josephine, wife of Henry Johnson. 4. Charlotte E. 5. Jane E. 6. Edward, died in infancy. 7. William B., died aged twenty-one.

Since making their home in Lancaster, the Misses Hoar have made many friends, and they are most kindly and lovingly remembered in Groton, their long-time home.

WALTON, Frederick Charles,

Artist.

It is frequently said that America lacks the highest type of artist, and that her artists merely copy the work created in other lands. The life and work of Frederick Charles Walton belies this sneer, and proves to the satisfaction of all patriots and art lovers, that America is capable of producing artistic genius in the highest and purest form. His name will always live in the annals of ecclesiastical art, and we are happy to have the buildings which bear the imprint of his genius in our own land.

Frederick Charles Walton, son of Charles and Susan A. (Davis) Walton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27, 1873, and died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1924.

Frederick Charles Walton was educated in the public schools, and graduated from high school. Upon the removal of the family to Chicago, Mr. Walton attended the art school of the Art Institute, and created such a deep impression upon his instructors that he was asked to accept an instructorship when his course was finished.

For several years he was known as an instructor of high merit, when the world-famous Marshall Field & Company, quick to perceive genius, persuaded him to take a position in the decorating and designing department, and here he remained for seven years. In 1908 Mr. Walton went abroad, and with that patience and humbleness that are only to be found in the greatest artists, he made a profound study of creative interior decorating. Having enriched his own inspired genius, by contemplating the work of others, he returned to Chicago, and entered into partnership with Charles Watson, under the firm name of Walton & Watson. Their specialty was decorating the interiors of hotels, churches and public buildings.

Frederick Charles Walton went through life with a vision beautiful before his eyes. Sordidness, ugliness of any sort, depressed him, but it could not crush him, his keen eyes saw, and his fine soul strove to reshape and remold this world into the flowing lines of harmony and beauty. The noble task of designing and decorating church interiors gave to Mr. Walton a particularly fine opportunity of expressing his high ideals and lofty conception of the place of art in the life of mankind. The exquisite simplicity and dignity of his work called for the praise of the noblest critics throughout the country.

Mr. Walton was an accomplished artist with the brush, his tapestries being uniquely lovely and his canvasses would put him in the ranks of the great painters; and he must be remembered not only as a great artist, but as one of those noble souls who strive for beauty far in advance of these times, leaving the world richer and loftier by their endeavors.

Frederick Charles Walton was unmarried, but made his home with his beloved sister, Caroline R. Walton, who survives him. She was his loving companion, and

Frederick C Walton

shared in all his ideals. He was a member of the Arts Club, the Cliff Dwellers, and the Chicago Yacht Club. He was a faithful believer in the Catholic Church, and was a member of the parish of the Church of the Ascension.

The death of Frederick Charles Walton occurred at his home, No. 1309 Astor Street, Chicago, Illinois, in March, 1924, during his fifty-first year. The passing of Mr. Walton, while at the very apex of his career, was in the nature of a public calamity, for the death of a genius is ever an irreparable loss. Macaulay, in his essay on the Renaissance, unwittingly spoke of the life and labors of Frederick Charles Walton: "The fine arts profited alike by the severity of his judgment and by the liberality of his patronage." Applicable also, in view of his lasting achievements and his influential life, are the following beautiful lines of Louisa May Alcott:

> For such as he there is no death;
> His life the eternal life commands;
> Above men's aims his nature rose.

The patronymic "Walton" is a local or place name, meaning a resident "of Walton." There has been a great deal of scientific discussion upon the termination "ton," found in various place names; it has been finally decided that the word is a corruption of *dun*, which was the Celtic for "fort" or "stone castle." The usual Celtic fortifications were earthworks, surrounding wicker or wooden houses, and these were called Raths. Forts were not in those days strictly military, they were intended to accommodate the people of the surrounding country in times of danger. In the course of time, men began to live permanently in these *duns* or "*T'ons*." They gave up labor in the fields, and founded guilds, and became merchants; these were the men who began our modern industry, and founded civilization. When surnames were taken, men who had been nick-named "Walton," or residents of "walled towns," took the name as their proud heritage. There are many towns with names ending in tun (ton) or dun, as Walton, Middleton, and the ever-famous Verdun, all such cities having been ancient Celtic forts.

Early English records contain the names of bearers of this ancient surname. Alicia de Walton is mentioned in the records of Yorkshire, England (*circa* 1379), and William de Walton is spoken of in the Preston Guild Rolls (*circa* 1415).

The American family of Walton begins with John Walton, who came to New England from Yorkshire, England, in 1756; he settled near Concord, New Hampshire, and married Eliza Clark. They had two children, the eldest being George, of whom further.

George Walton, son of John and Eliza (Clark) Walton, was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, in 1762, and died October 11, 1834, at Peacham, Vermont. He married, in Newmarket, Mary Parker, who was born in that city in 1766, and died in Grasburgh, Vermont, March 29, 1841. They had eight children, among them being Charles, from whom descent is traced; and Ezekiel Parker, his brother.

Ezekiel Parker Walton, son of George and Mary (Parker) Walton, was so distinguished that he must be particularly noticed, though not in the direct descent. In the life of Ezekiel P. Walton and in the life of his son, Eliakim P., one can see the rising of artistic and inspirational genius, which came to its fulness in the life of Frederick Charles Walton.

Ezekiel Parker Walton was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, in 1789, and died in Montpelier, Vermont, November 27, 1855. In 1804 he became an apprentice to Samuel Goss, editor of the "Green Mountain Patriot," at Peacham,

While Mr. Walton was serving his apprenticeship, Mr. Goss bought the "Vermont Precursor," afterwards the "Vermont Watchman." As soon as the apprenticeship had expired, Mr. Walton bought out Mr. Goss, in conjunction with a fellow apprentice, but in 1816, he became the sole proprietor, and held sole rights, till his sons lent their aid towards making the "Vermont Watchman" one of the most important papers in the New England States. Ezekiel P. Walton married, April 28, 1811, Prussia Persons, daughter of Eliakim R. Persons, of Montpelier. They had children, among them being Eliakim Persons Walton, of whom further.

Eliakim Persons Walton, son of Ezekiel P. and Prussia (Persons) Walton, was born in Montpelier, February 17, 1812, and died in 1890. Brief mention cannot do justice to this extraordinary man; not only did he do much to lift journalism to an honored position among the professions, but he made the "Vermont Watchman" a great political power. He was the active editor of the paper for thirty-five years, at the same time being an important force in the politics of the country. He vigorously opposed slavery, and was an eloquent advocate for all progress. He was elected to Congress in 1857-63, serving with distinction and honor. He must be particularly remembered for his splendid work in editing the eight volumes of "Governor and Council," one of the most valuable of the historical publications of the State. The University of Vermont and Middlebury College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was president of the Vermont Historical Society, and also of the Publishers' and Editors' Association of Vermont.

Charles Walton, son of George and Mary (Parker) Walton, and brother to Ezekiel P. Walton, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and died in Ohio. He emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and married Sarah Horsey. They had a son, Charles, of whom further.

Charles Walton, son of Charles and Sarah (Horsey) Walton, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1893, and was prominent there in the insurance business. He married Susan A. Davis, a daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Rolefson) Davis. They were the parents of two children: Frederick Charles Walton, of this review; and Caroline R. Walton.

DUKE, General Basil W.,

Lawyer, Military Hero.

When the calm of peace followed the receding tide of Civil War in America in the late sixties, no name commanded more universal admiration and esteem than that of General Basil W. Duke, whose brilliant military record began with his enlistment as a private in the Army of the Confederacy and closed with his surrendering his cause to the will of God and the favored opposing army, which could only accept the sacrifice of the South in humility and reverence for the sheer magnificence of the spirit demonstrated throughout. As a member of that widely famous body known as "Morgan's Raiders," General Duke did brilliant work for the cause of the South, and no less deserving of commemoration and applause was every step of his progress from the ranks to the second highest honor in the gift of his army. General Duke was such a man as is rarely given to the world, and in every phase of his career, in every relation in life, he revealed a nature of such richness and depth as commands the unalloyed veneration and affection of those who came

in close touch with his activities as well as the admiration of all. A leader in all worthy endeavor, a broadly capable administrator of affairs, and a splendidly efficient executive, as well as a professional man of outstanding ability, the keynote of General Duke's entire life was struck in his own words when he stood at the head of his unit after an engagement during the historic struggle of the sixties and lost the day. His attitude was recalled after his death by one of his former comrades, who said:

In the days of the great struggle, when on some sad day everything had gone against us, and our dead and wounded lay around us, and when we felt the deep desolation of the hour, then the voice of our intrepid Commander would ring out, "Soldiers close your ranks, and forward."

The Duke family was one of the most highly distinguished of the South, and Dr. Basil Duke, General Duke's grandfather, was an eminent physician of Maysville, the county seat of Mason County, Kentucky. He married Charlotte Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall, and a descendant of ———, who served as field marshal under Frederick, the Great. Captain Nathaniel Duke, son of Dr. Basil and Charlotte (Marshall) Duke, was a distinguished officer in the United States Navy and resided for many years in Scott County, Kentucky. He married Mary Currie, a native of the State of Virginia and a descendant of James Currie, of Scotland, one of the first patrons of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet.

Basil W. Duke, son of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Currie) Duke, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, May 28, 1837, and died September 16, 1916. His education covered a comprehensive training for his professional work, and after the elementary and preparatory courses, he attended Georgetown University, at Georgetown, Kentucky, later entering Danville College and eventually receiving his degree in the law from Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, then headed by Chief Justice Robertson of the Court of Appeals. Practicing for a few years in St. Louis, Missouri, General Duke's early activities in the law were carried forward in a period when any professional activity, and indeed, all business and commercial affairs, were carried forward under the threat of war. Located, as he was, in a section where the very air was rife with discord and where the men of the North and the men of the South met daily and discussed national issues *pro* and *con*, the fineness of his nature was early brought out in that period of sectional strife which preceded the call to arms. Loyal to his home and fireside, convinced as were so many other conscientious God-fearing and splendidly honorable men of the righteousness of the Southern cause, he nevertheless declared his convictions with dignity and met all controversies in the spirit of the man who challenges every power to worthy combat prepared to stand by the issue whatever it may be.

As war became imminent, General Duke participated in the organization of the "minute-men" who made an unsuccessful attempt to seize the Federal Arsenal in St. Louis and apportion arms to the unit. General Duke was sent to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy to petition for arms for this organization and was in the course of this endeavor when he was indicted for treason by the Federal Grand Jury. The declaration of war between the North and South intervened before he came to trial and General Duke enlisted immediately under General Hardee. He was active as volunteer-aide to Colonel T. C. Hindman of the Second Arkansas Regiment, then was

later detailed to scout duty by General Hardee. When General Hardee's orders sent him to Kentucky, General Duke raised a command of cavalry from Hardin and adjoining counties, with headquarters at Elizabethtown. With the changing scenes of the hour and the constant transfer of the center of activity from one point to another, General Duke became a member of Captain Morgan's Lexington Rifles, in which command he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. A review of General Duke's life shortly after his death said of this step in his career:

> The history of his military activities is the history of Morgan's Cavalry. That story is one of the most interesting and one of the most romantic and adventurous of all the stories of the war. General Duke was wounded on the first day at the battle of Shiloh. After the retirement of General Beauregard to the South, Morgan's Cavalry was engaged in services highly important, requiring great intelligence, daring and endurance, and many Kentuckians going South to enlist were attracted alike to the service and to these leaders. This brigade was developed to a high state of efficiency and to a position of commanding importance, which, probably, in subsequent wars, the cavalry will never attain.

Outstanding engagements in which Morgan's Cavalry took part were the battle of Shiloh, the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, and the Ohio Raid, which gave to this command the title of "Morgan's Raiders" and made this cavalry brigade one of the most famous in American history. The Ohio action was the occasion of surrender and imprisonment of the "Raiders," although General Morgan escaped from prison and General Duke was later exchanged. In the death of General Morgan, in September of 1864, the Southern cause lost one of its most brilliant officers, but General Duke was placed in command of the brigade, serving thus until the end of the war and carrying out with his large ability and devoted spirit the work of the great man with whom he had been so closely associated. One of the last movements in which General Duke figured was when at the head of a brigade of cavalry he joined Generals Bragg and Breckinridge and started South with three thousand men to reënforce Generals Taylor and Forest in Alabama. But the cause was already lost as the next few days proved.

In all the South, probably, no veteran of the Confederate Army more wholeheartedly offered his allegiance to the reunited nation. He held not the slightest feeling of rancor, but with true sportsmanship, which in every contest measures the nobility of the man, owned the issue as fairly decided and gave his influence in every possible way to the restoration of brotherly feeling between the two factions and the unification of the purposes, ideals and interests of the North and South. He did much for the promotion of every reconstruction project of the hour, and the early rehabilitation of the section in which he was active cannot but be acknowledged in a large measure due to his attitude and leadership.

Following the war, General Duke became a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, and from that time until not long before his death, he was active in the independent practice of law except when serving in public offices of honor and distinction. He was at one time elected to the State Legislature from Louisville, and at another time was elected attorney of the Commonwealth in his district. For many years he was identified with the law department of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. These honors were accorded to him, however, by his close associates in business and civic interests. A higher compliment was paid to him from the

national capital in later years. General Duke became acquainted with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a number of years before he became President of the United States and when the colonel was in Kentucky for the purpose of procuring material for his history, entitled "The Winning of the West." When Roosevelt became President the appointment of a judge of the United States Supreme Court of Appeals came up for his consideration and General Duke went to Washington in the interests of the candidate he favored, a Kentucky lawyer of large ability. Mr. Roosevelt did not see his way clear to endorsing this appointment but offered the distinguished position to the General Duke himself. The offer was declined, although the honor was more than a passing gratification to the able and devoted man. He was affiliated another time with national interests by appointment by President Roosevelt who made General Duke Federal commissioner for the park which was created on the battlefield of Shiloh, this position giving General Duke a salary of $3,000 per year. General Duke's support of every national issue of importance placed his name on record on the side of progress and national honor, and with his full strength he devoted to civic, State and national advance the influence was through his long and distinguished career.

Not only as a brilliant speaker and able lawyer, and a universally esteemed citizen, but in the leisure interests of life General Duke became noted. His literary ability was marked and during the later years of his life he gave considerable time to reminiscences of the war in which he had figured so honorably. His writings, which received permanent form in publication, included a "History of Morgan's Cavalry," "Reminiscences of General Basil W. Duke," and a "History of the Bank of Kentucky." Of the character of this famous and fittingly honored man many appreciations were brought out following his death. His passing was commented upon in newspapers throughout the country, and in those dailies published in the general section in which he was best known, many columns were devoted to his biography. But seldom are so many personal expressions of grief and admiration brought to the public notice as was the case in the passing of General Duke. Many prominent men, both old comrades and veterans of the Union Army, sent to his family or to the press memorials of undoubted sincerity. A comrade-in-arms wrote as follows:

Upon his many noble traits of character as citizen and loyal friend and comrade I might exhaust this paper, but after all, General Duke was at his best as a soldier. It may be truthfully said of him that he was to the manner born a very thunderbolt of war. It was my good fortune to have seen him several times in battle, and I feel that I can speak quite confidently of what I personally saw of him as a soldier. When in the saddle, on the field of battle, leading the soldiers of his own making, amid the rush and carnage of the field, he was the most inspiring martial figure I ever beheld. When in action, under excitement he rode almost erect in his stirrups, with determined mien, flashing eye, flushed cheek, a picture absolutely fearless, he seemed the very incarnation of war. His very countenance and enthusiasm seemed to foreshadow victory and to preclude defeat.

No soldier who ever followed him into battle (for he was ever at the front) could hesitate for a moment or quail before danger. His men would follow him anywhere; under his inspiration nothing seemed to them impossible.

A veteran who wore the blue gave the following tribute in a current newspaper:

The record of achievements of Morgan's Cavalry is too well known to be dwelt upon here. We of the opposite side in the many engagements and contests had together felt that they were foemen worthy of our steel. The first thing that commanded my admiration and respect for General Duke was the fact that when the prisoners he had

taken from us were exchanged and returned to their respective commands all of them told me how considerate and well General Duke had treated them. Many of them expressed the wish that if ever I met the general, in peace or war, I thank him in their behalf for his kindness to them.

It was not until twenty years ago that we met in a common interest in Washington City. As we had served on opposite sides in the same section of the country, there were many things of interest to both of us as to the whys and wherefores of certain movements of our respective commands. I found the general most agreeable, interesting and companionable, so much so that I introduced him to some of my friends as "my old army friend and companion—a man who gave me more trouble in war and more pleasure in peace than any one I have known for the past twenty years."

We of the opposite side who knew him best in peace and felt the hard blows he struck us in war were his best friends and greatest admirers. While no man made more sacrifices or fought harder for the success of the Confederacy, and while sad to him was its downfall, yet he accepted the result with the utmost good faith, and was to his death as loyal and patriotic a citizen as any man who fought for the preservation of the Union.

General Duke's death eventually resulted from the wound received in the war. The right foot became infected and he submitted to an operation in an eastern hospital for its amputation. While his own courage and faith in the eventual success of the operation were undaunted, his age was against him, and after a few hours of hope for a complete recovery fever set in and his death followed. His funeral was widely attended, great men from many parts of the country coming to pay their last respects to one whom all acknowledged a man of great and permanent significance to his time. The Morgan Men's Association, of which General Duke was president for many years, was represented, also the many Confederate camps throughout the State and other organizations, the Daughters of the Confederacy, and various orders connected with the memories of the war.

General Basil W. Duke married, at Lexington, Kentucky, June 19, 1861, Henrietta Hunt Morgan, daughter of Calvin and Henrietta (Hunt) Morgan, and a sister of General John H. Morgan, the head of this famous cavalry brigade. General and Mrs. Duke were the parents of seven children: 1. Basil, of Washington. 2. Thomie, who married Sidney M. Ballon, of Honolulu, now residents of San Francisco, California, their only child a daughter, Barbara. 3. Currie, wife of Wilbur K. Matthews, of New York, and they are the parents of two children: Currie, who became the wife of F. Higginson Cabot; and Edward. 4. Calvin, who married Jennie Speed, of Louisville, Kentucky, and thy have one son, Erving. 5. Henry, of New York. 6. Julia, who became the wife of Samuel C. Henning, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Henning, who was a prominent broker of Louisville, died December 23, 1913, leaving four children: Henrietta Hunt, Julia Duke, James W., and Basil Duke. 7. Frances, who married Charles Ray, of Franklin, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Charlotte, Marshall Keith, and Anne.

BROWN, General John Thompson,

Soldier, Distinguished Citizen.

Bequeathing to a bereaved community a memory rich in achievements and associations there departed this life April 23, 1921, in the eighty-first year of his age, General John Thompson Brown, hero of many a battle in the War between the States, and victor in numerous contests in the political field and in the realm of business competition. In the passing of General Brown, his home city of Richmond, Virginia, suffered irreparable loss, for he left a vacancy in fraternal, civic, commercial, and religious circles impos-

sible to fill. He was one of the most prominent of the United Confederate Veterans, and among the highest in the ranks of Free Masonry, in which he was the recipient af all the honors of the craft. His enviable reputation as a highly successful business man was gained through fifty years of arduous work in the real estate field. He had been honored by his fellow-citizens with election to the Legislature of Virginia. He was closely identified with church affairs, having for more than twenty years been superintendent of a Sunday school, of which he was one of the founders, and he frequently served as chief marshal of his brother veterans. The broad sympathies and lofty ideals of a man capable of such high attainment are influences in any community toward the highest possible levels of civic and individual attainment. The honors which were accorded this leader of men came to him as the spontaneous recognition from the people of his worth and dignity and of his eminent usefulness. His life was full of those activities which benefited his fellowmen, and when that life was closed there was universal sorrow.

General Brown was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 4, 1840, and was the eldest child of David Arnold and Margaret (Forloine) Brown. Revealing even in his childhood a rarely beautiful spirit of aspiration toward the highest interests of life and an unusual reverence for sacred things, he was educated for the Methodist ministry and studied at Randolph Macon College, which was located at Boydton, but later at Ashland, Virginia. The outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, however, occurring, as it did, only a few days prior to his graduation, served to change the entire course of his life as he had planned it. As the war burst forth in all its fury, the quiet, thoughtful student of theology was instantly transformed into an intrepid, valiant soldier, and he enlisted in one of the first military companies organized in Virginia. With this company he participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, one of the first engagements of the war, but soon after this battle the company was disbanded. General Brown immediately enlisted in Parker's battery, of which the late Dr. W. W. Parker was organizer and first captain. Not long after joining this battery, General Brown was elected first lieutenant, and when Dr. Parker was commissioned major, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He served with Parker's battery throughout the entire period of the war, and with this unit participated in nineteen important engagements. General Brown was severely wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania, but later rejoined his command. Twice made a prisoner of war, this occurred first at the battle of Marye's Heights, shortly after which he was exchanged, then again at the battle of Sailors' Creek, April 5, 1865. Thereafter he was held captive at the old Capitol in Washington and at Johnston's Island in Lake Erie until several months after the cessation of hostilities.

General Brown became associated with the United Confederate Veterans at the time of their organization, and was a leading member of that fraternity until his death. In the councils of this order he was given an honored and leading part, for he was wise and judicious in his outlook upon life and its responsibilities, and his deep spirit of loyalty to the highest ideals of citizenship gave his judgment and advice on every phase of the work of the organization the cordial sympathy and support of its members. Several years before his death, General Brown was honored by this organization with election as lieutenant-general, com-

manding the Army of Northern Virginia. Upon every reunion of the Veterans, General Brown was given the highest honors and was placed in charge as chief marshal of the ceremonies attendant upon their gatherings. Further honor was accorded him at the laying of the corner stone of the Davis Monument in Monroe Park in 1907. He was in charge of ceremonies on this occasion, and the great concourse of people who attended these ceremonies will always recall with a thrill of civic pride the dignity of the occasion, although the location of the shaft was later changed to Monument Avenue, Richmond.

General Brown's ability in the direction of large companies of men was demonstrated upon many occasions, also in civic and fraternal affairs of importance. For many years he served as chief marshal at the annual gathering at the Virginia State Fair Grounds. A member of every body of the Masonic order, all the honors in the gift of this distinguished fraternity were conferred upon him, and at the time of his death he was the oldest Past Master of Fraternal Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons. He was Past Generalissimo of Richmond Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, besides being a Past Officer in the Royal Arch Chapter and other bodies. For many years he held the thirty-second degree in this order, and later in life received the very unusual distinction of the thirty-third degree in Masonry. During his long and distinguished connection with these fraternal orders, he officiated at the laying of a greater number of corner stones, probably, than any other citizen of Virginia. These included buildings of municipal and religious import, many of them of great and wide note. General Brown laid the corner stone for the Monument at Yorktown, in 1881, and the ceremonies at that occasion were attended by President Arthur. He had charge of the dedication of the present City Hall at Richmond, also the Masonic Temple, the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church, the Hebrew Synagogue, and the Lee Monument, as well as the Davis Monument, above mentioned. So great was his love and deep reverence for his former commander, General Lee, that General Brown never passed the Lee Monument without lifting his hat as a mark of respect to the memory of his honored military chief.

No less in business circles that in the military and fraternal affairs of his native State, General Brown evinced the qualities of and commended the honor due to leadership. Real estate affairs commanded his attention during practically his entire active lifetime. As early as 1872, he founded the firm of J. Thompson Brown & Company, of which for nearly half a century he was the distinguished head. His constructive endeavors in this vital field of business advance did much for the city of Richmond and the outlying communities which in those early days formed suburban villages, but which with the passing of the years have become the environs of the city. Not only in the actual realm of real estate transfer and building activity, but in many of those allied lines of advance which contribute immediately to the growth and well-being of the civic body, he was a leader of progress. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the first electric railway line in Richmond, which was the first successfully operated electric railway line in America. The real estate firm of which he was the head is now the oldest in Richmond in point of continuous service and its usefulness still continues.

The public service called General Brown as early as 1872 to a position of

outstanding distinction, for in that year he was elected on the Mechanics' ticket to the Virginia State Legislature. With the late Colonel Thomas H. Wynne, whose election to the State Senate occurred in the same year, General Brown led the field, and his loyalty to the highest ideals in his service as a legislator well vindicated the people in their enthusiasm over his election. That was a time when the State needed wise and farsighted men in the deliberations of her legislative bodies, and the influence for progress which were set in motion and were given impetus by General Brown's great ability and keen foresight eventuated in untold good for the Commonwealth.

Although the burden of years compelled General Brown to relinquish most of his business interests, he continued to be interested in many worthy pursuits until the time of his last illness. He was an ardent hunter and fisherman, and was said to be the oldest licensed hunter in the State of Virginia. Affiliated with all the local organizations connected with these interests, he was for a number of years president of the Associated Hunting Clubs of Virginia. General Brown attended and participated in every recognized Confederate reunion held during his lifetime. At the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, he was official representative of Virginia, and was one of the principal speakers. This occasion, which was held under Government auspices and was freighted with the most profound and beneficent significance to the long reunited States, was of closer interest to General Brown, for the fact that his brother, the late David A. Brown, who was a member of his own battery, had fired the signal gun.

The purpose of General Brown's youth, to devote his life to the profession of theology, while never accomplished in a formal way, nevertheless continued throughout his lifetime as an impulse to wide activity in church affairs. Religious endeavor filled a very large place in his life, and his devotion to the work of church affairs made him one of the most highly valued members of the laity. He was one of the founders of the Park Place Sunday School, of which for more than two decades he was superintendent, and in every phase of religious activity, particularly in his own church, the Methodist Episcopal, he was a leader of action, and his ability as a lay speaker, his influence in the molding of public thought and the inspiration to religious effort, was one of the great and permanently significant phases of his career. Of the varied and richly commendable activities of this soldier-citizen, the "Richmond News Leader," in an editorial appearing the day following the death of General Brown, paid him the following tribute:

In the real estate world, in Masonic circles, in the affairs of the Methodist Church, and among Confederate veterans, J. Thompson Brown was a familiar figure.

His genial manner, his liberality, his information, and his interest in every activity in which he was associated made him beloved of all his intimates.

General Brown was among the oldest real estate men in Richmond, not only in years but in occupation. For fifty years his firm has operated under its present name, and in this respect is unique among realtors. In continuous history under the same family name with different partners, his firm probably is third only to that of the Taylors and that of the Goddins, both of which began business about eighty years ago. It is not generally known that for many years General Brown had customers in distant States, who regularly sent him funds to be invested in mortgages in Virginia property. The general was proud of his record in handling these great sums without the loss to any client of a dollar of principal or interest. And well may he have been!

General Brown's war record was of the best. He bore the same name and had the same initials

as the well-known colonel of the First Virginia Artillery, who was killed in the Spottsylvania campaign, but he was not a kinsman of that officer. He was an artillerist, however, and as a lieutenant had a most remarkable experience in covering the positions around Fredericksburg during the battle of Chancellorsville. The story, which is too long to be given here, is mentioned in the dispatches and the correspondence of General Jubal A. Early during these critical days of May, 1863. It is doubtful whether a youngster of twenty-three ever had a more difficult problem to decide than that which Lieutenant Brown faced as he stood with his guns against overwhelming, onsweeping Federals.

After the war General Brown was active in the veteran organization whence he received his title. For some years he commanded the Virginia Division, U. C. V., and later was head of the department with the rank of lieutenant-general. He leaves a gloomy gap in the thinning gray line.

General Brown, in 1862, then a lieutenant in the Confederate Army, married Elizabeth Holloway Harrison, daughter of Andrew and Matilda H. Harrison. Of this union eleven children were born, of whom five lived to maturity: Edward Holloway; Wallace Forloine, married Martha Stock, of Hanover, Germany; Mary Newell, who became the wife of James Turner Hamlin, of Danville, Virginia; Maggie Bradford, who became the wife of Powhatan Fitzhugh Conway, of Danville; and John Thompson, Jr., who died at the age of twenty-seven years.

ATCHISON, Judge John Dorsey,

Eminent Jurist,

The story of the life and career of the subject of this sketch is a narrative of a constant struggle against adversities that a weaker nature would have found quite unsurmountable. At the time of his death an editorial writer on one of the local papers said of him that "he was a polished gentleman, a mature scholar, a charming companion, a splendid conversationalist, and a man of a high sense of honor. He was a useful and valuable citizen, and he will be missed in Owensboro as all men who do things in this life are missed." Every inch a Kentucky gentleman of the finest type of the old school, his never failing courtesy, genial good humor and the versatility of his legal and literary attainments, endeared him to a wide circle of persons that extended far beyond his native heath. He wrote much charming verse, some delightfully humorous in nature and some with a deeper note, which indicated that he might have achieved fame as a poet had he chosen to adopt that as a profession. In addition to his legal and literary gifts he was successful on the lecture platform, where his natural wit and polished ability as an orator made him a great favorite. His death was mourned not only by his colleagues of the bench and bar, but by a large number of the general public who had listened to him and learned to regard him as their friend.

John Dorsey Atchison was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, December 31, 1852, and died in Owensboro, Kentucky, March 22, 1911, having been a native of Daviess County during the entire period of his life. His father was Austin Atchison, a farmer who had come to Kentucky from Virginia, and was of Scotch parentage. His mother, Lucy Moseley, born in Kentucky, was of Irish descent. Young John was a small boy and, because of defective vision, he did not learn the alphabet until he was ten years old. At that age he was finally supplied with glasses of sufficiently powerful lenses to enable him to remedy this defect and he entered the county school to study. His ability as a student and eagerness for knowledge soon enabled him to overcome the handicap of his late start and he advanced rapidly, the main obstacle in the way of his progress being a lack of proper books,

which were scarce at that time. In 1868 Professor Wayland Alexander established Oakland Seminary, near the farm of Judge Atchison's father and the young man who from his tenth to eighteenth years had been alternating short periods of study with long periods of farm work, became a student in the seminary. He was able to attend only a part of the winter sessions but took private lessons throughout the year. At the age of twenty the young man borrowed money from his father, with which to purchase a suitable equipment, and started out to make his own way in the world. He first went to Henderson County, where he taught school for nearly a year at a salary of ten dollars per month. From this meager salary he repaid the loan from his father and pursued his studies at school, where he was organizer of a club and, by preparing his own meals, he was able to live at an expense which did not exceed $1.25 per week.

His ability as an educator had attracted attention and in 1874 he accepted a professorship in a West Kentucky college, at South Carrollton, Kentucky. He held this position for two years, being associated with his former instructor, Professor Alexander. But Judge Atchison, at a very early age, had resolved to adopt law as his profession and, in the pursuit of this ambition, in 1876 he resigned his position as an instructor to take up legal studies. Partly from the lack of funds and partly because of a fixed principle, he determined not to enter a law school but to acquire the knowledge through his own efforts. Following this plan, he went to Owensboro, and in June, 1876, entered the law office of Hon. S. N. Sweeney, where he remained for four years. In March, 1877, he was admitted to the bar. In 1880 he entered into partnership with Judge James Stuart, whose term as circuit judge had just expired. This partnership was continued for several years. From 1877 to 1882 Judge Atchison was superintendent of the schools of Daviess County. During this period he established colored schools for the education of the negroes, inaugurated a better school system than the one in effect, and erected a number of new school houses. The legal ability of this young lawyer had attracted much attention, and in 1883 he was selected by the fiscal court to fill the office of county judge, which had been made vacant. In 1884 he was elected to the office on the Democratic ticket, and in 1886 he was reëlected, after one of the hardest fought political battles ever waged in Daviess County. During his tenure of the office the financial condition of the county was greatly improved, thousands of dollars had been spent in the building of good roads, many substantial iron bridges had been constructed, and one of the best and safest jails of Kentucky had been erected.

Judge Atchison was recognized as one of the most prominent attorneys of Western Kentucky. He figured conspicuously in many of the largest and most complicated law cases heard in this portion of the State and also practiced in the Court of Appeals, Federal, Circuit and District courts, and the United States Supreme Court. He was untiring in his research and accurate in his interpretation of the law. His remarkable memory and ability as an orator made him a foeman worthy of the best steel in the talents of the legal profession. As a lecturer, he achieved much success on the Lyceum and Chautauqua platforms, and he was also the writer of much excellent verse which was published by the local newspapers. He was long a director of the Bank of Commerce of his home city, and, on account of his ability as a mathematician, he was a

valuable assistant to the officers of the bank. As a financier he was quite successful, investing his earnings as a lawyer wisely, and he left his family a valuable estate.

Judge Atchison's church affiliations was as a member of the Settle Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. He was active in his membership, and taught a large class in the Sunday School. He was a thirty-second degree Mason; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the local Literary Society, of which organizations he was a valued member.

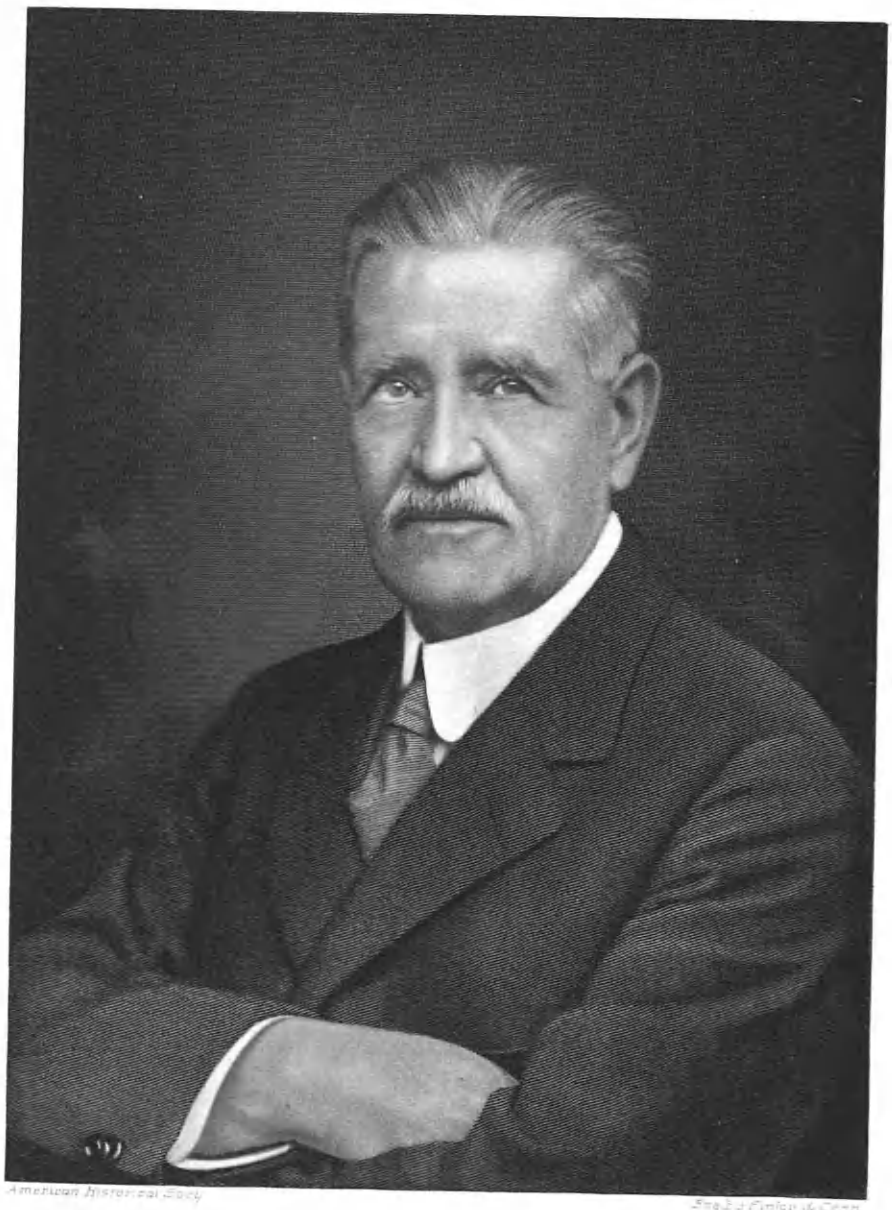
On May 14, 1879, Judge Atchison married Blanche Ann Hermon, at South Carrolton, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. She was the daughter of William Hatton and Virginia (Cabaniss) Hermon, both natives of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The father was a prominent farmer of that vicinity, and the mother was a member of the distinguished Cabaniss family of Virginia, and a daughter of Judge George Cabaniss. To Judge Atchison and his wife five children were born: Hermon S., Dr. Kenneth C., Wallace, and Morton; and an only daughter, Ruth Wynn, who married Charles Vetter, and they are the parents of Charles Vetter, Jr.

STEWART, Perez M.,

Construction Engineer, Inventor.

It has been said many times of Perez M. Stewart that he performed nothing that was not useful, and, indeed, of signal and practical use to his fellowmen. A survey of his life work discovers an array of varied activities such as seldom falls to the lot of one man to perform, and the record is that of completed projects, whether in the building of residences of people of note in the fashionable sections of New York City, aiding in the construction of the New York City subway system, or the invention of certain devices that have become of universal use for public safety and utility. There appears to have been no period in Mr. Stewart's career that has not been marked with accomplishment that is of enduring value to this generation and its successors for a long period to come; his talents were never hidden away, nor used for any selfish motive; he developed his many gifts for a larger service, and throngs of city folk and amusement-goers are benefiting from the results of the inventive genius of Perez M. Stewart. He was a son of Thomas Breuen and Marietta (Mason) Stewart. Thomas B. Stewart, a native of Ireland, removed to the United States, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, but soon after the birth of his son, Perez M., he removed to Passaic, New Jersey, and established his business in New York City, where he conducted a plant for the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet-makers' products, which were of a high quality because of the excellent standards in workmanship that he maintained. He died in 1906, and his wife, Marietta Stewart, who was of New England parentage, died in 1912.

Perez M. Stewart was born August 2, 1858, in Boston, Massachusetts, and when his parents removed to Passaic, he attended the public schools there, and in 1876 he graduated from Mount Pleasant Academy, in Sing Sing, New York. He afterwards matriculated at Columbia University, and he graduated there with highest honors in the class of 1880. He entered upon his business career when he joined his father in the furniture manufacturing business, continuing with him until 1885, when he entered the sales department of Killian Brothers, in New York City, dealers in building materials, remaining in that firm's employ until 1888. Thus equipped with a substantial training, he established a business on his



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P. M. Stewart

own account, as a building contractor, specializing in the construction of attractive residences. With a clientele that included many celebrated people, especially those of the theatrical profession, he designed and built homes for Lillian Russell, Julia Marlowe, and many others, and he erected a number of residences in the most fashionable part of Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, as well as on Fifth Avenue and adjoining streets. Such residences attracted most favorable attention and comment at that period. Mr. Stewart was later associated with August Belmont and John B. MacDonald in the construction of the New York Subway System, and proved of the greatest value in counsel and assistance as that work proceeded, and then, joining H. H. Robertson & Company, of Pittsburgh, as consulting engineer, with his offices in New York City, his work took him to many of the principal cities of the East. He became a member of the board of directors of this corporation, and continued in advisory capacity up to the time of his death.

As an inventor, Mr. Stewart made a number of valuable contributions that are used generally in building construction; the famous P. M. skylight, in universal use, is one of his most important devices; a paint that prevents corrosion in steel structures; and a waterproof and fireproof paint, formulated in recent years, were products of his brain and workshop. One of the devices that will always be a reminder of Mr. Stewart is the safety red light that is placed over exits in all theatres, hotels, and places of public gatherings, which he developed as a result of his observations subsequent to the famous Iroquois Theatre fire, in Chicago, Illinois. His activity in these and related matters were many and invariably useful, and his research and study were profound.

In 1890, while Mr. Stewart was a resident of New York City, he became interested in politics, and was elected on the Democratic ticket as an Assemblyman in the New York State Legislature. While in Legislature he introduced a bill that made the regular inspection of theatres and places of amusement compulsory. After serving in this political capacity, he was appointed head of the Bureau of Buildings for the borough of Manhattan, and he fulfilled the duties of the important position with great care and conscientiousness. At the time of his retirement in 1902, a fitting testimonial was presented him by his colleagues, that bore evidence of the high regard in which he was held. In 1918 he removed, upon his retirement from active business, to Pasadena, California, and his later years were spent in the development of certain inventions and formulae of his own. He was a charter member of the Colonial Club, and a member of the Players' Club, and of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, of New York City.

Mr. Stewart married, June 25, 1884, in Middlebury, Vermont, Gertrude Fletcher, a daughter of Norman and Charlotte (White) Fletcher, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mildred Stewart, who married Rev. John Murdock, D. D., a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church.

Perez M. Stewart died June 15, 1924, at Pasadena, California, a man whose ideals and common sense endeared him to all, an affable, genial associate, who made and kept many friends, and whose name lives because of his useful achievements.

CHARLTON, William Malcomson,

Banker, Signature Expert.

A life which meant much to the civic, industrial and economic advance of Louisville, Kentucky, was that of William Mal-

comson Charlton, whose career was a long and honorable record of usefulness. For forty years identified with the Louisville National Bank, and long affiliated with various manufacturing concerns, Mr. Charlton also bore a part in the progress of transportation activities in the Mississippi Valley, and his name was one of influence in every branch of municipal and general advance. Mr. Charlton was no less prominent in religious progress, for he was throughout practically his entire lifetime a worker in the church, giving his constructive endeavors to the advancement of religious activities, both local and of wider import. Mr. Charlton was such a man as the world sadly needs, and his loss in the spring of 1923 was widely felt in every circle which his life had touched.

The Charlton family is one of large importance in England, and William Charlton, Mr. Charlton's grandfather, who was a native and lifelong resident of New Castle, England, was an influential man in that community. His career was distinguished by his longevity, for the span of his life covered a full century. Mathew Charlton, son of William Charlton, was born in County Durham, England, and came to America as a young man, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, about 1850. He was for many years a master mechanic in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He married Grace Malcomson, a native of the Shetland Islands, and of Scottish ancestry.

William Malcomson Charlton was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 20, 1859, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, May 21, 1923. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Louisville, he attended the local male high school and was graduated in the class of 1880. From school he immediately entered business and was for a time active as an accountant with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, but the necessity of Sunday work was against his conscientious scruples and he soon resigned to accept a position as messenger with the Louisville Banking Company. In 1883 he entered the Louisville National Bank and continued active in that institution until nearly a year before his death. A close student of affairs and conditions, as well as of men, Mr. Charlton advanced in the organization and became one of its vitally useful men. From his early life he made a study of specimens of handwriting coming under his eye and he became exhaustively familiar with this subject. As the years passed, he developed wonderful judgment and acuteness in comparing similar handwritings, and for many years he held undisputed authority as signature expert in the Louisville National Bank. He was further frequently called into consultation by other institutions and was often interviewed by other experts in this specialty, who considered his judgment final. In the course of time he served in all the departments and branches of the institution and some time before his death was made assistant cashier and chief teller. In all his endeavors in this institution over the long period during which he was connected with it, Mr. Charlton commanded the unfailing and unreserved confidence and esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact. His benevolent spirit, his absolute devotion to duty, his broad appreciation of the responsibilities of his position, and his attitude of comradeship toward those with whom he was associated, all these excellent and admirable qualities combined to make him one of the most useful men in the institution, whose death was heavily felt. In June of 1922 he had a severe illness and from that time forward he was unable regularly to attend to his duties, although he occasionally came to

the bank, after he had somewhat recovered his health. He never regained his strength, however, and after nearly a year of illness was released from his sufferings by the hand of death. Following his passing, the officers of the institution expressed their regret in the following tribute:

The Board of Directors of the Louisville National Bank have ordered the following minutes spread upon the records of the bank of Mr. William Malcomson Charlton, who departed this life on Monday, May 21, 1923, at 4.00 P. M.:

Mr. Charlton entered the service of the Louisville Banking Company on July 15, 1882, as a runner.

He served the bank for forty-one years in every position from runner to senior teller and assistant cashier, and discharged every duty faithfully and efficiently.

We share in the universal expression of grief manifest everywhere among a large circle of friends in the death of Mr. Charlton, who passed away almost in the very meridian of his life and usefulness.

In every station of life where duty called him he was true and faithful. His life was a beautiful one—beautiful in its simplicity and devotion to those he loved and lived for and among. Admiring friends, and all who knew him, deeply deplore his passing away.

One of his distinguishing characteristics was loyalty to his friends and a warm and generous heart.

He was a devoted member and earnest worker in the church, which he loved with a simple and childlike faith. While he had everything to live for, he was ready to answer the summons from his Divine Master when it came.

Mr. Charlton has bequeathed to his friends and dear ones something worth more than great wealth —a good name—the richest heritage that a man can bequeath to his children.

His associates deeply deplore his loss, and tender to his stricken loved ones their tenderest sympathies in this hour of their great bereavement.

Signed, JOHN H. LEATHERS,
BEN J. MITCALF, Chairman of the Board.
Secretary of the Board.

Dated Louisville, Kentucky, May 22, 1923.

Other affairs commanded Mr. Charlton's attention from time to time. In 1893 he was sent to Middleboro, Kentucky, to take charge of the First National Bank at that place, which had gone into a receivership. Through his wise and conservative management the institution was again placed on a sound basis and continued in permanent prosperity. Mr. Charlton was a stockholder in the Dupont Paper Mills, the Louisville & Madison Woolen Mills, the Louisville & Southern Railroad, the K. & I. Bridge, also in the L. & S. Construction Company, which built this road.

Every phase of community and public welfare received the sympathy of this man among men. In political affairs he always supported democratic principles, and while active in the Democratic party, he reserved the right to individual decision when he felt that his conscience dictated. As a young man he was a member of the old Louisville Legion, which was devoted to civic and patriotic endeavor along any and every line. At one time, when still scarcely more than a boy, he entered stirring activities with this organization on a sudden call for the suppression of a riot. The maintenance of law and order was to him at all times the most important civic duty, and he gave his unqualified support to every endeavor which counted for the public good. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church, and for twenty-four years, from his youth until middle age, he was active as an elder in the Anchorage Presbyterian Church, at Anchorage, Kentucky, some twelve miles out from Louisville, then, during the remainder of his lifetime, was affiliated as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

Mr. Charlton married, in Louisville, Kentucky, March 14, 1894, Alberta Rivers, daughter of Captain William Jones and

Sarah D. (Nickels) Rivers her father a captain under General Pillow, a general of the Confederate Army. Captain Rivers was a native of Tennessee, and was a partner of ex-Governor Brown in the law business for a short time, in Pulaski. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a steward of the church. Mrs. Charlton survives her husband, as do also their two children: Grace, a student at the Louisville Normal School; and William Jones, a student at the DuPont Manual High School.

STITH, Alvin Glenn,

Lawyer, Bank Executive.

Perhaps the one phase of the career of Alvin Glenn Stith which stood out as characteristic of his entire career was his constructive attitude. Whatever responsibilities were placed in his hands, whatever interests appealed to him, whatever project found inception in his mind and was fostered by his spirit, his attention was above all things constructive. Searching back for fundamentals and surveying the forward path for possibilities of every nature, he gave to the building and development of the matter in hand the wise and careful thought, the far-sighted perception, and the cool, calm judgment of the executive at once conservative and forceful. For this reason he was sought widely in his residence city of Louisville, Kentucky, for any project or enterprise which required these special qualities in its leaders. Endowed with brilliant mental capacity and at the same time with the genius for detail which governs all judicious advance, Mr. Stith made his influence widely felt in local commercial and financial circles, as well as in the professions and industries, and, when he was stricken in the very height of his powers, his world stood aghast. Submitting to an operation usually considered of the minor group, serious complications arose which ended in his death. This sudden passing of one of the ablest and most highly honored business executives of Louisville was a blow to the very prosperity and security of the municipality and it seemed that no one could ever entirely fill his place. It is eminently fitting that in the permanent records of American progress his name should go down to posterity as one of the wise and influential men of his time.

The Stith family is one of large prominence in the South, having been established in the State of Virginia two hundred years ago. In Brunswick County, in that State, Drury and Elizabeth (Buckner) Stith were esteemed citizens of the time, and Richard Stith, one of their several children, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1727. He married Lucy Hall, who was born in 1736, and they were the parents of twelve children, as follows: 1. Ann, born November 12, 1757. 2. Joseph, of further mention. 3. Lucy, born March 12, 1761. 4. Elizabeth Buckner, born October 25, 1762. 5. Mary, born November 12, 1764. 6. Benjamin, born August 25, 1766. 7. Thomas, born October 8, 1768. 8. John, born December 27, 1770. 9. Katherine, born May 28, 1773. 10. Martha, born May 8, 1775. 11. William, born October 8, 1777. 12. Richard, born December 9, 1778. These names and dates are recorded in full in the family Bible, which has come down as an inheritance, and was owned by the late Jesse Stith of Breckenridge County, Kentucky.

Joseph Stith, second child and eldest son of Richard and Lucy (Hall) Stith, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, September 6, 1759, and married, in Campbell County, Virginia, on September 8, 1782, Nancy Coke of that county. He,

with other brothers, removed to Kentucky, and died about the year 1820. A note is appended in the family Bible, as above mentioned, to the effect that Joseph Stith was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, but unfortunately facts regarding his regiment and rank were not incorporated in that record. His brother, William Stith, married, in December, 1796, in Campbell County, Virginia, Nancy Jones, who, family tradition states, was a daughter of Major Thomas Jones, who served in the Continental line in the Revolutionary War.

John Stith, son of Joseph and Nancy (Coke) Stith, married, at the age of sixteen years, Lucy A. Hardaway, the ceremony taking place in Campbell County, in September, 1806. John Stith was popularly known as "Jack" to distinguish him in the family from his Uncle John, who was a leading physician of his time. Immediately after his early marriage he removed to Hardin County, Kentucky, where he became a famous preacher and continued in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church until his death, which occurred in 1833.

Milton Stith, one of the several children of John and Lucy A. (Hardaway) Stith, married Martha Stith, a daughter of William Stith, who was the eleventh child and fifth son of Richard and Lucy (Hall) Stith, thus was the granddaughter of her husband's great-grandparents, their relationship being that of second cousins. Of the children of Milton and Martha (Stith) Stith, Richard Luther was the next in line.

Richard Luther Stith was born November 24, 1846, and died November 30, 1920. He was one of the very prominent professional men of Hardin County, Kentucky, in his day, born in Kent, in this county, and active throughout the greater part of his professional career in Elizabethtown. In every phase of community advance he took a deep and public-spirited interest, holding many offices, both in the service of the community and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Elizabethtown. He married thrice; (second) Eugenia Carrico. The children born to Mr. Stith were: Hugh, and Ada (who became the wife of John T. Blakeley) of the first marriage; Percy B.; Alvin Glenn, of whom further; Lynn B.; Claude (who died in infancy), of the second marriage.

Alvin Glenn (A. Glenn) Stith was born at Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin County, Kentucky, January 21, 1881, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, May 23, 1923. The family coming to Louisville when he was nine years of age, his education, which had been begun in his birthplace, was continued in this city. After completing his studies he entered the employ of the Louisville National Bank, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and remained with that institution for nine years. He did not, however, give up his early purpose to prepare himself for professional activity, and took up the study of law in the evening classes of Jefferson School of Law, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1907. He then became identified with Theodore Harris, president of the Louisville Trust Company. Mr. Harris also president of the Straight Creek Coal Company, and for four years Mr. Stith was active as secretary of this concern. The interest was sold to other executives, although Mr. Stith continued to hold stock in the concern, and filled an office in the company which in recent years has become known as the Liberty Coal Company. As an executive of the Louisville Trust Company, Mr. Stith went forward steadily, and in 1921 was elected vice-president of this concern, also a director. In the directorship he

succeeded General Bennett H. Young. Mr. Stith was unquestionably one of the leading factors in the development, and the prominence of this widely known institution and its endeavors for the welfare and growth form one of the interesting and broadly significant chapters in the business history of Louisville.

A Democrat by political affiliation but never a leading figure in public affairs, Mr. Stith shared in many endeavors of a benevolent and charitable nature, always giving his services without remuneration or return. His familiarity with the world of finance made his work along these lines of particularly large importance, for he frequently invested the funds of these organizations to the best advantage, thereby increasing the income from such funds. Mr. Stith was a very prominent member of the Masonic order, being identified with Daylight Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Louisville, also the Commandery and the Shrine. During the building of the splendid new Masonic Temple he had charge of the endowment funds which had been devoted to that purpose. The great building is now known as the Million Dollar Building. Mr. Stith, for many years, served as Junior Warden of his lodge, and the benevolent institution which always commanded his most loyal aid and support was the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, of which he was a director. He was further identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 8, of Louisville; also the Sons of the American Revolution; he was a well known member of the Rotary Club and for many years was affiliated with the Pendennis Club. Mr. Smith was a member of the Highland Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was treasurer of the building fund when the present handsome edifice was erected.

A. Glenn Stith married, in Norman, Oklahoma, April 29, 1909, Ruth Gilbert Brewer, a native of Louisville, and a daughter of Rev. Samuel Richardson and Mary Eliza (Sullivan) Brewer, her father a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal churches of the Louisville Conference. Mr. Brewer died in 1890, but his wife still survives him, and resides in Norman, Oklahoma. Of their six children four are now living and two are deceased. Mrs. Stith and four children survive the husband and father: 1. Mary Eugenia, born April 19, 1910. 2. Theodore Brewer, born July 20, 1911. 3. Richard Gilbert, born August 31, 1917. 4. Ruth Brewer, born February 27, 1920.

The death of Mr. Stith was the result of an operation for tonsillitis, malignant complications appearing after he was well on the road to recovery. Every effort known to medical science was made in the hope of saving his life. The attending physicians resorting to blood transfusion, his brother, Percy B. Stith, of Louisville, making the necessary sacrifice. The hope held out by this modern method of meeting such an emergency went for naught, however, and the life of one of the most worthy and able citizens of Louisville was closed at a time when it seemed he could not be spared from the progress of his day.

POWELL, John Wesley, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon.

The Powells are one of the great Southern families of English descent whose forebears came from a distinct social stratum of the mother-country, whose members show the high-spirited, romantic and picturesque qualities of the

Cavaliers rather than the stern spirituality and other-worldliness of the Puritans. Many eminent statesmen, artists, soldiers, and orators of our nation have sprung from the ranks of these Southern families, and it would be a great mistake to disregard this important contribution to the American spirit to seek its manifestations only in industrial achievements, skyscrapers, trust and colossal capitalistic concentrations of material wealth as some shallow, ill-informed and prejudiced European critics of culture would fain have us believe.

The parents of Dr. Powell were James Mack Powell, a large owner of land and slaveholder in Henderson County, Kentucky, and brother of Governor Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, the statesman who played a prominent part in the history of Mormonism, and Mathilda (Green) Powell, who is also descended from an old English noble family. Every detail of Dr. Powell's life showed him to be a typical Southern gentleman of noble English descent, full-blooded, high-minded, warm-hearted, fond of life, and interested in all its various aspects, of superior intelligence, and a mind avid of new impressions and varied subject matter.

John Wesley Powell was the only son and youngest child in a family of seven sisters, born near Corydon, Henderson County, Kentucky, on a farm, June 16, 1844. He received his elementary education in the county schools of Henderson and Union counties, and then entered DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, for one term. He then entered Washington University, at Lexington, Va., specializing in literature, oratory and law. Here his records and report cards were signed by General Robert E. Lee. He then became a student of the University of Louisville, taking a medical course, afterward taking a post-graduate course.

For some years he was intermittently active in the practice of medicine and law, but in 1870 began practicing medicine at Cairo, Kentucky. During the five years here he was very active in organizing the Masons, and in Sunday school and debating classes. Dr. Powell had many fraternal associations, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, at Corydon, Kentucky, also was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Kentucky, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Mount Vernon, Indiana.

After leaving Cairo, Kentucky, he was in the drug business in Corydon, Kentucky, until 1878, when he again returned to the practice of medicine and surgery at Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he continued until his retirement from active practice, and removed to Evansville, Indiana, in 1910, where for three or four years he was interested in business and real estate. He possessed farms, and was a land-owner in Indiana and Missouri.

Dr. Powell was a staunch Kentucky Democrat, and though not interested in official politics, he was always active at campaign times, in the National ticket especially, and enjoyed rallys and speaking in the neighboring States as well as his own State. He was active in church affairs of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Vernon, Indiana, and was a member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Evansville at the time of his death. Mr. Powell also had a brief military experience as a Confederate soldier when he enlisted in Captain Ollie Steel's company, in Corydon, Kentucky, and was in a few skirmishes.

On March 24, 1870, John Wesley Powell married, at Corydon, Kentucky, Mary Belle Dorsey, of Corydon, daughter of

Dr. J. N. and Patsy (Atchison) Dorsey. The Dorsey and Atchison families hail from Kentucky, and are of ancient English descent, dating back to the noble Norman followers of William the Conqueror. Dr. and Mrs. Powell are the parents of three children: 1. Lila R., who resides with her mother. 2. Wesley Dorsey, who married Ida L. Davis, and resides in Evansville, Indiana, and they are the parents of two daughters: Lucille and Elizabeth. 3. Clyde Elbert, who married Minnie L. Bridges, resides in Evansville, Indiana, and they are the parents of two sons: Clyde E., and John Wesley.

Dr. Powell died at Evansville, Indiana, February 1, 1923, survived by his widow, who, with her daughter, Lila R., continues her residence at the family home.

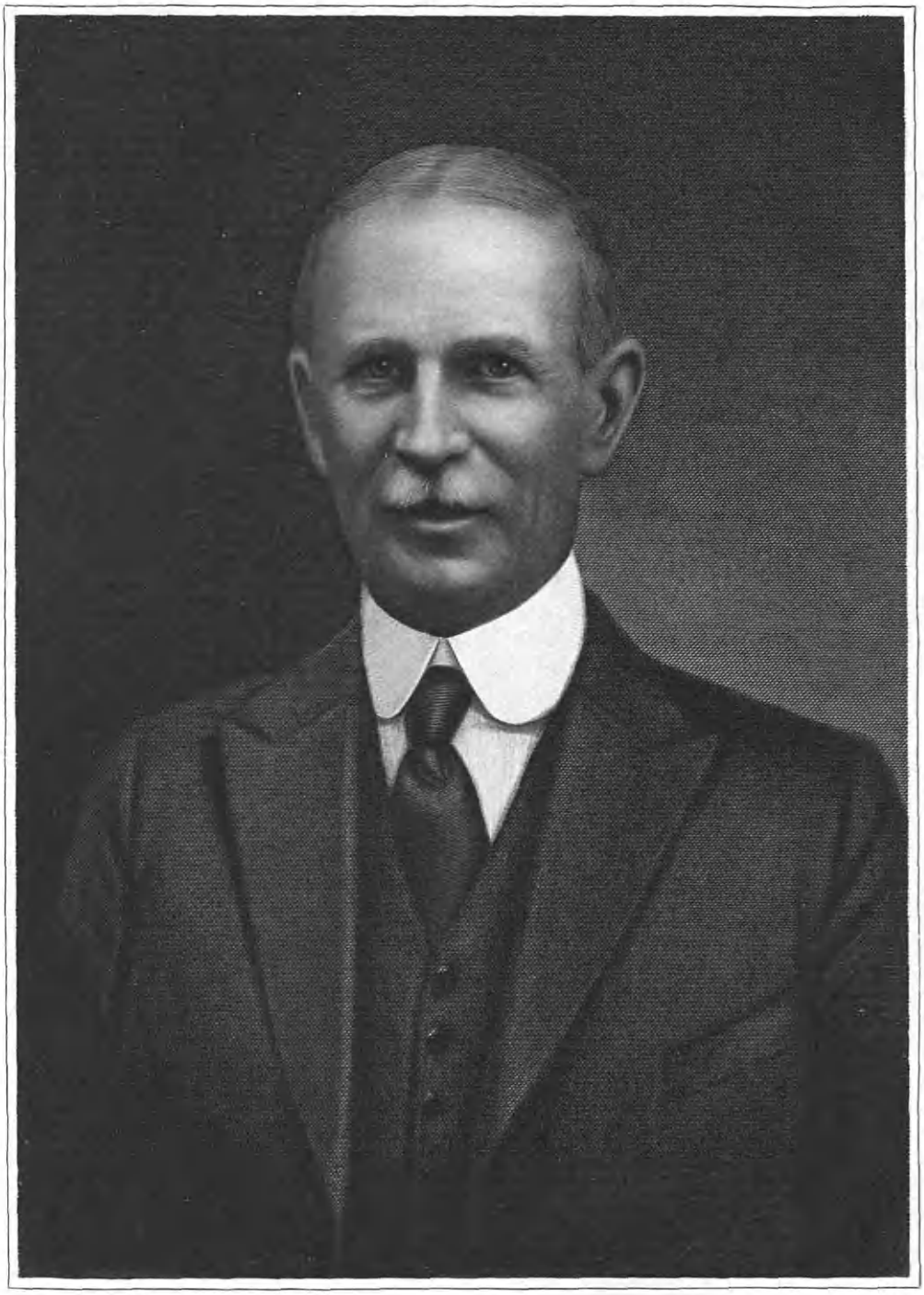
BARDSLEY, William Charles,

Leader in Realty Matters.

In the direction of his life's interests, which in the business world were mainly those of the dealer in and the developer of real estate upon an unusually large scale, William Charles Bardsley appeared to be endowed with an insight and perspicacity that could comprehend the value and future usefulness of large tracts of land and the successful outcome of realty venture. All who knew him were ready to grant his clear vision in its application to realty procedure, even as that of prophet in real estate matters, in particular in a vast field of that profession in the environs of Tacoma, Washington, where he long dwelt and carried on his vocation. The same qualities possessed by him in business life were as strongly marked in relation to his life and character, and he exerted a moral influence upon those about him, whether in his business, his home, or in social affairs. The high ideals that he faithfully preserved throughout all times of heavy burden-bearing and weighty vicissitudes brightened not only his own pathway, but that of his fellow travelers as well, and his straightforward methods of living, at home and abroad, were well worth patterning from. He was of the same sturdy type as his parents, William C. and Sarah (Wilson) Bardsley, both of whom were born in England.

William Charles Bardsley was born in Newport, Kentucky, November 10, 1856. He received his preliminary education in the private schools of Memphis, Tennessee, whence his parents removed when Mr. Bardsley was but three years of age, and later, a higher school training at Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon afterwards he turned his attention to his business career, and was at first associated with mercantile interests at Walla Walla, Washington, removing from there to Tacoma, Washington, where he continued to reside and to direct his business affairs from 1888 to 1909. It was there that he founded and maintained real estate activities that in a short time achieved a repute that became State-wide and headquarters for consultation on the part of a very large neighborhood, and where Mr. Bardsley's advice was received as that of one possessing extraordinary judgment in such matters. In 1909 he removed to San Diego, California, and after a year or so he established his residence at Los Angeles, closing up his business affairs and retiring from active life, there to enjoy his home associations and dwell among his books, for he had made careful selection for his library, which was a distinguishing though not an ostentatious feature of his residence. He was a close reader and student throughout his life, and was a most careful observer and student of financial affairs not only in America but of the entire world, and kept in closest touch with all financial progress.

Mr. Bardsley married Kate M. Dement, a



William C. Bardsley

daughter of William C. and Olive (Johnson) Dement, of Oregon, whose maternal grandfather, Hezekiah Johnson, was a pioneer missionary and educator from Ohio to this region in the early days of the new settlement of this territory. Mr. and Mrs. Bardsley were the parents of John Dement Bardsley, and of Ruth Bardsley, who married Ormond K. Flood.

William Charles Bardsley died at Los Angeles, California, March 30, 1923, his loss being generally mourned in the West, where he had both prospered materially, and where his exemplary life aided not a little in maintaining the high moral and business tone of the community. He held the respect of all, both young and old, and it has been well said of him that he took a decided stand for all that is good and ennobling.

SMITH, George Edwin,

Man of Affairs.

In that portion of Michigan which surrounds St. Joseph there have lived many sterling characters. They have been attracted there perhaps by the fertile soil, bounteous orchards, rolling hills and meadows, and the beautiful location overlooking the lovely lake. Truly it is a spot to charm and attract the nature lover, such as was the late George Edwin Smith, man of many activities and a great and noble soul. He had seen much of life in varied phases and although, in his younger days, an extensive traveler he chose St. Joseph as his permanent residence and became, long before his death, one of its leading and most progressive citizens. His was a life of many contrasts and of attainment in many different lines of endeavor. Scholarly and peaceful by nature, he became a valiant soldier in the defense of his country in the Civil War, when it sorely needed defenders, fought in many desperate engagements, was twice wounded, and fought with valor throughout the period of the war. At its close he returned to his home and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of the avenues of commerce, tilling the soil, growing fruit, and in other lines of productive industry. A home-loving man, good husband and father, and active in everything pertaining to the common good he was a citizen of the high type of which any community might be proud. A great lover of the beautiful he was especially fond of flowers and delighted in all growing things. Great-hearted, broad-minded, yet simple and kindly, he scaled the heights of a very real success.

George Edwin Smith was born in Stamford, Connecticut, March 24, 1838, and died in St. Joseph, Michigan, September 4, 1915. He came of an old and prominent New England family associated with the picturesque period of Colonial history. His grandfather, Lieutenant Josiah Smith, who was of the Connecticut family, served in the Revolutionary War with distinction and valor, and was much esteemed as a loyal patriot and one of the founders of his country. Both he and his wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Josiah Smith, Jr., father of George Edwin Smith, was born in Connecticut, and was a substantial farmer there during the entire period of his life. He married Betsy Lockwood and to them six children were born: 1. Charles, who lived in Denver, Colorado. 2. George Edwin, of whom further. 3. William M., who lived in St. Joseph. 4. Frank H., of Connecticut. 5. Sarah, who spent most of her life at Port Chester, New York. 6. Jennie, of Stamford, Connecticut. Josiah Smith, Jr., died in January, 1883, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife died at the age of forty-five.

The boyhood days of George E. Smith were spent upon his father's farm. A quiet and gentle boy, of scholarly tastes and habits, he was a lover of books and studious pursuits. After attending the public school in his vicinity he was in a private boarding school for a time. But the work on the farm was increasing and he was obliged to help his father, which he did for ten years. Meantime, as the result of observation and study, he had decided that the truest culture comes from travel, and accordingly he awaited the first opportunity to see more of the world. When the time at last came that affairs at home could be so adjusted that he could leave he made an extensive tour of the United States and Canada and also went on a voyage to Cuba. In August, 1861, he arrived in St. Joseph, Michigan, and engaged in business as a dealer in groceries and hardware, starting what had the appearance of being a profitable trade. But war clouds were hovering and the spirit of his fighting ancestors stirred in his veins. In 1862 this feeling was so insistent that he gave up his business to follow the fortunes of the Union troops. He enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of Company B, Seventh Michigan Cavalry. For two years he served as a quartermaster sergeant, taking part in some of the most celebrated engagements of the war, including Gettysburg, Hagerstown, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Cedar Creek, and other battles of that campaign. He was twice wounded, once at Cedar Creek, and again in the battle of the Wilderness. Fortunately his wounds were not of a serious nature and, after they were healed, he rejoined his outfit. In June, 1864, his gallant conduct having attracted official attention, he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant and assigned to Company A of the same regiment. When the weary war finally came to a close he was mustered out at Jackson, Michigan, in 1865.

Returning to St. Joseph, Michigan, for which locality he had formed a real affection, he again engaged in merchandising, which occupation he followed for a number of years. During this period he also operated a saw mill and dealt in lumber. Another venture in which he engaged was the manufacture of fruit baskets, in which he continued to hold an interest until 1894, when he disposed of his holdings in this line. He also became the owner of a dairy farm with an exceptionally fine herd of Holsteins. At one time he engaged in fruit growing in which he took an especial delight and pleasure. The last ten years of his life were spent as a landlord and farmer.

Mr. Smith took a keen interest in civic affairs and was president of the Village Board before St. Joseph received its charter as a city. For sixteen years he was a member of the School Board, acting as its secretary most of the time. Later he became a member of the City Council and also served on the Board of Public Works. In national politics he was a Democrat, but in local issues always cast his vote for what he conceived to be the most capable person.

On December 16, 1868, George E. Smith married (first) Sara Isabelle Chapman, born in Newmarket, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. She died July 4, 1911. To them were born two children: 1. Olive Chapman, married William D. Stover; they now reside in Webster Grove, Missouri. They have one daughter, Caroline Chapman Stover. 2. Warren Chapman, married Augusta Zierling, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; they have one daughter, Isabelle. Mr. Smith is now conducting a fruit farm, and resides in St. Joseph.

George E. Smith married (second),

July 10, 1912, Minnie Florence Chapman, a double cousin of his first wife. She was the daughter of Judge Daniel and Martha (Langley) Chapman, who came from New Hampshire about 1859 and settled in St. Joseph. Judge Chapman was judge of the Probate Court for about eight years, during the time when the county seat of Berrien County was at Berrien Springs.

Fraternally, Mr. Smith was a member of the St. Joseph Masonic Lodge, under whose auspices his funeral was conducted. He was also a member of the A. W. Chapman Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

SEYMOUR, Frederick Herbert,

Esteemed Citizen.

The Seymour family were originally Norman French, the name being St. Maur. They entered England with William the Conqueror, and Mr. Seymour pointed with considerable pride to his direct descent from Jane Seymour, the wife of King Henry the Eighth, and her illustrious brother, Edward Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Seymour's branch of the family came to West Hartford, Connecticut, in the latter part of 1600, and Frederick Herbert Seymour was a great-grandson once removed of Colonel Timothy Seymour and Abigail (Skinner) Seymour, his wife, the former born 1749, died April 6, 1812.

Henry W. Seymour married Malvina Beebe, and resided in Seneca Falls, New York. He was for many years a member of the firm of Cowing, Rumsey & Seymour, manufacturing hydraulic pumps. Frederick H. Seymour, their second son, was born in Seneca Falls, December 6, 1857. In 1865 the family removed to Lockport, New York, and the education of Frederick H. Seymour progressed in the private and public schools. In 1880 he entered Cornell University and took a course in Mechanical Engineering. While the various faculties of our leading universities and technological institutes are second to none in the world, a large number of their graduates with a view to extending and deepening their knowledge, like to spend a certain time in post-graduate studies in foreign lands, mostly in Germany and France, an interesting and stimulating atmosphere of a different environment which, if it has no other merit, gives an added zest to life and combines the agreeable with the useful! So Mr. Seymour, after concluding his studies and qualifying for his profession at home, spent some time abroad and passed through a course of advanced engineering science in one of the oldest and most famous universities of Europe.

Mr. Seymour's high intellectual and professional standing is among other facts proved by his membership with the Beta Delta Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Cornell University, an exclusive Greek letter society open to distinguished students and members of the engineering profession.

Upon his return to his native land, Mr. Seymour became associated with the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, being entrusted with the details and the drafting of the patents of the late Harvey Gaskill, inventor of the high duty hydraulic pumps, bearing his name. Mr. Seymour spent twenty-five years with the Holly Manufacturing Company and seven years with the Johns-Manville Fibre Corporation, he then devoted most of his time to consulting and constructing engineering. Mr. Seymour travelled extensively and he loved to go off the beaten tracks of tourists and seek the unbeaten paths in other countries.

Colonel Timothy Seymour and Abigail

(Skinner) Seymour, his wife, had eight children, namely: 1. Abigail, born November 7, 1773, died August 7, 1824. 2. Mabel, born July 2, 1776, died September 22, 1834. 3. Timothy W., born August 6, 1779, died April 2, 1810. 4. Harriet, born November 2, 1781, died August 15, 1867. 5. Harry (Henry R., of Buffalo), born April 3, 1784, died February 11, 1851. 6. Orson, born February 18, 1786, died October 12, 1824. 7. Chester, of whom further. 8. James Skinner, born April 15, 1791, banker and philanthropist of Auburn, New York, died December 3, 1875.

Chester Seymour, the seventh child of Colonel Timothy and Abigail (Skinner) Seymour, was born April 29, 1788, and died October 10, 1821. He married Sarah Hurlbut, and with a near relative, Colonel Brown, emigrated to Ohio and settled Brownhelm in the northern part near Lake Ontario. The little band of settlers were attacked with a fever which proved terribly fatal, the Ridge Road Cemetery in Brownhelm, with its eleven graves, being a silent monument to the calamity. Mrs. Seymour and her only child, Henry W. Seymour, father of Frederick H. Seymour, returned East.

On December 8, 1887, Frederick H. Seymour married in Lockport, New York, Kate Chase Ralston, a daughter of Robert Smith Ralston, of Philadelphia, and Cordelia Conrad (Metcalf) Ralston, of Mount Morris, New York, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston resided in Buffalo, where Kate C. was born, her father being the manager of the American Express Company for the late William G. Fargo. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Ralston severed his connection with the express company and became first lieutenant in the United States Revenue Service. He left the service at the close of the war, and was associated with the Reading Railroad at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Seymour became the parents of three children: Harold Kenneth, born at Lockport, New York, August 25, 1888, died August 10, 1890; two other children died at birth. Mr. Seymour had two adopted daughters, Mrs. Seymour's children by a former marriage; these are Florence Chase Seymour, the wife of Walter J. Kline, of Lockport, New York; and Katharine Ralston Seymour, who married Sidney Russell Northwood, of Wagon Mound, New Mexico.

Mr. Seymour, after a life of eminent success and usefulness in his career, died November 8, 1921, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

ENGEL, Herman,

Banker, Tenor Soloist.

The life history of Herman Engel, of Evansville, Indiana, is a long and honorable record of worthy service in varied lines of human endeavor. Gifted with splendid mental vigor, his spirit alert to every phase of community or general advance, and his warm heart always open to a wide circle of friends, Mr. Engle possessed a nature rich in those qualities which count most definitely for breadth of usefulness. His great benevolence and deep spirituality found expression in extensive service in fraternal orders and constant endeavors in the forwarding of his church activities. His brilliant and flexible tenor voice, which reached a wide range and even until his advanced years retained its marvelous quality, was the talent for which he will perhaps longest be remembered, for he sang in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church choir of Evansville for just fifty years. Mr. Engel's death interrupted a busy and use-

ful life, although he had reached an age when many men would have long since laid aside all responsibilities and devoted their time to leisure interests. Mr. Engel's personality was one of rare charm and wherever he went, in whatever affairs he participated, he always made friends. His memory is sacred to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance, and in the hearts of the people as well as on the records of the city his name is inscribed in enduring form.

The Engel family as one of distinction for many generations in Brunswick, Germany, and Professor Carl Engel, father of Herman Engel, was a professor of music at a leading musical conservatory of that country. A man of lofty ideals, Professor Engel was numbered among the masters of his profession, and throughout his lifetime continued active in his native land where he died. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and broadly active in its advance. Professor Engel married Matilda Columurn, also a member of a distinguished German family.

Herman Engel, son of these parents, was born in Brunswick, Germany, April 8, 1845. He received an excellent education in both the classics and in music in Germany. Inspired with the deepest interest in world affairs as well as the movement of the times in his immediate vicinity, Mr. Engel accepted the invitation of two American tourists, whose acquaintance he made in his native Germany, and came to America with them. These progressive men were John Gilbert and George Shanklin, of Indiana, and Mr. Engel's introduction to American conditions determined him upon making this country his permanent home. From his earliest activity in America his progressive spirit and business ability were recognized. He chose the world of finance as his field of activity, and with his early training and natural capacity for conservative judgment and minute attention to detail, he rose from one position of responsibility to another, each one a higher level, and at the time of his death was the active head of that important financial institution of Evansville known as the Central Trust Company. His success in business affairs had linked his name also more or less definitely with several industrial and commercial enterprises of Evansville, and in all that pertained to the local advance he was a leader of progressive thought and effort. Early becoming a citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Engel supported the Republican party in political affairs and was a strict adherent of its principles. He never aspired to the greater honors of political life, but in local affairs he took a keen interest and served at one time as Judge of Elections, otherwise frequently filling minor political positions in the progress of the party in Evansville. Mr. Engel was one of the pioneers of the Riverside section of Evansville, and built one of the first residences on the broad avenue that had become famous under the name of Riverside Drive, which is considered the most beautiful street in Evansville, and the house which Mr. Engel built in the year 1873 was palatial in its time and is still pointed out as one of the most dignified and handsome residences in this part of the city.

The fraternal affiliations of Herman Engel brought his name into large prominence in Evansville and in the State of Indiana. He held office for a term of forty-two years in various bodies of the Masonic Order, and was considered one of the leaders in and authorities on Masonry in Indiana. He became a member of Reed Lodge, in which he was made a Master Mason, April 12, 1869, and he served as

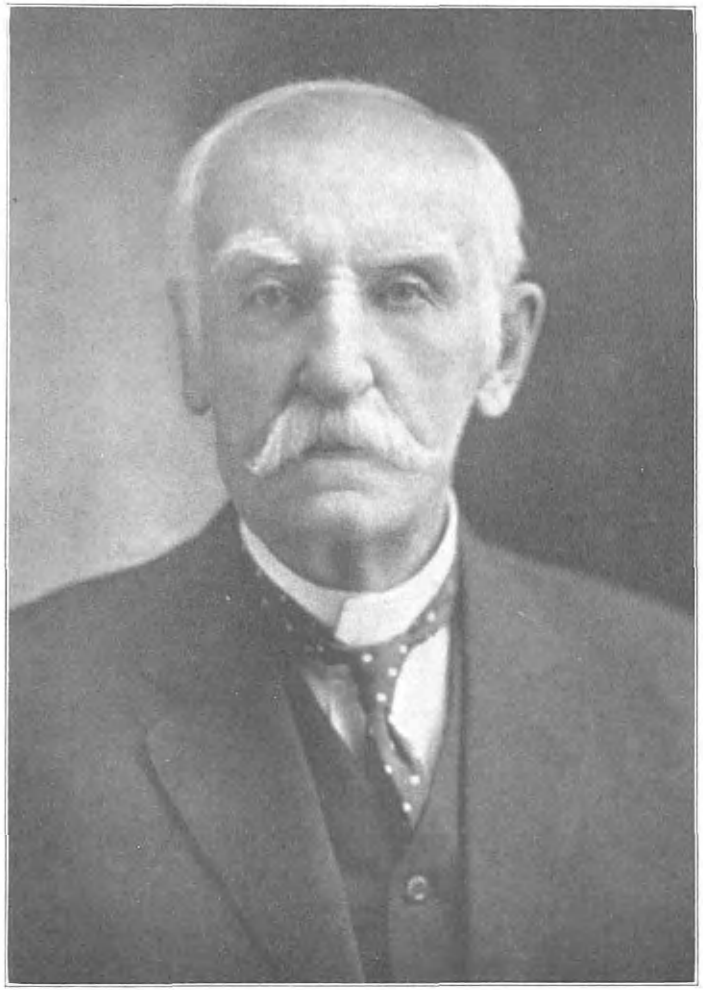
Worshipful Master of this body in 1887. He was made secretary of Reed Lodge in the year 1871 and served continuously until his resignation from all official positions in his fraternal orders in the year 1913. From 1885 to 1913 he was active as secretary of the Royal Arch Masons, and from 1890 until the latter date he was secretary of Simpson Council, Royal and Select Masters. Meanwhile, in 1888, he was elected recorder of La Valette Commandery, Knights Templar. It was considered by his associates in these organizations and mentions in the daily press upon his resignation that Mr. Engel probably held the record in Masonic history for the length of service and number of offices held. His close familiarity with Masonry gave him the position of an authority and an advisor on all points of dispute regarding Masonic precedent and procedure, and while he resigned from official responsibility more than ten years before his death he kept in close touch with the work of the order and retained his membership until the last. He was a member of the Royal Arch Body from 1870, a member of the Council from the same year, and a Knights Templar from 1876. A noteworthy instance of his faithfulness in office was the fact, that, as was said in the order, he scored "one hundred per cent for the keeping of records at inspections made by Past Grand Commanders." The "Evansville Courier" for Sunday, January 5, 1913, remarked in reviewing Mr. Engel's Masonic record:

> He probably knows more about Masonry in Evansville than any other one man in the city and he bears the respect and hearty good will of every Mason in the city.
>
> It is significant that his retirement from the secretaryship of four Masonic bodies should precede the removal of the Masons to their new lodge home at Third and Chestnut streets, just as his retirement from the chair of Worshipful Master of Reed Lodge marked the moving of the lodge into its present quarters in the Orr Block.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Engel began his service in the choir of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Evansville, in which his splendid tenor voice was heard on practically every Sunday during half a century. Very rarely did he ever miss a service, and even when past the age of three score years and ten, the coldest winter weather did not deter him from faithful attendance on the services of the church and his usual participation in the efforts of the choir. When he first joined the choir as tenor soloist, Charles Tileston was choir leader, and Rev. R. Andrus was pastor of the church. Mr. Engel was one of the last of congregation or choir of that day to pass from human ken, but until his death he served regularly in his old place in the choir, his last attendance at the church services having been July 1, 1923, less than six weeks before his death. In an appreciation published in a local newspaper, April 18, 1918, comment was made upon his long service, as follows:

> Probably no one in the city has sung so frequently in male quartets at funerals as the veteran singer of this Methodist congregation.
>
> His many experiences growing out of his association with the Trinity choir have proved the bright spots of his useful career. Because of his connection with this body, he sang in religious cantatas, such as "Joseph's Bondage," which were often given in former days. He was tenor soloist in "The Musketeers," "The Grand Duchess," and "The Chimes of Normandy," formerly presented by such musical organiations as the Philharmonic Society, the "Ideal Opera Club," musical organizations which have since disbanded.

Mr. Engel was for many years chorister for the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the most popular soloists for special occasions for whatsoever nature. He was wont to mention to many friends the closer significance which his work in the choir held to his individual and home life. It was from the choir loft that he first saw the face of his wife, and at a



Dr. A. Hamilton

Emma S. Hamilton

musical occasion that they met. More than fifty years of happy married life followed, and the golden anniversary of their wedding was quietly celebrated at the Riverside Avenue home by an informal family gathering and dinner, and was reported in the "Evansville Courier" on Sunday, March 19, 1922. In this article the fact was mentioned incidentally that "Mr. and Mrs. Engel still occupy the same family pew in which they sat after their marriage fifty years ago." Mr. Engel's home life was ideal and no relaxation so closely appealed to his heart as the comfort of the fireside.

Herman Engel married, March 20, 1872, Annie Scriber, born in Evansville, Indiana, a daughter of John and Kate (Kent) Scriber. John Scriber was a native of Evansville, and was prominent in the foundry business in this city. He was a son of Henry Scriber, a pioneer in this industry in Evansville and in the State of Indiana. Henry Scriber lived in the old homestead which was an architectural curiosity, having been built like a steamboat. The Scriber family were always prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Scriber was a native of Richmond, Virginia. Herman and Annie (Scriber) Engel's children are: Jeanette; Elizabeth, wife of George H. Eggers, all residents of Evansville; and Florence (Engel) Viel. Mrs. Engel survives her husband and maintains the beautiful home at No. 1118 Riverside Drive.

HAMILTON, Nathaniel Augustus,

Attorney.

To grow old gracefully is an art which few persons possess. Most members of the human race bitterly oppose the encroachments of the advancing years and criticize changing conditions until they become embittered to an extent that makes them inharmonious with their surroundings and, perhaps, more or less shunned by their fellows. But Nathaniel A. Hamilton, although he lived to an age which in number of years was closely approaching the century mark, remained to the end a good counsellor, optimist, and philosopher, whose companionship was always enjoyable and whose circle of friends grew wider and wider as the years passed by. He sturdily refused to believe that the world is degenerating, on the contrary he never failed to insist that it is steadily getting better. Securing happiness from his surroundings, he refused to let the years age him in spirit, and thus he remained up to the close of his earthly existence a useful and valued member of society. In one of the many interviews granted to representatives of the press in the later years of his life one interviewer wrote:

> Surrounded by his law books, tended by his faithful and cheerful wife, happy and contented, keenly alive to all that is going on about him, Mr. Hamilton is living out his allotted span amidst a sunset glow that is inspiring to behold. Unlike many of his age, he's not living to die. He's taking life as it comes—cheerfully, happily, gladly. In that mood, unafraid and optimistic, he will be the hero of his friends until the day is done.

Interviews with him always breathed the spirit of optimism. During his lifetime he had witnessed many marvelous changes. He had seen his own country develop from an experiment in democracy to a commanding position among the great nations of the world. He was happy in the belief that he had lived through the most wonderful age of all time, and that social life is on an upward trend. Progressive in thought and action he kept abreast of the keenest scientific research of his times and free from the slightest trait of "old

fogyism." With his death passed a grand old man, who was yet young enough to be one of the stalwarts of his community.

Nathaniel Augustus Hamilton was born March 1, 1832, near Lansing, Tompkins County, New York. "That is fourteen miles from Ithaca, where Cornell University is located," he said in his later years, "And that is as near as I ever came to a university." He was the son of David and Belina (Moore) Hamilton, of New York State. His father was a carpenter who, in 1842, removed his family to Wisconsin and there engaged in farming.

Nathaniel A. Hamilton was of studious tastes and took advantage of every spare moment, which were none too many for the farmer boys of those days, to acquire knowledge. His education, like Abraham Lincoln's was largely the result of self-teaching, although he did attend school at Whitewater, Wisconsin, for a limited space of time. He made such rapid progress that at the age of eighteen he was able to secure a position teaching a district school, and he continued to teach until he was admitted to the bar at Whitewater in 1858. A few years later the western fever seized him, and in 1864 he went to California, where he engaged in the practice of law at Placerville for five years. Returning to Wisconsin he remained there but a short time, becoming a resident of St. Joseph, Michigan, on May 1, 1870. In 1873 he became prosecutor of Berrien County, having been elected when the Republican landslide swung General Grant into office over Horace Greeley. Two years later he was defeated for the office by a Democratic landslide that carried the county Republicans out of office. In 1892 he was again elected prosecutor and served for four years. He was also a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1877-78. From the time the Berrien County Bar Association was organized, on John Marshall day, 1903, when he was elected president, he continued to serve in this capacity up to the day of his death. Always popular with his colleagues he held the respect of all, and was a most excellent presiding officer at their meetings. For a number of years he also held the office of circuit court commissioner. Mr. Hamilton was an ardent Republican in politics, and took a keen interest in the local organization. Fraternally he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also a member of the Log Cabin Club, a card club, from which he never missed a meeting.

On May 23, 1872, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Emma Scott, daughter of George H. and Eliza (Gregg) Scott. The father was a native of Vermont, and the mother a native of New York State. George H. Scott owned and operated a saw mill at Scottdale, Michigan, of which town he was the founder and which was so named in his honor. He was also owner of a large peach orchard. An active Republican in politics, he was postmaster for seven years; town treasurer for three years; and deputy postmaster at St. Joseph for two years. He was the father of a family of three boys and two girls, of which family Mrs. Hamilton is the sole survivor. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton was an unusually happy one, and he frequently declared that her devotion and love was the greatest blessing of his long span of existence. Mr. Hamilton died June 10, 1924, in his ninety-third year.

TUTTON, Dr. Henry Voorhees,

Physician, Surgeon, Literary Genius.

Distinguished scion of a family which on both the paternal and maternal sides had produced military leaders, skilled

professional men, and both men and women who had attained much distinction in the fields of music and literature, it is not strange that Dr. Henry Voorhees Tutton should have been possessed of a personality that made him stand out from his fellows. His interests in life were many and varied, and his keen-edged brain delved to the bottom of things, making him proficient in many lines of endeavor. There was nothing of a mediocre in his make-up. He was strong in his likes and dislikes and courageous in his stand for what he believed to be true. J. S. Morton, head of a great steamboat company said: "Dr. Tutton was one of the most honest men I ever knew. To me this was one of his outstanding attributes. He was the acme of honesty." He was amazingly versatile, skilled in medicine and surgery far above the ordinary, founder of a hospital, gifted in musical and literary composition, an authority on ancient history, egyptology, anthropology, theology, or almost any of the subjects which scholars discuss, and he was an outstanding figure wherever he went. His remarkable knowledge of anatomy and medicine saved the lives of many, and he worked always for the love of the work, never from mercenary motives. He was cultured to the highest degree, ever gracious, kind, quick-witted always, and had an exceptionally deep love for all mankind, being loved in return as was shown by the multitude who mourned his death. He was indeed worthy of the term "Master Mind," so often applied to him, or, as one admirer said, "the greatest man is gone."

Dr. Henry Voorhees Tutton was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, on the Susequehanna River, September, 25, 1858. His father, George Steven Tutton, was born December 25, 1818, at Pitton, Somersetshire, England, and died in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1866, of pneumonia. He came from a family of exceptional brilliancy in many ways, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning being one of his ancestors. Numbered among the others were a leader of the Queen's Band, the Coldstream Guards, and other military men and musicians. George S. Tutton was a talented musician and a lawyer of exceptional ability. He had removed to the United States with his father in 1830. His wife, Sarah Ann Henry, mother of Dr. Henry V. Tutton, was born December 26, 1827, at Weedsport, Cayuga County, New York, and died August 13, 1896, at Denver, Colorado, as the result of an accident. She also came from a family of exceptional talents, General Nathanael Greene being her uncle, and the fiery Patrick Henry a distant relative. Dr. Henry V. Tutton was the youngest of six children, four boys and two girls, one brother and one sister dying in infancy.

Henry Voorhees Tutton was a precocious child, and at very tender years showed marked ability in anatomy, as well as a love for the study of literature. He was only six years of age when he came trudging downstairs to his father with an armful of books, asking if he could have all of the doctor books he could find. His father asked him if he had found any, and he handed him an elementary on anatomy, and Edward's "Doctrine on Original Sin." This was the beginning of his first technical library. He spent much of his time experimenting on living things, such as toads and snakes and any other small animals which were available, gaining much useful information in this way. When only eight years old he made some very fine drawings from "Gray's Anatomy," a copy of which had been presented

to him by a relative, Dr. Lesly, who had also presented him with a skeleton of a man who had been hung for murder. Young Henry V. wired this together and hung it near a window in his room. One moonlight night he awakened and noted that the skeleton seemed to move, which was really caused by the shadow of the leaves swaying in the breeze. In the morning he said he was horrified at first, but realizing that he must not give way to fear, he finally got up and placed the bony framework in his bed and got in with it. This was characteristic of his fearless attitude which he maintained throughout his life. He never told anything about himself; these things were learned from his sister, who was fourteen years older than he.

At the age of ten a physician came through the town on a lecture tour, with some very fine manikins, skeletons and illustrations. He was very active in helping the lecturer to arrange these and in this manner procured a ticket. He attended the lecture with his mother and, after it was finished, the physician sought her out to compliment her on the wonderful knowledge which her son possessed, he having given correctly all the Latin names of the lower joints and arteri-venous.

A local doctor, Dr. Lyman, permitted him to read books from his library and make experiments. In 1870 he attended school in New Castle, Delaware, for four months, and in 1873 he attended a preparatory school, Blair Hall, Blairstown, New Jersey, from February until June. This was the year of the financial panic, known as "Black Friday," which prevented his return to this school and he continued his studies in Newton, New York, for the period of a year. In 1877, in company with his two brothers, he came to Berrien County, Michigan, to see about farming a section of land that had been left to them by a relative after the financial reverses. For a time Dr. Tutton engaged in farming in Pipestone Township, preparing himself meanwhile for collegiate work. Selling his portion of the land, finally, he took the money and entered Northwestern University, in Chicago, Illinois, where he took up seventeen special courses, and graduated from that institution in 1882.

After leaving college he first located at South Bend, Indiana, where he practiced for a short time, leaving, in 1883, for Eau Claire, Michigan, where he conducted a drug store besides practicing medicine. In 1885 he went to Benton Harbor, Michigan, and entered the office of Dr. Bowman. He became a very successful and popular physician and surgeon, performing successful operations of such a difficult and delicate nature that few had even ever attempted them before. He was the first health officer, and in 1899 founded Mercy Hospital, the first building being converted into a hospital from a Woman's Christian Temperance Union Home. This he successfully operated for six years, after which, with the coöperation of a board, the present Mercy Hospital was erected at the corner of Pipestone and Empire avenues. In the days when it was first established it was a pioneer institution as, at that period, there were few hospitals in the smaller cities and Dr. Tutton had no precedence to follow, but he succeeded beyond all expectations. It was his desire to make it a city institution that caused him to finally turn it, with fittings and fixtures, over to a board of citizens, the same to be held for the benefit of the public. It was not long after this that the present Mercy Hospital buildings were started. Since his death a movement has been started to erect a memorial, perhaps in

the form of a statue, to Dr. Tutton on the hospital grounds.

Dr. Tutton was a remarkably skillful surgeon, with a skill that seemed a natural gift. When he performed his first operation for appendicitis, which was some twenty-five years before his death, he had never witnessed an operation of that sort. But he knew anatomy thoroughly, and through his study of the best methods of procedure was able to secure almost one hundred per cent. of good results. When the present Mercy Hospital building was finished, the first operation performed there was performed by Dr. Tutton, and it was a case of acute appendicitis. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives prolonged by his keen knowledge of medicine and anatomy.

It was not in medical circles alone that he attained distinction. A good citizen, he took an active interest in political affairs and was a valued member of the local councils of the Republican party. He was an alderman from the Third Ward for two years and, as a young man, was Republican candidate for the nomination for mayor of Benton Harbor, but was defeated by John Bell, the pioneer, and a much older man. He was a member of the Masonic Order, his funeral being held under the auspices of this organization; Knights of Pythias; and the Odd Fellows. His funeral services were held at the Methodist Peace Temple, with Dr. Paul Yourd, who gave the talk, and Dr. J. O. Randall, who made the prayer, officiating. He died on May 2, 1924, at Mercy Hospital, which he had founded, the immediate cause of death being pneumonia.

At the time of his death he was writing a very extensive book upon the subject of the effect of climate upon civilization, starting at the beginning of time. It would have undoubtedly been a valuable addition to the world's best technical literature. He had published a book called "Thinklets," made up entirely of axioms, which revealed the keenness of his mind and philosophic thought, and had also written some poetry of unusual beauty and a large number of short stories. He was also familiar with the composition of music, and had written a few simple numbers which were, nevertheless, beautiful in their simplicity. A great lover of art, he was somewhat of a connoisseur and possessed of exquisite taste, and had made a small, but excellent, collection of paintings, etchings, samovars, vases, and other articles of this nature. Deeply cultured, he was a charming conversationist and an incessant reader. One of his griefs in his later years was that his age prevented his active participation in the World War. He, however, managed the examinations, and personally examined many of the boys of his locality and also some of the Grand Rapids troops. The boys were fond of him, and, as he would accept no fees, presented him with a watch engraved with different insignia and dates.

Dr. Tutton was twice married. His first wife, Julia Talbot, of Jackson, Michigan, was the daughter of Cornelius and Julia (Kelliher) Talbot, the father being a native of Wales and the mother from Ireland. To this union were born four children: 1. Edward James. 2. Eda Kathleen. 3. Hazel Bertha, deceased. 4. Harry Victor. He married (second) Marion Lewis, of Benton Harbor, and one son, George Lewis, a student, was born of this union.

CARTER, John Braxton,

Pioneer in Industrial Development.

While the old adage "Blood will tell" does not always hold true, yet in the

life of John Braxton Carter we find a perfect exemplification of the sterling value of an honorable lineage. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant of the Carter family, of Virginia, finest of American stock, which has produced so many statesmen and geniuses in many lines of endeavor. On the maternal side he was a scion of the house of Carter Braxton, Virginia gentleman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Carter Braxton was born in Newington, King and Queen County, Virginia, September 10, 1736, and died October 10, 1797. He inherited several plantations and passed the early part of his life in the enjoyment of his fortune, residing part of the time in his native State and for some years in England. He was educated in William and Mary College, and in 1765 took an active part in the eventful session of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, in which the resolutions of Patrick Henry were adopted, and in the subsequent assemblies which were dissolved by the Government. He was also a member of the conventions which were the first steps toward the substitution of popular for royal government. In December, 1775, he was elected delegate to the Continental Congress, as successor to Peyton Randolph, and affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence. He did not remain long in Congress, but served in the Legislature of Virginia until 1786, in which year he became one of the Executive Council. The close of his life was embittered by the entire loss of his fortune.

Through the Virginian, King Carter, John Braxton Carter was a descendant of the line which produced Benjamin Harrison, one of the first great American statesmen, who was born in Berkley, Virginia, about 1740, and died in April, 1791. On July 4, 1776, he reported as chairman of the committee of the whole House, the Declaration of Independence. From 1772 to 1785 he was Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, became the ninth president of the United States, and his great-grandson, Benjamin Harrison, was the twenty-third president. Another famous descendant of this line was Robert E. Lee, the Confederate general.

From such a distinguished ancestry sprang John Braxton Carter, a man of extraordinary attainments, and one who in many ways lived up to the traditions of his forefathers. Although not a statesman, his contribution to his native community and to the general commonwealth was no less important. Through the premature death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age and, after serving his country faithfully as a soldier in her hour of need, he forged his way steadily ahead until he became a leader in industrial development and devoted his many talents to the upbuilding of the community in which he was rightly reckoned to be one of its foremost citizens. Much of the steady growth and prosperity of the city of Kokomo, Indiana, can be traced to the efforts of John Braxton Carter, and he was of the high type of citizen which any community can feel a just pride in calling its own. Exemplary in his home life, rigid in his conception of his duty to church and State, he was of the brand of men who have built the bulwarks of this nation. He lived to see the community in which he believed and to whose growth he contributed so liberally, in the way of actual labor and financial support, become of the most thriving of the smaller cities of the country.

John Braxton Carter was born in Orange County, near Paoli, Indiana,

March 24, 1844. He was the son of Shadrack B. A. Carter, Jr. and Hannah (Braxton) Carter. His father died at the age of twenty-seven years, August 19, 1847, when young John B. was but three years old. His early education was received at Chambersburg, Indiana, and in the district schools of Orange County. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was but seventeen years old, but he ran away from home and joined the colors. For three and one-half years he served honorably with Company B, 24th Indiana Volunteer Regiment. At the finish of the war he resumed his interrupted education by entering Hartsville College. While attending this institution he utilized his spare time by working in a clothing store with his brother-in-law and cousin, who were the owners.

While attending college a romance developed. Miss Sarah Catherine Fix was a fellow student and a daughter of Rev. William Fix and Mahala (Mobley) Fix. Rev. Fix was a United Brethren minister and an instructor in Hartsville College. He was a native of Indiana, having been born in Clark County in 1825. His wife was also a native of Clark County, her parents having removed there from Maryland. Mr. Carter left school in 1869, after completing a three years' course, and on December 23, 1869, he and Sarah Catherine Fix were united in marriage. After his marriage Mr. Carter started canvassing the country with a stock of laces, which occupied his time during the year 1870. Returning to Hartsville he made that his headquarters until October 5, 1875, when he removed to Kokomo, Indiana, joining the Emile S. Levi Company of New York City as sales manager for the Western territory, a position which he held for nineteen years. Upon their arrival in Kokomo Mr. Carter and his bride of but a few years made their residence on Main Street. At that time they had two children, LaRue, now deceased, and Lotta, both born at Hartsville, Indiana. In 1884 they purchased a quarter lot at the corner of Market and Taylor streets, which later became known as the Carter homestead. There a large old-fashioned brick house was the home of the Carters for thirty years. Later Mr. Carter built a more modern residence in which he spent the later years of his life.

In 1884 Mr. Carter sold the holdings which he had acquired in the Emile S. Levi Company and centered his interests in the development of his home city. The discovery of natural gas had started a boom of values in that locality, and Mr. Carter became a stockholder in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass factory, which was first established by local capital. He held his interests in that organization for several years, until it became firmly established, and then turned his attention to other projects. He was one of the six original stockholders in the Globe Steel Range works, and one of the very first promoters of the Indiana Railways and Light Company, which extended its line to Marion and to Frankfort several years later. The extension of the line to Marion was first promoted by Mr. Carter, T. C. McReynolds, and G. J. Mavott. A few years before his death Mr. Carter disposed of his holdings in this enterprise.

In 1892 Mr. Carter entered into a partnership with H. H. Stewart and opened a stone quarry on South Washington Street, which flourished for many years under the firm name of Stewart & Carter, later becoming J. B. Carter & Son, with LaRue Carter. It was sold in 1898. In his early years Mr. Carter was also interested, in association with others, in the development of the Superior Machine

& Tool plant, which was first located in the car barns on old Main Street. He was also one of the organizers of the Kokomo Gas Company.

Mr. Carter was also a large real estate operator. He was the promoter of the first and second Carter additions to the town, and built the Carter business block. In addition to his talents as an organizer, Mr. Carter was an experimenter and inventor. He was the holder of a patent for manufacturing strawboard and built a factory for this purpose at Noblesville, which is still in operation. At one time he organized a company for the manufacture of chewing gum, and was responsible for many other enterprises. He was also a broker of no little ability, buying and selling on the Chicago Board of Trade with a keenness which resulted in large profits. When the enterprises which he had started were on a firmly-established running basis he always withdrew and turned his capital to other constructive uses.

The last few years of his life he spent in retirement, getting much enjoyment from attending to the garden in the rear of his home. The love of home was inherent within him, and he was ever thoughtful and considerate of his family and his business associates. Up to the end he was always greatly interested in the news of the day, and was unusually sprightly for one of his advanced years. He died September 3, 1923.

Mr. Carter was a Republican in politics many years, but never aspired to public office. In addition to his varied business interests he was a stockholder of the Citizens' National Bank. At one time he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at the time of his death a staunch member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family were members of the Friends Church, and liberal supporters of all its activities.

To John Braxton Carter and Sarah Catherine (Fix) Carter were born six children, as follows: 1. LaRue, who died July 30, 1908; he married Florence J. Wykes; they had one son, Braxton Wykes Carter. 2. Lotta, who married Thomas C. McReynolds, and had three children: Thomas; twin daughters, Sarah and Mary. 3. Oscar, who married Lilie Edwards; they had two children: William, died in 1918; Esther. 4. Elsie Pearl, who married Robert McKim Blackmore, and had two children: Florence; Robert, Jr. 5. Omer Braxton, who married Edith Cragun, and had one son, LaRue Calvin. 6. John Wesley, who married Elsie Becraft.

SOUTHERN, Christopher Columbus,

Community Builder.

Some men seem endowed from the time of their birth to see farther ahead than do their fellows. And these fortunate mortals, having once caught the vision of a finer and better state of society, become crusaders and builders according to the inspiration which they have received. The annals of our country are filled with chronicles of many such men, all of whom have contributed their share to its general upbuilding and who have handed down to their posterity a goodly heritage of a more prosperous country or a community which has become a more highly organized, peaceful and beautiful place in which to live and to carry on life's duties. To the class of men endowed with such vision, and also with the courage and ability with which to make it real, belonged Christopher C. Southern. In his method of thinking he was far ahead of most of the men of his time, and they scoffed often at his "impractical dreams."

But he, having once put his hand to the plow, was not made of the stuff that turns back, and lived to see many of his dreams realized, and his posterity has lived to see them come into a fuller fruition since his death. He was not the type of reformer that too often makes it a crusade in which one battles for self-gain and carries on work for which others have supplied the funds. On the contrary, Mr. Southern gave freely of both his time and money in fighting for his conception of right, and his enterprises in this direction were always self-financed. He not only had the courage of his convictions, but was willing to back his convictions to the limit—hence he was a successful man in the truest and highest sense of the word. Coming as he did of old pioneer stock, he was a man of strong constructive ideals, which found vent in the upbuilding of the community in which he lived, and it is astonishing that one man, in the breadth of a single life-time could have accomplished so much, even in these days of tremendous achievement.

Christopher C. Southern, destined to be prominent in the real estate development of Lakewood, Ohio, was born in East Rockport, in the district that is now Lakewood, February 7, 1840. He died in Lakewood, which had grown almost beyond belief largely through his efforts, at the residence at the corner of West Clifton Boulevard and Detroit Avenue, which had been his home for so many years, November 7, 1907. He was a son of William and Anna (Pixley) Southern, who had emigrated to Ohio, with three small children, from Ithaca, New York, and settled on a small farm at East Rockport. William Southern followed the occupation of gardening. He died at his residence, which was located on what is now Detroit Avenue, in 1867, at the age of sixty-nine. His widow died at this residence ten years later, also at the age of sixty-nine. William and Anna (Pixley) Southern were the parents of nine children: 1. Mrs. Julia Ann Bowers, deceased. 2. William, Jr., deceased. 3. Lemuel, deceased. 4. Mrs. Mary Randassen, deceased. 5. Joseph, deceased. 6. Christopher C., of whom further. 7. Mrs. Emily Ingram. 8. Julius, deceased.

The only survivor of this family is Emily, widow of John Ingram, of Lakewood. As before stated, the three eldest children were born in New York State and the others after the family removed to the "Western Reserve." The family was among the early settlers of that locality, and the high type of citizenship of its members has always made the name of Southern highly respected in the community.

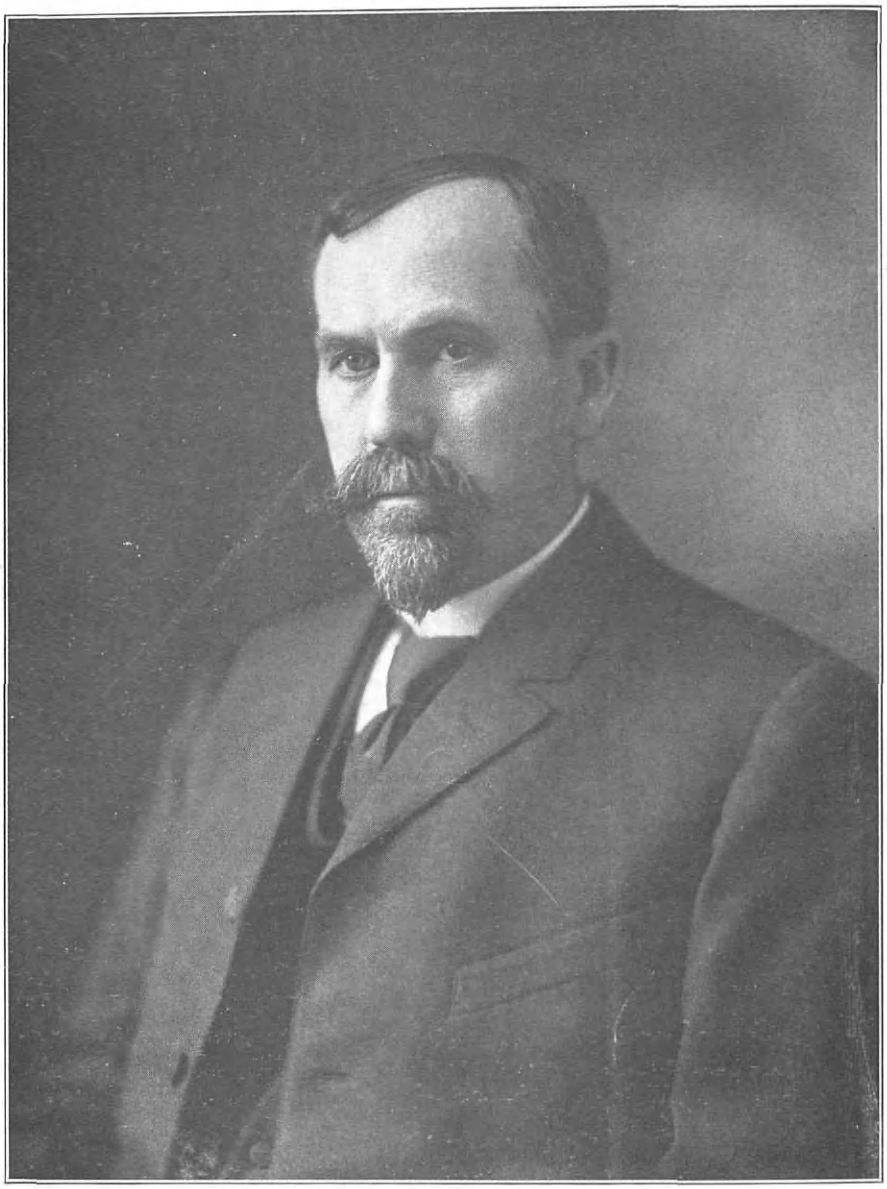
The boyhood and youth of Christopher Columbus Southern were spent on his father's farm in East Rockport, where he received his early education at the little district school, later going to Oberlin College. As a young man he followed the peaceful and useful occupation of gardening, finding a ready sale for his produce at the Cleveland market. Also, for a time, he and a Mr. Marshall conducted a store in Prospect Street, Cleveland, under the firm name of Marshall & Southern. For several years Mr. Southern also engaged in fruit growing, using for this purpose sixteen acres, which has since become very desirable sites for residential property. Several years before his death he began laying his land out in allotments. His first venture was plotted out on Wagar Avenue, where he built most of the houses and caused most of the improvements to be made, which included paving, lights, sewerage, water, etc. West Clifton and Kellingworth were also laid out and for the most part built by Mr.

Southern. Always a progressive and aggressive citizen, he labored incessantly for the betterment of his community. Through his efforts gas, water and street cars were obtained for the locality. As might be expected, however, these improvements were not obtained without a great deal of opposition from less progressive citizens among his neighbors, who were more interested in keeping their own tax assessment down than they were in improving and beautifying the section in which they made their homes. Time, which proves so many things, has shown Mr. Southern was building more wisely than his recalcitrant neighbors realized, for the advance in values of the real estate of that section has far more than compensated for the increase in taxes. Where, only a few short years ago, were gardens and orchards, there stand to-day beautiful residences, schools and churches, and the other buildings that mark the onward sweep of progress. And Lakewood is now known as one of the most beautiful residential cities in the State of Ohio, enjoying all the improvements and advantages to be found in the best of modern cities. Much of this growth, especially in Wagar Avenue, West Clifton and Kellingworth, is due to the indefatigable efforts of Christopher C. Southern. Not only did he labor privately for the good of the community, but he took an active interest in civic matters. For four years he served as a Republican member of the Lakewood Council and was considered one of the most valued members of that governing body.

Believing always in clean living, in every sense of the word, Mr. Southern was one of the early and ardent advocates of temperance, waging a successful fight against the saloon. Through local option, Lakewood drove out the saloons from its midst long before the country as a whole adopted the Eighteenth Amendment. Believing in the cause with his whole heart and soul, Mr. Southern waged his warfare against the liquor evil with funds which he supplied himself, and, like the good citizen that he was, used his time and personal influence in seeing that the laws were enforced. To-day, as the natural result of his activities, many of his former critics are now loudest in his praise. Lakewood, once a village of 5,000 people, is now a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and a clean and beautiful spot in which to live.

Christopher C. Southern was united in marriage, December, 1882, to Fannie C. West. She, also, was from one of the pioneer families of the "Western Reserve." West Park is so called in honor of her father. Mrs. Fannie C. (West) Southern is a daughter of the late John M., Jr. and Fannie (O'Brian) West. The West family traces its ancestry back to Sir Thomas West, noble Frenchman, whose title was "Lord of Delaware." This family later removed to England, thence to Ireland. John West was a son of John M. West, an officer in the British army and direct lineal descendant of Sir Thomas West. John M. West came to America and located in Collimer, Ohio, where he lived the life of a retired gentleman farmer. He had three sons, as follows: 1. George H., who returned to Dublin, Ireland. 2. John M., Jr. 3. William C.

John M. West, Jr., father of Mrs. Christopher C. Southern, was educated to be a physician, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Dublin, Ireland. He came to America with the intention of practicing medicine, but, his health failing, he bought a stock farm in order that he might enjoy outdoor life. He specialized in the raising of fine stock



James N. Hyslop

on his six hundred acre farm, which adjoined the Leonard Case farm on Lorain Avenue. This locality was then known as Rockport, but later it was changed to West Park, in honor of Mr. West. There he erected a beautiful residence, reserving twenty-five acres for his front lawn, in which he built an artificial lake, which, with its boats, was one of the show places of the neighborhood. John M. West and his wife both died on this estate, leaving seven children. Mrs. Fannie (O'Brian) West was a relative of Captain Crosier, the noted explorer.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Southern has disposed of the old residence on Detroit Avenue and now resides in the Southern Terrace, at No. 1376 West Clifton Boulevard, which was one of the buildings erected by Christopher C. Southern before his death. At the old residence there were formerly two natural gas wells and an excellent well of water.

In politics, Mr. Southern was an ardent Republican. His broad view-point and boundless charity made him unwilling to affiliate with any particular religious denomination, but he was liberal in his support of all the Lakewood churches. He was of the sterling type that can always be depended upon to support any worthy cause and had a wide-spread reputation for generosity. The world is better for his having lived and the expansion of his community, now such a beautiful place, is a lasting monument to his memory. His work in the temperance cause has been of wide-spread and lasting benefit, and the memory of his quiet, yet forceful, personality, lives in the hearts of the exceptionally wide circle of his friends.

Besides his widow, Mr. Southern left one son, Harold L. Southern, who married Harriett Van Ness, of Buffalo, New York. They reside in Florida, and are the parents of a son, Otis Crosier Southern.

HYSLOP, James Hervey,

Professor, Author.

The extension and intensification of the original instinct of curiosity has produced that conspicuous phenomenon in contemporary civilization, the scientific research worker, whose life is spent in tracing the sequence of cause and effect throughout the realm of inorganic and organic nature. By correlating all the available data the man of science seeks to supply us with a survey and genetic history of the universe of which man and mankind form a part. Chiefly in Anglo-Saxon countries (in England Sir William Crookes and Sir Oliver Lodge), the impelling force of the scientific investigation has pushed beyond the limits of the phenomenal world and, yielding to the metaphysical instinct of spiritually evolved man, has invaded regions of knowledge which up to that period had been and by some critics still are considered unattainable, beyond the ken of the human mind with its limitations, or altogether non-existent.

One of the pioneers foremost in the band of explorers of this psychic borderland, extending beyond the regions of sensual perception, was the noted scholar and psychologist, Professor James Hervey Hyslop, one of the greatest representatives of American science, a master mind of a keenness, originality, and comprehensiveness rarely met in the ranks of academic teachers of science. These are, as a class, given to treading beaten paths rather than launching out in a new direction and all too often frown upon the type of intellect, who dissatisfied with the earthbound materialism of conventional and official science, aspire

to ascend to and soar in the higher levels of spirituality.

James Hervey Hyslop, born August 18, 1854, at Xenia, Ohio, son of Robert Hyslop, a farmer, born April 9, 1821, and died 1896, and of Martha Ann (Bogle) Hyslop, is a descendant of George Hyslop, who, coming in 1815 from Millrighall, Midlem, Roxboroughshire, Scotland, settled in Massie's Creek, Green County, Ohio. After attending schools at Northwood, Ohio, graduating in arts at Wooster, Ohio, in 1877, being a student at the University of Leipzig, 1882-84, and receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1877, Dr. Hyslop, who had been instructor and tutor of philosophy, ethics, and psychology in various colleges and universities, Lake Forest University, Smith College, and Bucknell University, accepted the professorship of logic and ethics at Columbia University, a post he held from 1889 until 1902. He wrote several books on psychology and ethics: "The Ethics of Hume," 1894, "Elements of Ethics," 1895, "Elements of Psychology," 1895, "Democracy," 1899, "Logic and Argument," 1899. Following Richard Hidgson who died in 1905, and had achieved recognition as a student of psychic research, James H. Hyslop devoted his remaining years (1905-1920) to investigation in psychical research. He had become interested in the subject about 1890, and his "Report on Mrs. Piper," published in 1901, definitely placed him in the front of American students of the subject. In 1905 he organized the American Institute for Scientific Research (now the American Society for Psychical Research), serving as its secretary and active research worker until shortly before his death in 1920. Among his numerous books and articles in psychical research may be mentioned the following: "Science and a Future Life," 1905; "Enigmas of Psychical Research," 1906; "Psychical Research and the Resurrection," 1908; "Psychical Research and Survival," 1914; "Life after Death," 1918; "Contact with the Other World," 1919; "Borderland of Psychical Research;" "Logic and Argument;" "Problems of Democracy;" "Problems of Philosophy;" "Evolution of Ethics;" "Elements of Ethics;" and "Ethics of Hume;" "Poems and Translations." He was a Doctor of Laws of Wooster University, a member of the American Philosophical Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society for Psychical Research (secretary 1907-1920) (vice-president of the English Society for Psychical Research), the Author's Club, London, England, St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and his favorite recreations and sports were mountain climbing and fishing.

On October 1, 1891, James Hervey Hyslop married, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mary Fry Hall, daughter of George Washington Hall, merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hyslop were the parents of three children: 1. George Hall, born December 20, 1892. 2. Mary Winifred, born September 24, 1894. 3. Beatrice Fry, born April 10, 1899.

DIXON, Judge Sanford Vallandingham,

Distinguished Jurist and Citizen.

The Dixon family is one of large distinction in Kentucky, and for many generations has been widely known in the South for its traditions of lofty standards and worthy achievement in every generation. Men of this family have stood for right and justice in every phase of American history from pioneer times until the present, and rarely even in the South, where the highest ideals of man-

hood obtain, has the world seen finer and nobler examples of true American citizens than in the representatives of this name.

The prosperity of the civic body of the Commonwealth and of the Nation is founded on the life activities of such men as Judge Sanford Vallandingham Dixon, whose lofty achievements form a record of honor and whose progressive spirit still inspires those who recall his personality or are familiar with the work which he did. Judge Dixon traced his ancestry in direct line to Governor Archibald Dixon, in whose honor the town of Dixon was named. Imbued with the same spirit of pioneer endeavor as that worthy public servant, gifted with brilliant and outstanding ability in his chosen profession, possessing the personal qualities which have always been regarded as inseparable attributes of the Southern gentleman, Judge Dixon was such a man as life all too rarely vouchsafes to any community. While he was still active the people honored and revered him, and at his passing there was universal mourning in every circle in which he moved.

James Madison Dixon, father of Judge Dixon, was born in North Carolina, and died in Dixon, Kentucky, after a long and useful lifetime devoted largely to constructive activities. He was a prominent contractor of this section, and did much for the up-building of a wide region centering in the community of Dixon. A Civil War veteran, he was one of the most highly esteemed citizens in Webster County, Kentucky. A man of largely benevolent spirit, alert to every phase of current advance and human interest, James Madison Dixon was a leading member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church. He married Mary Ellen Wagner, born in Union City, Kentucky, and died in Dixon. The Wagner name is also one of more than usual prominence in Kentucky and in other sections of the South, and both family lines have been allied in marriage in various generations with other southern families of importance and distinction.

Sanford Vallandingham Dixon was born in Webster, Kentucky, August 4, 1862, and died January 30, 1918. Reared in Dixon, and his early education acquired in that community, he attended, as a young man, the University of Kentucky, taking up the classical course. His choice of a profession, however, was the law, and before the completion of his college course he laid aside his studies in the liberal arts to read law in the offices of eminent local attorneys. Admitted to the bar of his native State, Judge Dixon entered upon the practice of his profession and early in his career was recognized as a man of unusual ability and tenacity of purpose. More and more important litigations were placed in his hands as the years passed by and with each success his fame reached more widely. Practicing before the various courts of the State, Judge Dixon became a leading figure in his chosen field of professional endeavor, and as one of the foremost lawyers of this section he was fittingly honored by the people.

To the man whose work is in the realm of legal advance the political arena is simply an allied field of endeavor. The people in their civic body, or in their larger organization, as a State or a government, have never failed to realize their dependence on leaders of the type which Judge Dixon so eminently represented. A Democrat in principle, and utterly consistent in his advocacy of Democratic policies, he was first brought forward as

deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Dixon. Later elected county attorney of Webster County, it was not long before he was promoted to the important post of district attorney. In 1898 Mr. Dixon became a resident of Henderson, but continued active in the law without interruption, opening his offices in this city and going forward as a practitioner for about five years. It was here that the Democratic party elected him district attorney for Henderson County, and his distinguished service during the first term of his activity led to his reëlection for the second term. Other honors awaited him, and in his election to the bench of the Circuit Court the people expressed their deep and sincere appreciation of his work in the minor capacities. Here again his work was acknowledged as of the greatest importance to the community by his reëlection, and for many years Judge Dixon served on the bench of the Circuit Court of Henderson County. How widely Judge Dixon's influence would have extended, or to what heights his fellow-citizens would have promoted him, can only be conjectured, for death removed him from the activities of a distinguished and useful career at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years. His second term as Judge of the Circuit Court had not yet expired, and the people felt that every branch of interest with which his name was identified suffered an irreparable loss. His ever forward looking spirit meant much to the people of Henderson County and of the State of Kentucky, for Judge Dixon was fearless in the expression of his convictions, and those convictions arising, as was the case, from the sound judgment and wise conclusions of a man capable of the most logical as well as progressive reasoning, were of permanent significance, not only to his time, but to the general progress of the years to come. Among all who were familiar with Judge Dixon's activities, particularly among his colleagues in the profession, his worth as a professional man and as a citizen was deeply appreciated and his loss was accordingly mourned. In various affiliations Judge Dixon's efforts for the general good counted in no uncertain way. He was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of the World, also the W. O. W. A man of devout religious feeling and an earnest worker for religious advance, Judge Dixon served for many years as a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Henderson, and was a venerated spirit in this church organization.

Judge Dixon married, December 20, 1887, at Henderson, Kate Givens, of Dixon, Kentucky, daughter of Judge Matthew Campbell and Katherine (Hunt) Givens. Judge Givens was a leading Democrat of his time and his name was an ornament to the Circuit Court of Henderson County in his day, now long gone by. In his private practice of the law he attained high distinction and large success, and his name is one of the most highly honored in the annals of legal advance of Henderson County. Both the Givens and Hunt family lines are distinguished and honored in the South. Mrs. Dixon survives her husband. Their children were: George Givens, a sketch of whom follows, and Katherine, wife of Shirley Archer Clore, and they are the parents of two children: Duncan Dixon and Caroline Dixon.

DIXON, Hon. George Givens,

Lawyer, Business Man, Aviator.

The early spring of the year 1924 saw the passing, in Henderson County, Ken-

tucky, of a group of the most honored and distinguished men whose names have ever graced the annals of the "Blue Grass State." Noteworthy among these men for his universal popularity, as well as for his high achievement, was the Hon. George Givens Dixon, whose passing was a deep and lasting bereavement to every circle in which he had moved. Youth, talent, the gift of a brilliant mentality, and the grace of sturdy, comely manhood marked this son of old Kentucky and made his life one of the greatest promise. Much was already fulfilled in his attainments of the bar and in his faithful discharge of public responsibilities placed in his hands by his fellow-citizens, but higher honors and wider opportunities of usefulness unquestionably awaited him, and the loss to the world of his untimely death can never be computed.

George Givens (G. Givens) Dixon was born in Dixon, Webster County, Kentucky, June 13, 1891, and died March 23, 1924. His education was begun in the local schools, and he read law under competent preceptorship as a young man. Serving as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of Henderson County for a time (1911-1913) Mr. Dixon was admitted to the bar of his native State, and was active as prosecuting attorney for the city of Henderson from 1913 until 1917. It was in the duties of this position that the World War found him, and as a true son of his honored forebears the call to duty inspired him to the highest service of citizenship. He enlisted May 23, 1917, in the United States Army, at Chicago, and only three days later received his assignment to duty. He was first a student in the School of Military Aeronautics of the University of Illinois, and as early as August 13, 1917, was assigned to the Wilbur Wright field where he was a member of the Aero Squadron. His active service began December 8, 1917, with the rank of first lieutenant of aviation, and he was assigned to the 25th Aero Squadron at Garden City, New York. Sailing for France about the close of the year, Lieutenant Dixon reached the other side, January 9, 1918, and was active until February 15, 1919, in France. During that period Lieutenant Dixon had an accident which at the time seemed inevitable death and his escape was considered nothing short of miraculous. His plane fell from a height of eight hundred feet, crashing down in what is technically known as a "tail spin" at one of the French aviation camps. The intrepid flyer received serious injuries, and it is the universal opinion of the medical fraternity as well as his friends that this accident complicated the conditions which eventually ended in his death. During his service overseas, Lieutenant Dixon was active in all parts of France, and frequently met his young fellow townsmen of the 38th Division, which was popularly known in the service as the "Cyclone Division." Following his accident Lieutenant Dixon was transferred from the aviation branch to the headquarters staff, where he was attached to the general staff in an executive capacity. It was in the discharge of his duties in this connection that he saw many of the most interesting sections of France, and in his brilliant mentality, his exhaustive legal training, the charming and lovable spirit of the man, the staff found an associate whose work inspired every member to his highest achievements. None who were familiar with his activities on the other side of the Atlantic ever will forget the gallant soldier to whom nothing was of the slightest value or consideration outside his duty. His entire service in the army covered a period of one year, six months, and twenty-two days, and upon

his return to civilian life he resumed the practice of law.

From the time of attaining his majority, Mr. Dixon was deeply interested in political affairs, and although not wholly for that reason he followed the example of his honored father and his earlier forebears as a loyal supporter of the Democratic party. Local duties and committee work of various kinds were entrusted to the young man from the beginning, and his enthusiastic activity in the party made him universally beloved and appreciated. When the Democratic leaders brought forward his name in connection with the candidacy for representative to the General Assembly, Henderson County gave to the young man such a majority as expressed unbounded confidence in his future. It was said in newspaper comment that he conducted himself "with great credit to himself and his constituency, and was considered one of the able, efficient young members of that body." With the true spirit of fairness to all Mr. Dixon identified himself with various reform movements in the House and toiled unceasingly for their success. He was one of the most earnest workers for the repeal of the "pari-mutual law," also for the abolition of oil inspectors, and for much other progressive legislation, including the enactment of a coal tax. He also did excellent work for the people in the movement to retain the law governing the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The people of Henderson County found in his activities during his first term in the Assembly such an eminently satisfactory record that he was returned for a second term. The bar of Henderson County took particular pride in this distinction for their young associate and also in his World War service. Following his return to his profession they framed a large and lifelike photograph of Lieutenant Dixon in his uniform, and this reminder of his gallant spirit still adorns the walls of the Circuit Court Room.

For a considerable period Mr. Dixon was identified in partnership with Ernest M. Woodward, of Louisville, Kentucky, but before his death his activities quite definitely changed in character. He became interested in local transportation affairs, also in constructive endeavors, and became a large stockholder in the Henderson Sand and Gravel Company, which was organized in 1920 and of which he was the president. He was part owner also of the Dixie Bee line Ferry Company, of which he was manager, and in the progress of these enterprises he did much to advance the local welfare. In every phase of community advance he took the deepest interest, and no worthy cause could apply to him for aid or support without practical and cordial response. He made his every act count definitely for some good other than his own advantage, and throughout the history of Kentucky no worthier name has ever held a place in the annals of this county.

Mr. Dixon's illness interrupted his services in the State Capitol in Frankfort near the close of the session of the General Assembly. He was taken to the Jewish Hospital, in Louisville, suffering from a severe case of pneumonia with complications resulting from his injury in the war. Everything possible was done for him in the hope of his ultimate recovery, but the worst was feared from the early stages of the disease. Although the highest medical skill was in attendance, he passed away March 23, 1924, his wife and mother at his bedside. The progress of the disease was so rapid that it was scarcely known generally that he was ill until the news of his demise was made

known. The people who had been glad to bestow upon him high honors of citizenship, and who counted him among their heroes of the greatest war in history, were shocked beyond expression by their loss. So popular had the young man been and so universally had he been recognized by the people that it seemed that he was mourned in every home. No circle gathered without the cloud of sorrow over them, for to everyone who knew his name (and who did not?) he was as one beloved, and his life had been so closely significant to the general welfare that in every heart there was the sense of personal bereavement. His body was laid to rest with military honors after services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member. The Rev. Dr. J. Luther Martin, of this church, and Rev. Logan B. English, of the First Baptist Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Hainds, of the Immanuel Baptist Church. Worsham Post, No. 40, American Legion, which Lieutenant Dixon himself organized and of which he was the first commander, conducted the obsequies of interment. The casket was draped with the Stars and Stripes, and six of his comrades of the service acted as pall bears. As the body was lowered to the grave taps were sounded and the usual salute was fired, Commander Walter E. Server and Chaplain Logan B. English being in charge of military rites.

Lieutenant Dixon was a member of Lodge No. 206, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Modern Woodmen of the World; the W. O. W., also Ben Hur Lodge. He was one of the most popular members of the Country Club, and was affiliated with the First Baptist Church.

George Givens Dixon married, October 30, 1920, Margaret Harrison, of St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of John A. and Metta F. (Hall) Harrison, her father an attorney and senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Dixon survives, also their two sons: George Givens, Jr., born October 6, 1921, and John Harrison, born January 13, 1923. Lieutenant Dixon's mother, and sister, Mrs. Shirley Archer Clore, also survive him.

SCOTT, Dr. Alexander H.,

Physician, Surgeon.

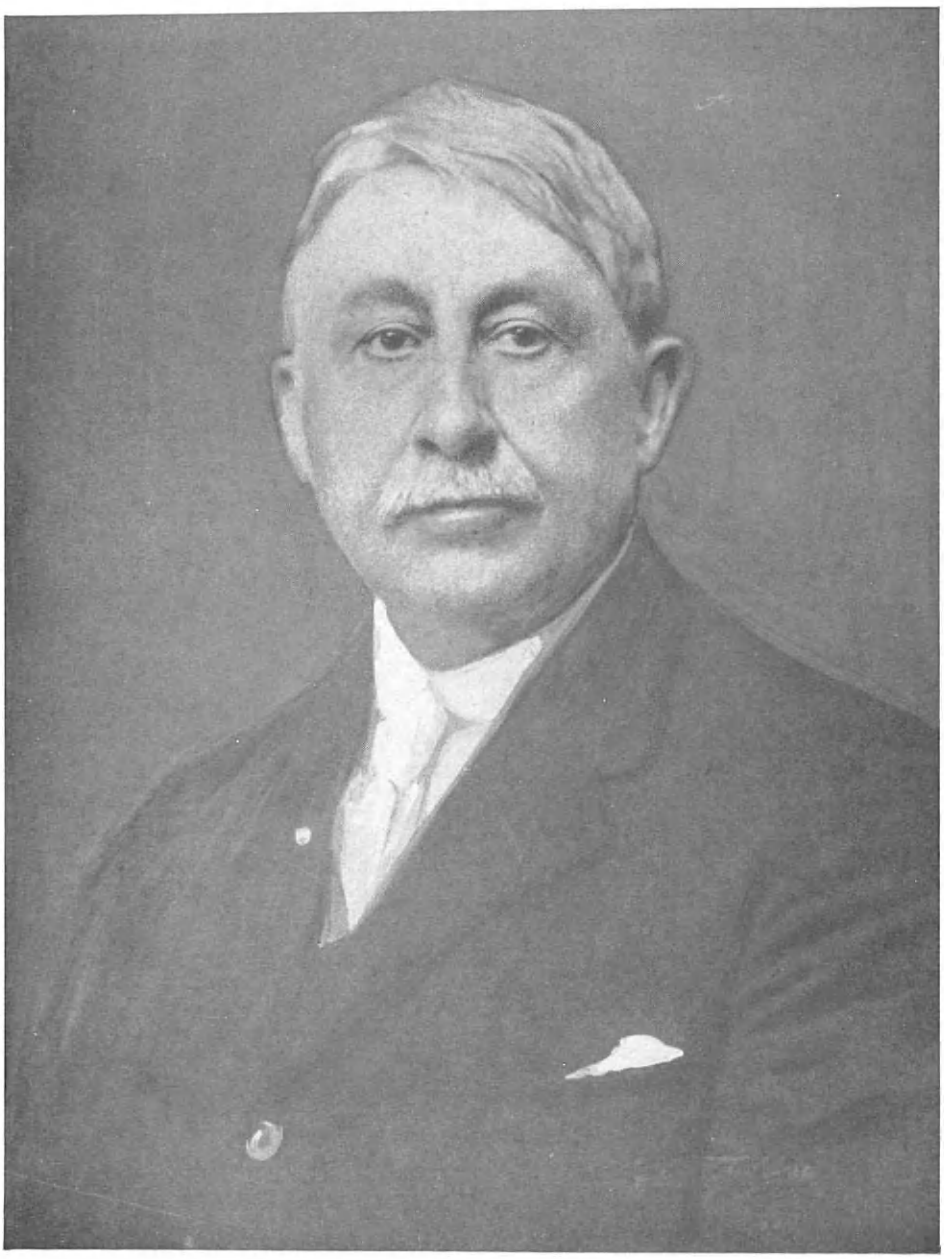
A striking and beautiful example of the joys that come to an existence devoted to the service of humanity is found in the life of the late Dr. Alexander H. Scott. He loved his fellow travelers along life's pathway and they returned this love with fullest interest. Little children, who are instinctive in their likes and dislikes and often so accurate in their appraisals, were his especial friend and responded eagerly to his innate kindness, remaining his lifelong friend. He cheerfully accepted as his mission in life the duty of aiding the sick and afflicted, and in his work there was little thought of self. When he received a call from some one in distress it mattered little whether or not a storm was raging outside, the road long, and little hope of ever receiving pay from the poor patient, from whom the appeal came. They were sick and needed him, that was all he wanted to know, and he would respond with the usual promptness and cheerfulness. A true gentleman of the old school, even tempered, charitable in his views of others and generous to a fault, he was of a type that is met all too seldom. He loved his country and served it faithfully through the dark period of internal war, he loved his home and his family, and he loved his fellow-creatures so well that he was always eager and willing to do anything to bring more sunshine into their

lives and to brighten the daily round of existence. For nearly half a century he battled sickness and disease in Berrien County, building for himself a shrine in the affections of thousands with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Alexander H. Scott, Jr., who was considered one of the most able physicians of Southwestern Michigan, was born in Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, September 19, 1840. His father, Alexander H. Scott, Sr., was a native of Columbus, Ohio, who in 1837 became a resident of Michigan. The great-grandfather of Dr. Scott was William Sherman, who was a soldier of the War of 1812. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Julia Hatch, was of good Yankee stock, having been born in Vermont. After his removal to Schoolcraft, Alexander H. Scott, Sr., engaged in the mercantile business and became one of the most successful business men of that section.

The early education of Dr. Scott was received in the public schools of Schoolcraft, after which he attended the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan. He had early determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work and began his studies under the direction of Drs. Bolivar and Barnum, of Schoolcraft. Later he matriculated as a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. These studies were interrupted by a four year's service for his country, but he finally graduated in March, 1867. It was in 1861, when President Lincoln's call for volunteers had aroused the country, that the young medical student, filled with patriotism and fired by the fighting spirit of his ancestors, responded to the call. He enlisted as a member of Company C, Sixth Michigan Infantry, the regiment commanded by Colonel F. W. Curtenius. He was first appointed color sergeant and afterwards hospital steward. Later he was transferred to the Eleventh Army Corps, and afterwards assigned to the Eighty-third Regiment of United States Troops, serving as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. Finally he received from Governor Blair the appointment to the position of assistant surgeon in the United States hospital at Camden, Arkansas, which position he held until March 8, 1866, which marked the close of four years of active service for his country.

After his discharge from the army he again resumed the study of medicine. Following his graduation he located in St. Joseph, Michigan, and started a practice of medicine which was destined to extend over a period of nearly fifty years. His pleasing personality, exceptional fund of knowledge, and professional skill soon enabled him to build up a very large practice and gave him a reputation in the medical world which extended far beyond the confines of his own community. He delighted in his work and was keenly interested in the advancement of his chosen profession. He was an active and very able member of the Michigan Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and practiced always along the most modern scientific lines as revealed in the intensive course of study which he pursued throughout his years of active practice. In his political views he was an ardent Republican, and was one of the leaders in the local party organization up to within a few years of his death. Before the village of St. Joseph became a city he served for several years on the School Board and was its director for a considerable period of time. He was also trustee of the village for several years, and was the outgoing president when the village became a city. In 1892 he op-



William W. Browne

posed Dr. L. I. McLin as candidate for mayor on the opposition ticket at the first election under the new city charter, but was defeated by the narrow margin of fifty-eight majority.

Dr. Scott, shortly after his removal to St. Joseph, became interested in Masonry and the interest lasted throughout his life. He was a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and filled various offices up to 1879, when he was chosen Worshipful Master of the organization, which position he held for seven consecutive terms. He was chosen for the second time in 1887 for two terms, in 1890 for one term, in 1893 for two terms, and in 1899 for two terms, making a total of fourteen years which he held the office, a record never equaled save by one other man in St. Joseph. At the time of his death Dr. Scott was a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Calvin Britian Chapter, No. 72, Royal Arch Masons, of which lodge he was honored with the office of High Priest for a term or more. He was also a member of St. Joseph's Council, No. 44, Royal and Select Masters; Malta Commandery, No. 44, Knights Templar, of Benton Harbor; DeWitt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Grand Rapids; Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Grand Rapids. In his later years he became interested in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was the first Exalted Ruler of St. Joseph's Lodge, No. 541, when it was organized. He held this office for several terms, and a likeness of the beloved physician occupies a commanding position on the walls of the lodge room in the Elk's Temple. Perhaps his keenest interest was felt in his membership in A. W. Chapman Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, where he was very much at home with his fellow comrades. He was always ready to assist them in obtaining pensions and in extending other favors. He was one of the first soldiers to sign the Founders' Roll as a contributor to the Memorial Hall for Berrien County, erected in St. Joseph. Dr. Scott answered the final summons on March 22, 1915, in Brunswick, Georgia, at the home of his married daughter, where it had been his custom in his later years to spend his winter months. His funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices.

Dr. Alexander H. Scott was married on February 14, 1869, to Lydia M. Crandall, of Binghamton, New York, daughter of Robert and Lydia M. (Enos) Crandall. Both the father and mother were natives of New York State. Robert Crandall owned timber tracts near Binghamton, and also operated a tannery. Mrs. Scott's maternal grandfather was Judge Enos, of Woodstock, Illinois, who was responsible for the laying out of that town. She is also a descendant of Judge James Bradford, first governor of Plymouth in 1600. To Dr. and Mrs. Scott one child was born, Bella Louise, who married Augustus L. Church, a native of St. Joseph, and at one time the youngest mayor that city ever had. He is now president and treasurer of the Georgia Veneer and Package Company, of Brunswick, Georgia, where he now resides with his family. They have had two daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and Julia Scott Church, who resides with her parents.

BROWNE, William Wayland,

Eminent Lawyer.

One of the foremost figures in legal advance in Western New York State for many years was William Wayland Browne, whose brilliant mind and de-

voted spirit made his services to mankind of far more than passing significance, and gave to Buffalo, New York, one of her most honored citizens. Life and its responsibilities were to William Wayland Browne a challenge to lofty endeavor and inspiration to achievement which commanded the admiration of all who knew him, and in his record of honorable and useful activity is reflected much that characterizes the man as an outstanding lawyer of his time. Largely dependent on his own exertions as a youth, he still climbed to the eminence from which he reached out a helping hand to others, and throughout his lifetime his deep sympathy for those weaker than himself was one of the beautiful phases of his nature. Mr. Browne gave himself generously, lavishly, and it is only in recognition of his superior qualities as a man and a citizen that his name is recalled in Buffalo, New York, to-day.

George Whitehorn Browne, father of William W. Browne, was a well known lawyer and judge of Genesee County, New York. The family home was in Oakfield, Genesee County, and with his interests centering in that community, Judge Browne also maintained an office in Batavia. He was a graduate of Brown University of Providence, Rhode Island, and was highly gifted both as a speaker and as a writer, still possessing the analytical mind and the wisdom of spirit which dignified his service on the bench and made his entire public career of broad and permanent significance to society. A staunch Democrat, his support contributed much to the advance of his party, and he was considered one of the promising men of the day so far as public services were concerned, but his untimely death, October 1, 1861, closed a career of more than usual power. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

George Whitehorn Browne married Angeline J. Britton, a member of an old New England family, and some years following the death of her husband she removed with her children to the city of Buffalo, New York, where her subsequent life was spent. Her death occurred September 27, 1900, and she was laid beside her husband in the family plot in Oakfield, New York. A devoted wife and mother, a beautiful Christian character, her life inspired her children to worthy endeavor and they attribute their success largely to her influence. The children of these parents were: 1. George M., who attended both Yale and Brown universities, later becoming a well known lawyer of Buffalo, and was the first elected corporation counsel of Buffalo, which office he filled efficiently and well. He died September 6, 1912, and is buried in the family plot in Oakfield, Genesee County, New York. 2. Delia, who became the wife of Fred Seeley, of Buffalo; she died at the home of Mrs. William W. Browne, February 21, 1921, and is buried in Oakfield, New York. 3. Martha Whitehorn, who was the wife of Nelson M. Clute; she died in Buffalo, New York, August 13, 1913, and is buried in Buffalo, New York. 4. William Wayland, whose name entitles this review.

William Wayland Browne was born at Oakfield, Genesee County, New York, May 23, 1854, and died in the city of Buffalo, New York, January 12, 1920. Only seven years of age when his father died, he received his early education in the Carey Institute at Oakfield, and later attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, then covered his law course at Albany Law School. During all his school attendance he bore a part in meeting the costs by such business activities as could be attended to during his leisure time, and following his admission to the

bar of his native State he took up his law practice in Buffalo in association with his brother, George M. Browne, after serving his clerkship with the law firm of Box & Perkins, of Buffalo. The partnership of the brothers endured throughout the lifetime of the elder, and during the service of George M. Browne as corporation counsel, William W. Browne handled the general practice of the office. They were first located on Main Street, then later in the Law Exchange building, and after the death of the elder member of the firm, William W. Browne continued in independent practice until his death with offices in the Mutual Life building.

Not only in his professional work, but in many phases of the advance of his time, William W. Browne was a noteworthy figure in the community. A Democrat by political affiliation, he was nominated twice by his party as candidate for city judge, the well known power of the Republican party, however, placing his opponent on the bench. His public services, nevertheless, were broadly useful, and he compiled the rebates and assessments tax lists of Buffalo which brought about many and important re-adjustments of the burden of public expense. Like his father, Mr. Browne was a fluent writer, and his works became well known, especially in this section where he was highly valued for his literary ability. He was considered one of the most estimable citizens of Buffalo, and was welcomed in every circle in which he chose to move. Fraternally affiliated with Parish Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, he had few other connections outside his professional life, his home, and his church, and he was one of the leading members of Pilgrim Congregational Church of Buffalo. His death removed from the city a man whose life had been well rounded out and spent in the service of his kind, yet his passing was mourned as a deep and permanent loss, although few years at best could have been anticipated of further activity.

William Wayland Browne married, in Buffalo, New York, Amelia A. Pearault, one of five daughters of Joseph Pearault. She grew to womanhood in Corning, New York, and still survives her husband, residing at the family home at No. 142 Lancaster Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Browne is a member of Pilgrim Congregational Church, and bears a part in the social and benevolent work of the church.

PRENTISS, Jerome Ingersoll,

Merchant, Civil War Veteran.

In the creation and successful maintenance of one of Buffalo's most important wholesale mercantile interests, Jerome Ingersoll Prentiss revealed to the people of his residence city the strength of purpose and consistent endeavor which are characteristic of the truly great commercial executive. In the genial presence which found a cordial welcome in every circle in which he moved, the depth and charm of his personality found such expression as is understood by the most casual acquaintance. The student of men and conditions might credit to Mr. Prentiss' worthy and honored antecedents a large measure of his attainments, yet without the lofty aspirations and tireless energy of the man himself this endowment would have been powerless. In the last analysis the achievement of this man was his own, and to all who are familiar with the results which he obtained their importance is clearly evident. It is eminently fitting that his life history forms a part of these permanent records of American progress.

The Prentiss family has been identified with the development and prosperity of

Madison County, New York, for several generations, Manassah Prentiss, grandfather of Mr. Prentiss, establishing the name in Cazenovia, prior to the War of 1812, in which he bore a worthy part. He died in Sacket Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, and was buried there.

Nelson Prentiss, son of the pioneer, was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, New York, and received such educational advantages as the time and place afforded. Mastering the carpenter's trade in his youth, he became a leading builder of his day in that section, and did much to promote the growth and dignity of the community. Active in Cazenovia until 1855, he then removed with his family to the State of Michigan, and located at Marshall. There he devoted many years to the pursuit of his trade, finally removing to Sherwood, Michigan, where he spent the sunset of life, and died. A staunch Republican, he was influential in current affairs in both New York State and the West, and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. Nelson Prentiss married (first) Electa Ingersoll, who died, at a comparatively early age, at Marshall, Michigan. Her father was a well known brick manufacturer of Cazenovia, New York, and furnished the brick for the construction of such historic edifices as the Lincklain Hotel, and many of the finer residences of that period. Nelson and Electa (Ingersoll) Prentiss were the parents of the following children: 1. Elcina, wife of Loren Brown, her birthplace Cazenovia, Madison County, New York. 2. Emma, wife of Frank Davis, of Michigan. 3. Albert Nelson, long an eminent educator, member of the faculty of Cornell University, now deceased. 4. Jerome Ingersoll, of further mention. 5. Mary, who died in girlhood. 6. Ella, who also died in girlhood. Nelson Prentiss married a second time, but no children were born of this marriage.

Jerome Ingersoll Prentiss was born in the township of Cazenovia, Madison County, New York, November 6, 1839, and died in the city of Buffalo, September 30, 1921. Attending private school in his birthplace as a young lad, he early laid aside his books to become self-supporting, accepting such opportunities of business activity as came his way, and gaining a very considerable fund of practical experience. The precipitation of war conditions between the North and South found him a young man of twenty-one years, strong, courageous, settled in purpose, and eager to bear a share in the stirring events of the time. He enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Michigan Engineers, and served his country faithfully and well during the entire period of the struggle, with the rank of first lieutenant of engineers. His activities while in the service were principally along the line of construction work, building bridges to facilitate the movement of troops. The patriotic ardor of Lieutenant Prentiss was well illustrated on one occasion. Falling ill with fever, he was cared for in the hospital, but finding the confinement irksome, he succeeded in evading his nurses and started out on foot to rejoin his regiment. After tramping all day with the fever still raging, he spent a night by a roadside, laying his blanket, his only bed or covering, close to a log. A cold rain fell through the night, yet his fever was gone in the morning and he reached his regiment the next day.

Upon his return to civilian life after the close of the war, Mr. Prentiss returned to Michigan, and locating at Hastings, formed a partnership with a Mr. Dewey and established a planing and lumber mill. In 1870 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and there conducted a similar enterprise, also dealing in grain. In 1881 he disposed of his interests in the West and once more became a resident of

his native State, making his permanent home in Buffalo. Here he founded the wholesale grocery business which down through the years has been known under the title of The J. I. Prentiss Company. Securing an excellent location at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Perry Street, Mr. Prentiss began on a very moderate scale, but gave his entire attention to the progress and development of the enterprise. Thus he built up one of the most important and wide-reaching interests in its field in Western New York State, governing his advance by the most approved methods and principles, and exemplifying in his every act that supreme integrity which was a fundamental part of his very nature. From time to time he improved his headquarters and extended his operations until now the business is housed in a fine, large, fire-proof structure which compares favorably with any building of similar purpose in the State, and is four stories in height.

Nor was the above project, even in its successful fruition, the only achievement of this able and far-visioned business executive. In 1892 he organized the Buffalo Cold Storage Company, now one of the most successful enterprises in its field in this region. In every realm in which he shared effort or responsibility he became recognized as a constructive force, carrying with him, in his enthusiasm, those who otherwise would have contributed but slightly to the progress of their time. The world of finance found in him a wise and helpful associate, and he was a charter member of the board of directors of the Citizens' Bank of Buffalo. In every phase of local interest or endeavor he felt the deepest solicitude, and no cause or movement could reach him with its appeal without prompt and practical response. Although he lived to the age of eighty-one years, he was active in many affairs until his passing. A Republican in his political convictions, and a persuasive, because confident, advocate of the party's principles, he was nevertheless open-minded toward every forward step of the march of progress, and his affiliations with organized activity were many.

Fraternally, Mr. Prentiss was identified with the Free and Accepted Masons; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; held membership for many years in the Geographical Society, and was a leading figure in the local Young Men's Christian Association, serving for a long period on the board of directors of this organization. He was a member of the Ellicott Club, of Buffalo, from its inception until his death, yet it was not in the interests of social activity that he found his greatest pleasure, neither in travel, although he delighted in touring the American Continent, as well as Europe, and was familiar with many of the by-ways of both hemispheres, as well as the beaten lanes of travel. Mr. Prentiss found in his home his greatest happiness in life, and to those who were privileged to know him there the true beauty and majesty of his character were revealed. His home was at once his kingdom and his shrine, and no sacrifice was too great to be cheerfully and gladly made if the happiness of those who looked to him as the head of the household could be thereby assured. Mr. Prentiss was a deeply religious man, although never ostentation or didactic in his expression of his religious convictions. He was long a member and elder of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, and served as chairman of the committee in charge of the building of the present splendid edifice, which was erected at a cost of well over $175,000. It is said that from the time the ground

was broken he visited the spot three times daily, no matter at what inconvenience, in order to keep in the closest touch with every stage of the construction activities. In business affairs, in civic problems and in the wide-reaching work of his beloved church the breadth of experience and lofty view-point of this man among men brought others to him frequently for counsel and encouragement, and never did the seeker after aid or advice go out from his presence without feeling that a great man indeed had lifted, or at least lightened, his burdens. Although he was spared to a ripe old age, the news of his passing cast a profound shadow of sorrow over the city, for it was felt that there was none wise enough, or sincere enough, to take his place.

Jerome Ingersoll Prentiss married, at Hastings, Michigan, Ella Celestia Hawley, who was born at Ridgeway, Orleans County, New York, and was a daughter of DeWitt Clinton and Mary (Horton) Hawley, a descendant of distinguished Connecticut ancestry. Mrs. Prentiss died in Buffalo, May 13, 1905, and husband and wife are buried side by side in the beautiful Forest Lawn Cemetery. Mrs. Prentiss was an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a lifelong member, and was affiliated with various missionary societies. She was a woman of beautiful Christian spirit, deeply and sincerely beloved by all who knew her. The children of Jerome Ingersoll and Ellen Celestia (Hawley) Prentiss are three: 1. Albert Hawley, who is a graduate of Williams College, and is prominent in business affairs as president and manager of the Sparkling Spring Water Company, of Buffalo. He married Mary Louise Ward, and their three children are: Spencer Ward, a graduate of Williams College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Ph. D.) now a noted chemist; Ruth, wife of John S. N. Sprague, a well known lawyer of Buffalo; and Nelson Hawley, a successful journalist of Buffalo. 2. Mary Ellen, who maintains the family home on West Ferry Street, and is a member of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Twentieth Century Club; the Graduates Club, of which she is an officer; and is a patron of the Young Women's Christian Association, and a worker in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. 3. Ada Spencer, who became the wife of George G. Davidson, a prominent Buffalo lawyer, active under President Wilson's administration as collector of customs of the port of Buffalo. They are the parents of three children: Celestia, a student at Columbia University; G. Graham, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Jerome Prentiss, a student at Williams College, Massachusetts.

SPALDING, Samuel T.,

Attorney, Orator, Debater.

The stock of proverbs and proverbial phrases of all nations contains many a pearl of practical wisdom, but also some ambiguous half-truths which seem to be habitually referred to by men of inferior stamp who, chagrined by their own deficiencies and shortcomings and envious of the superiority and success of others, seek by some more or less apt quotation to turn a quality into a defect and to cast a slur on true merit by "condemning it with faint praise." A favorite reproach levelled at the creative, original, and therefore versatile mind is that "he has too many irons in the fire," or that "he is a Jack of all trades and master of none." What these stereotyped, unimaginative, and small-minded folks forget is that the man of exceptional ability,

creative genius, and superior intellect, cannot find full self-realization in life in any one of its channels and grooves, that his rich and gifted personality must needs seek and find not one but many outlets for adequate expression, and that he fulfills his true purpose in life by crowding as many activities into one lifetime as the length of the days allotted to him will permit, and by proving to the world that his versatility and many-sidedness may be co-existent with ability of the highest order as measured by the success simultaneously or successively attained in the diverse spheres of practical life. Our Nation has produced many men who, by following not one but several different pursuits and excelling in each of them have given abundant proof that one may have as many irons in the fire as one likes and yet be able to forge and mould every one of them into an instrument of success.

Mr. Spalding, who undoubtedly belonged to this line of exceptional men, was a kindly and companionable gentleman, a warm-hearted, genial personality with whom one could not come into contact without feeling that one's mental equipment had been enriched and one's moral and intellectual horizon broadened. He was a man of noble character, and a descendant of the Spaldings who figured conspicuously in the early history of Marion County, Kentucky. His ancestors were all men distinguished for their nobility of character, and had a knack for doing things that won for them the confidence and esteem of their followers. This popularity has clung to the Spalding family down through the years, so much so that the present generation of Spaldings in Marion County, Kentucky, can be elected to most any office they ask for, and more, they can be re-elected as often as their candidacy goes before the people.

Samuel T. Spalding was born May 16, 1853, the son of William and Catherine (McAtee) Spalding, his father an owner of lands and a farmer near Lebanon, a director of the Union National Bank, and a former director of the Farmers' National Bank of Lebanon. He received his early education at St. Mary's College, and having taken a degree in law at Notre Dame University, he returned to Lebanon, was admitted to the Kentucky bar, and practiced his profession there from that time until his death, he being at the time of his death the oldest practicing attorney in Lebanon. Mr. Spalding was an able attorney, orator and debater, and he never espoused a cause that he did not put into his efforts all the fire and animation of his being. Once determined upon a course he was the most ardent champion for that cause, and his efforts for better things within his town and county have been productive of great good. Besides attending to his law practice, he always had land and was farming at some place, during part of his life owning and managing a good farm near Lebanon, and interested in many money-making enterprises in which he proved himself an active and able business man as well as a lawyer.

In politics Mr. Spalding was an uncompromising Democrat, holding the office of County Attorney of Marion County for twelve years, but declining to stand for another reëlection to a fourth term. For a time he was Master Commissioner of the Marion Circuit Court, and was Income Tax Collector in Louisville, in 1914. He had been an ardent champion of the Democratic party all his life, and was undoubtedly the most able party organizer in a local campaign in this part of the State. A member of the Roman Catholic faith, he was prominently connected with the local council of the Knights of Columbus, and was formerly advocate of this

council. In 1922 he attended the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus at Ashland as delegate from Lebanon Council.

On April 12, 1892, Samuel T. Spalding married Laura Hill, a daughter of Clem and Cordelia (Beaver) Hill, of a family of farmers near Lebanon, and to them were born six children: 1. Samuel T., who died young. 2. Cordelia, who died March 9, 1921. 3. Bernice, who married Bernard Russell Hughes, a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, who is in the insurance business. 4. Josephine Katherine, who married John Humphrey Power, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia, now residing at Baltimore, Maryland, as district manager of the Coco-Cola Company. Mr. and Mrs. Power are the parents of a daughter, Laura Spalding Power. 5. Laura Hill, residing at home. 6. Althaire N., residing at home.

COX, Dr. David Andrew,

Physician, Surgeon.

From good, sturdy American stock, of the sort that did so much to build up the mid West and uphold American ideals, sprang Dr. David A. Cox. His ancestry had played an important part in developing northern Kentucky and southern Indiana, in which territory they were prominent pioneers, and Dr. Cox himself, in the all too short but altogether busy and useful span of life which was allotted to him, proved himself to be, in every sense of the word, a worthy bearer of the name. Not only did he attain distinction in his profession as a healer of bodily ills, but he was a real community builder, a financier, and a citizen of the highest type. He never hesitated to engage in a project which he believed would be for the good of his community and, his interest once aroused, he always entered into the work with the zest which was his outstanding characteristic. His keen insight into civic affairs made him a worthy leader of his community and highly efficient in achieving the greatest common good. The wide circle of friends which he made, with persons from all walks of life, was based upon those sterling qualities which enter into the making of friendships which are steadfast and enduring. His passing on, while in the prime of life, was a matter of real and very sincere regret to the entire community, for his generosity, public-spiritedness, and professional skill had made him indeed a man among men.

Dr. David Andrew Cox was the son of Major Joseph Burnside Cox, a distinguished soldier and prominent citizen of Vanderburgh County, Indiana. The history of this family follows closely the history of the county, for scarcely had the Indian titles to the lands been transferred to the whites before the pioneer maternal ancestors of the Cox family came into the territory. They crossed the Ohio River in 1809 to the present site of Evansville, Indiana, and found temporary shelter in a cabin which they discovered in the heart of a dense forest, not far from the bank of the river, near the present corner of Vine and Water streets. They had come from Kentucky where Frances M. Miller, daughter of the pioneers, George and Elizabeth Miller, was born in 1805. Frances M. Miller married James Cox, and they became the parents of Major Joseph B. Cox, who was born in Perry Township, September 8, 1830. He was the fourth of five children, two sons and three daughters. James Cox, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800, died in Vanderburgh County in 1834. He had come to that county in 1818, with his brother Joseph, and engaged as a pioneer farmer.

He and his brother were potters by trade and they later engaged in that trade, and also established a wood yard for the river steamboats. After the death of James Cox his widow became Mrs. David Stephens. She died in October, 1886, after a residence in Perry Township of seventy-seven years.

Major Joseph B. Cox was brought up on the farm, and received his early education in the public schools of the county. At the age of fourteen he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent three years in the public schools. After this he attended one term of St. Xavier's College, and then entered Bacon's Commercial College, both institutions being located in Cincinnati. After his graduation he spent eight years as clerk on various steamship lines between Cincinnati and New Orleans. In 1859 he entered the sheriff's office of Vanderburgh County as a deputy. Upon the enlistment of the sheriff in the army he was appointed to fill the office thus left vacant.

The Civil War had now thoroughly aroused the attention of the young patriot, and in the fall of 1861 he raised a company of soldiers which afterwards became Company F of the Sixtieth Indiana Infantry. He was selected captain of this company and served in this capacity until May, 1862, when he was appointed major of the regiment. Major Cox's record was a brilliant one up to November, 1862, when he was compelled to resign his commission on account of ill health. Upon his return to Evansville he entered the county treasurer's office, where he served as deputy for two years. Thereafter for several years he engaged in private affairs and did not engage in public life until 1880, when he was appointed deputy-sheriff. On August 7, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the office of surveyor of United States customs for the Evansville, Indiana, district which included the southern half of Indiana, southeastern part of Illinois, and northwestern part of Kentucky, with headquarters at Evansville.

From early manhood Major Cox had engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and he became an extensive land owner in Vanderburgh, Gibson and Posey counties. The present site of Howell, Indiana, was once his farm. He was also an owner of several river boats, and was a prosperous and successful man. In his religious beliefs he was a strong Baptist and endowed and founded the Oakland City Baptist College. Major Cox was twice married, his first marriage occurring in April, 1863, to Amanda W. Syrkees, who was born in Vanderburgh County, Indiana, in 1833, and died in 1868, leaving one son, David A. Cox, the subject of our sketch. His second marriage was in 1870 to Martha J. Angel, of Vanderburgh County. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Robert M. and Joseph B. Cox.

Dr. David Andrew Cox was born in Union Township, Vanderburgh County, Indiana, October 1, 1865, and died in Howell, (Evansville) December 15, 1915. His early schooling was acquired in the local township schools, after which he attended and graduated from the Evansville High School. He then matriculated at the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Indiana, from which he graduated with honors. He had then decided upon medicine as his profession and took up his studies in the Ohio Medical College. Later he took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University and engaged in some special work in New York City. When the young doctor returned home he found the portion of Evansville known as Howell, which had

once been his father's farm, gave evidence of becoming a thriving community. He at once decided to engage in practice there and this continued to be his field of endeavor for the remainder of his life. Dr. Cox was the first physician of Howell and, as a general practitioner, he soon established a splendid practice. He also served as the Howell physician for the L. & N. R. R. Corporation, and became a member of the staff of the Deaconess Hospital. His interests in the community were many and varied. He founded the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Howell in 1907 and was elected president of this institution, in which capacity he continued to serve up to the time of his death.

But aside from his excellent reputation as a physician and financier, Dr. Cox became even more notable for his activities in the upbuilding of his chosen community. He was responsible for the incorporation of Howell as a village, and was president of the Village Board for the remainder of his life. His interest in the community was deep-seated and sincere, and he never hesitated to invest in anything which he believed would further the progress of Howell. He was proprietor of the Howell Garage, and a stockholder in practically every industry in the village. In politics he was a Democrat, as had been his father before him, and there as elsewhere he was a leader. He was a ward-heeler and influential among politicians, but, it has been said, that he never used this power to further selfish ends. He was also prominent socially, and a member of the Country Club and the Crescent Club of Evansville. In his church affiliations he generally attended the Baptist Church of Howell, and his counsel was much sought by the workers in that denomination. Dr. Cox was also active among the fraternal orders, being a Free Mason, Shriner, thirty-second degree; Fraternal Order of Foresters; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 116; Court of Honor, in all of which organizations he took a keen interest.

Dr. Cox was married in Howell, September 26, 1894, to Gertrude A. Walsh, daughter of Thomas and Mary C. (Cromwell) Walsh. Her mother was a native of St. Louis, and her father was a master mechanic of the L. & N. R. R. Corporation, and a native of Preston, Lancashire. He was a philanthropic and generous man and led a very active, busy life. Mrs. Cox was a fitting helpmate to Dr. Cox and took no inconsiderable part in his many activities. Although no children came to bless the union they lived happily together for more than twenty years in a close companionship which was only interrupted by his death.

REFERENCE: History of Vanderburgh County.

BROOKS, Charles Esselstyn,

Inventor.

The Brooks family, of which Charles Esselstyn Brooks, of Marshall, Michigan, was representative, is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, the old ancestral home at Medford having been occupied by one of the name for many generations. Thomas Brooks, of England, and later of Watertown and Concord, Massachusetts, and Henry, of Concord and Woburn, Massachusetts, each founded families which have spread to all parts of the United States. In England, the records teem with mention of their doings, while many high upon the roll of fame claim these early pilgrims as their ancestors. One branch of the family settled in Albany County, New York, where they intermarried with the best Dutch families, notably the Esselstyn, found by Martin

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Charles E. Brooks

Cornelise, born at Yesselsteyn, Holland, who was one of the first settlers and proprietors of Schenectady, New York, but who, on October 23, 1668, sold his lands and moved to Claverack, New York, where he died prior to 1705. This branch of the Brooks family traces to Stephen Brooks, who was born in 1699, and died in 1770. From him and from Martin Cornelise Esselstyn sprang Charles Esselstyn Brooks, inventor of the Brooks Appliance for Rupture, known all over the world, whose life-story is herein told. He was a son of Abram Nelson Brooks, who came from New York State, where he was born, to Marshall, Michigan, with his family, and became the proprietor of a general store, a Justice of the Peace, and a deacon of the Baptist Church. He married Maria Stanley Esselstyn, daughter of Colonel John Brodhead Esselstyn, of Cape Vincent, New York, and a granddaughter of Richard Esselstyn, a major of the Revolutionary Army.

Charles Esselstyn Brooks was born at Cape Vincent, New York, August 16, 1843, and died at Marshall, Michigan, April 5, 1913. He attended public school at Cape Vincent until 1854, when Marshall, Michigan, became the family home, and there he completed his education. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a miller and became an expert in this line. During the period of 1870-1880, he built a large flour mill at Marshall, and another at Lyons, Michigan. In 1873 he patented two inventions on power water wheels that were valuable, and his business prospects were very bright. In his youth he had suffered an abdominal rupture, and he kept continually working on an appliance which would be safe, easy and beneficial. He experimented on himself, fitted appliances on his friends, and while his pad brought great results, he did not perfect it until the year 1900, he then having reached his fifty-seventh year. In the meantime, he continued his milling business successfully, but pressure was brought to bear and in 1901 he began the manufacture of the Brooks Automatic Air Cushion, which was the forerunner of the Brooks Appliance for Rupture, for which a patent was issued in 1902.

The appliance was first sold by mail, Harold C. Brooks, a son of the inventor, who had had some experience with the mail order business, becoming associated with his father, and another son, Louis E. Brooks, joining his father and brother in 1905. They operated in a small way, but gained strength every day until in 1910 they established a London branch, in the Bank Building, Kingsway, which is now located at No. 80 Chancery Lane. In 1912 the present Brooks Building was erected in Marshall, and the same year an office was opened in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1913 one in Singapore, India, and in Wellington, New Zealand. The Brooks appliance is supplied in about thirty shapes and in many styles. The inventor continued the active head of the business until his passing away, then was succeeded by his able sons, who have greatly increased the business and its profits. The sons really are the principal builders of the great business, for the father died not long after the real manufacture of his invention began. Both are excellent business men, the younger son, Harold C., being perhaps the most influential resident of Marshall. They have been very successful, and most creditably conduct the business founded by their father and made possible through his genius.

Mr. Brooks was a Democrat in politics, but later became a Prohibitionist and voted with that party, working tirelessly for its success. He was a trustee

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was also an exhorter. He was charitable, just and generous, having many warm friends.

Charles E. Brooks married (first) Emma Carel, of French descent, daughter of Louis Nicholas Carel. She died in 1873, the mother of three daughters: 1. Lillie M., who married Charles Ganong, and they have four children: Lena, who married Ray Mittan, and has two children, Ray and Eleanor; Florence, who married Ora Stannard; Bernard, who married Julia Smith, and has one daughter, Doris Jean; and Howard, who married Esther ———, and has one daughter, Marian L. 2. Nettie E., who married William R. Simons, of Marshall, and they have a daughter, Harriet E. 3. Emma E., unmarried. Charles E. Brooks married (second) Mary Jagger, of Marshall, who died in 1877, leaving a son, Perry J., who married Florence Moses, and they have one daughter, Bernadine, who married Charles Richards, and they have one daughter, Shirley Jean. Perry J. Brooks died in 1900. Mr. Brooks married (third) Ellen Jane Craig, who survives him with two sons: 1. Louis Esselstyn, who married Zoe Ward, and has three children: Alix Jane, Thomas E., and Charles L. 2. Harold Craig, who married Gladys Wright, and they are the parents of: Caroline, Craig Wright, and Emily.

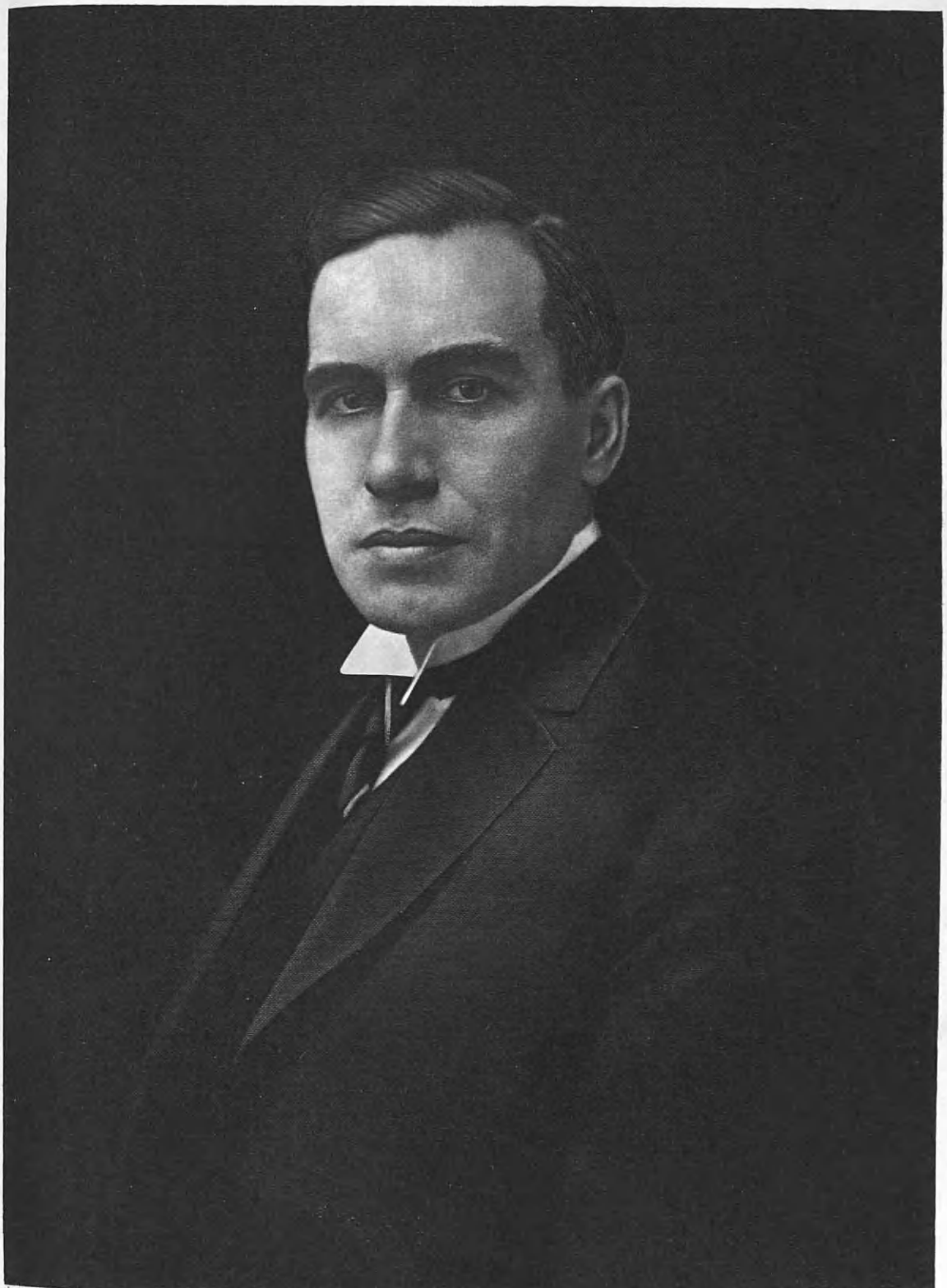
Mrs. Ellen Jane (Craig) Brooks continues her residence in Marshall, her home at No. 220 North Division Street. Through her generosity, together with the assistance of the church, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marshall has now under construction the Brooks Memorial Church, which will be ready for dedication in January, 1924. This church edifice, and its accompanying recreation building, gymnasium, public rest room and day nursery, is largely the gift of Mrs. Brooks, the trustees of the church choosing the name, the Brooks Memorial Church.

MURPHY, Hon. Charles Frederick,

New York State Legislator.

Public service has made its demands from high places in New York State upon many faithful sons of that State, but upon none more ready and more capable of serving in those various departments to which his abilities and the vote of the people have assigned him than Hon. Charles Frederick Murphy, accomplished lawyer, and talented leader and associate in House and Senate. There have been few years since his entry upon the larger concerns of life that Senator Murphy has not devoted to some phase of service to State and County, whether as Assemblyman or Senator, as counsel to county officials, or as a commissioner for jurors, or a score of advisory and directory matters. Political and civic places of trust have been filled by him to the complete satisfaction of a discerning and appreciative constituency, and his re-appointment to office upon a number of occasions has been no less than a matter of course in the public recognition of the man who had proven himself most capable of performing the required duties. Senator Murphy is a son of Thomas Newton and Adele (Lanceau) Murphy. Thomas Newton Murphy was a prominent lawyer, and a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 60th Regiment of the New York State Volunteer Infantry from 1861 to 1865.

Hon. Charles Frederick Murphy was born April 13, 1875, at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, New York, where he attended the public schools and the Norwood Academy, afterwards graduating at the Potsdam Normal School with the



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Charles F. Murphy

class of 1896. For awhile he attended Union College, but did not graduate, and he then secured a position as instructor at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; he also filled similar positions in the Brooklyn Latin School and the Children's Fold, at Elmsford, Westchester County, New York, his duties as educator in the employ of these institutions being inclusive of the years 1896-1902. Meantime, he began the study of law, and having matriculated at the New York Law School, he graduated there in 1903, with his lawyer's degree. He was admitted to the bar in February of that year, and has since practised in New York City, and for a number of years his offices have been located at No. 141 Broadway. From the first his abilities secured for him a high degree of success in his profession.

The public services of Senator Murphy have invariably been those of the zealous and faithful promoter of the interests of the public good. As a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and a convincing advocate and worker in its cause, he was chosen in 1905 as Assemblyman from the Tenth District of King's County; and his early services in the Legislature were the means of his reëlections to the Lower House, his continuance in the House being through 1910. He then filled the office of transfer tax appraiser, and in 1914 he was appointed counsel to the sheriff of King's County, so continuing for two years, and he was again appointed to the position in 1920 and 1921; in 1916, also, he was counsel to the New York State Commissioner of Excise. The people, however, were not content that Mr. Murphy's talents be restricted solely to local activities, and in 1917 and 1918 he returned to Albany as Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District of the State of New York. It may well be declared that this honor was a fitting reward for his services to the State and his constituency, yet Senator Murphy's activity in the higher house was to him only a wider opportunity for usefulness; for he gave of his service to the State the added ability gained from experience in other offices and in his broadening law practice. Of more than passing value to the Senatorial body were his voice and judgment in consideration of the problems of the State. He received his appointment as commissioner of jurors for King's County, November 1, 1921, and while he has since been active in this responsible office he has continued to win distinction in his law practice.

Senator Murphy's fraternal affiliations are those of Mystic Tie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Brooklyn Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the Phi Gamma Delta and the Delta Chi fraternities. He is an influential member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; and he has served more than twenty years as president of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club. He is also a member of the Montauk Club, University Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Club, Machinery Club, the National Republican Club, Kishawana and Ridgefield Country clubs, and the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association. He is a communicant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn.

Hon. Charles Frederick Murphy married, January 9, 1909, in Brooklyn, New York, Jeannette Grey Hutchinson, daughter of William Henry Hutchinson, and they reside at No. 292 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

RATHOM, John Revelstoke,

Man of Varied Interests.

Rathom-Rathom Arms—Per pale argent and sable, a chevron between three birds close, counterchanged, beaked and legged gules.

Crest—A bird rising sable between two spears or, headed argent.

Upon the long roll of those whom death has claimed after conspicuous and devoted service as editors of this newspaper, the "Evening Bulletin" to-day sorrowfully and reverently inscribes the name of John Revelstoke Rathom. The hand that for seventeen years has penned its message to our readers will write no more, and the voice of the fearless and eloquent champion of many a worthy cause is forever stilled.

There remain the hallowed memories of a big-hearted, many-sided, earnest, hardworking man, who never spared himself, but wrought his uttermost in affectionate comradeship with all who were associated with him. Every member of what he called with paternal pride "the Journal family" mourns not only an honored chief, but a helpful and sympathetic friend. Mr. Rathom came to the "Providence Journal" and the "Evening Bulletin" in the prime of life, with an experience in every phase of newspaper work acquired by active service in each of the five continents. He made this State his home, and its progress and welfare the objects of his earnest solicitude. He absorbed its history, studied its institutions, grappled with its problems, and mingled with its citizens in intimate association that he might learn how best to serve them. He brought to his task a breadth of vision gained by his experience in many lands, by his intimacy with many of their ablest and most upright men, and by his wide acquaintance with history and literature. All that was in him he threw without reserve into his daily work. He sought to awaken in his readers his own sense of the duties and high responsibilities of citizenship. He insistently preached the gospel of community spirit as opposed to an individualism which he thought our State had developed to an undesirable extreme.

He was an idealist, adapting himself with reluctance and sometimes with resentment to an age in which materialism holds sway. But he was wise enough to see that this very materialism might be directed to worthy ends, and public-spirited enough to make the effort, even at the sacrifice of what might have been a more congenial career. Into that effort he threw unsparingly all the strength of a powerful frame, an alert and active mind, and a fearless and indomitable soul. He strove for clean and efficient government, believed in the ability of the people to obtain it if they would make the effort, and urged them to that effort by every means within his power. He hunted down public abuses with the instinct and patience of a sleuth, and racked their perpetrators with the relentlessness of an inquisitor. If he was idealistic in his aims, he was practical in his methods of attaining them. He wasted no energy in devising new machinery. He availed himself of that already at hand, and he was an adept in the use of it. His knowledge of human nature, and his wide experience as an observer and chronicler of public affairs, had taught him that many a man who follows devious or doubtful paths in public life would gladly choose the better way if assured of powerful and sympathetic support; and to such his aid was always forthcoming.

He drew enjoyment and inspiration from every phase of life. He loved work, he loved children, he loved fun, and above all he loved books. He often repeated

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John R. Rathom

Byrd's old line, "My minde to me a kingdom is," and he longed for leisure to write books and to people his kingdom with the creations of his own imagination. What little he found time to do in the way of general literature revealed an ability to give interest and beauty to the most prosaic things—as when he described the awakening of a great industrial city and pictured its toilers on their way to work, touched by the rays of the early morning sun.

The world-at-large will remember him most for the leading part which he took in rousing and crystalling public opinion upon the issues of the World War. He early grasped the significance of that mighty conflict, and threw his whole strength with pen and voice into the effort to bring those issues clearly to the public mind and enlist the influence and power of the United States in the support of the allied cause. He did this from the conviction that the conflict was in reality one between two opposing principles of government, and not merely between nations,—that it was a struggle to the death between autocracy and democracy,—and that, if democracy were to survive, it must bring all its forces into the field. He waged his battle with the devotion and enthusiasm of a crusader, regardless of consequences to himself. His ardor sometimes led him into errors, for which he never hesitated to accept responsibility. But he won his cause, and not only by his own countrymen but by the friends of free institutions throughout the world he was recognized and acclaimed as one of their ablest and staunchest champions.

By his work in the World War, John Revelstoke Rathom made for himself a place in history. By his tireless and conscientious devotion to the cause of good government in city, State and Nation, and by his ever ready helpfulness in every effort for the uplift of the community in which he lived, he gained the confidence and affection of thousands who never saw him and who knew him only as he revealed his personality by what he wrote. They read in the lines he penned an interpretation of their highest aspirations and guidance to the achievement of their noblest aims. It is beyond question that he found in this appreciation the most gratifying reward of his earnest and arduous life.

John Revelstoke Rathom, editor and author, laid the foundation for his newspaper career in the United States during the several years that he served as telegraph editor of the Portland "Oregonian," under Harvey W. Scott, in a school of journalism that graduated many able and some brilliant editors. Before joining the staff of the "Oregonian," however, Mr. Rathom had served as reporter, war correspondent, and even as chief editor elsewhere. He was born in Melbourne, Australia, July 4, 1868, the son of Harold Revelstoke and Adelaide (Hamilton) Rathom.

Mr. Rathom received his education at Scotch College, Melbourne; Whinham College, Adelaide, and Harrow, England. After the fatal conclusion of the Soudan Campaign of 1885 in which Khartum was captured and Gordon killed, Mr. Rathom was sent by the Melbourne "Argus" to Egypt, as a correspondent. That was in 1886, when he was only eighteen years of age. The interests and activities of the British Empire in Egypt lessened in the months following the failure of the operations in the Soudan, and Mr. Rathom abandoned his journalistic post to spend several years in the Far East. He was a member of the Bunbury Expedition in an exploration of New Guinea, and at another time was employed in the

Chinese Customs Administration, then under the direction of Sir Robert Hart.

He arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1889, and shortly afterward obtained employment as a reporter on the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer." Returning to Canada, he joined the reportorial staff of the Victoria "Daily Colonist," and in 1892 moved back into the United States to become the editor of a small publication, the "Daily Astorian," in Astoria, Oregon.

Thus, after some seven years of the liberal education that is available to any young man who is a keen observer of life in knocking about strange and new lands, Mr. Rathom, in 1893, was brought under the influence of the exceptionally able, albeit self-made and self-taught, editor, Harvey W. Scott, of the "Oregonian." Mr. Rathom's considerable newspaper experience fitted him for the position of telegraph editor, a position he could not have held otherwise on such a paper. Mr. Scott had arrived in Oregon in the forties with an emigrant train. He had educated himself, had assisted in the establishment and upbuilding of the "Oregonian," and had become its editor and chief owner. A trenchant, forceful and brilliant editorial writer, he was also endowed with a keen news sense, and news enterprise was the foundation stone upon which the success of the "Oregonian" was built, although he made it, as well, a powerful influence editorially in the development of the Pacific Coast. It was here that Mr. Rathom was trained by a master at work, which logically led to his successes in journalism in later years.

Mr. Scott based his news policies upon soundness of judgment and quick appraisement of news values. To know not only what were, but as well what were to be, the consequential currents of news events in the fast-building empire of the West long before there was general recognition of the importance of a subject, to see the value of an occurrence one day because of the results that were to be born of it the next was the task at which Mr. Rathom labored and learned.

His Work in San Francisco—Mr. Rathom's next venture in journalism was in a very different field, at a quite different task. As a staff correspondent of the San Francisco "Chronicle" he was assigned to various feature stories, to the unravelling of police mysteries and of political plots. It was probably work more to his liking than he had had in Portland, for although in after years as an editor he gave his attention chiefly to the development and execution of sound editorial and news policies based upon a high ideal of journalistic service to the public welfare, his true delight was in the ferreting out of hidden story.

Indeed, when worn with the heavy exactions of his work as editor and general manager of two newspapers, he would often find his relaxation and refreshment in devoting himself for days at a time to searching for the answers to some baffling sequence of events. He would temporarily put aside his duties as editor and become again a reporter in quest of the solution of some problem developed by the news of the day. The hardest work at a task of this sort seemed to afford him the recreation that another man would find in a week-end in the country.

He scored an immediate success in this work in San Francisco, following and reporting clues upon one police story that was generally credited with causing the arrest and conviction of a criminal known as the "Hammer" murderer, after the police had suspended their efforts. Another case with which his name was connected was the "Ballot Fraud" exposure.

In the Spanish War—Mr. Rathom so

far forged to the front in San Francisco, California, that he was chosen by his editor to be a war correspondent upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Joining the group of distinguished correspondents who had gathered at army headquarters at Tampa, Florida, to await the departure of the American Expeditionary Forces to Cuba, with representatives of London, New York and Chicago newspapers present, the representative of the San Francisco "Chronicle," late of the city staff of that Far Western journal, had his own way to make into the confidences of the military powers at Tampa and his fellow-writers. The attitude of the public and press toward military secrecy in the operations of the Spanish-American War was quite different from that which obtained during the World War. There was not the submersion of self-interest by newspaper publishers to the needs of the National cause that came with the vaster efforts of the world conflict. Strict censorship was imposed at Tampa, but it was not a yoke submissively accepted by the press. Editors expressed their impatience in orders to correspondents who in turn directed their oral fire against the censors. The objective of the expeditionary force was not known, and monotonous weeks in camp brought forth numberless speculative and too often erroneous reports and much captious criticism of the military authorities.

It was in this vexed atmosphere that John Rathom's personality asserted itself. His irresistible humor, his drolleries, his genius for friendship, won the camp. Unknown when he arrived, he organized the correspondents' mess and became their chairman in disputes with the censor. Having won the confidence of the military authorities he maintained his friendship with them even though he pierced their censorship and obtained ahead of the other correspondents news of the destination of the expeditionary force—Santiago. He picked up in Florida two negro cooks to serve the correspondents' mess and, says one of his associates of those days, "he was a familiar figure around the camp in its dull and heavy hours, going about followed by his two comical minions."

Taking his two cooks with him aboard the transport that carried the correspondents, Mr. Rathom arrived in Cuba and there established his correspondents' mess. A member of that mess has said:

> We were some ten miles from Shafter's headquarters, over a mountain, and I fancy conditions were far different there than at any such mess during the late war. Rathom appropriated a barn door, which, with his huge strength and the reluctant labor of his two cooks, he firmly, if not artistically, set up as a dining table and work table for us all.

But after reporting two military engagements in the advance on Santiago, during one of which he was wounded, Mr. Rathom was stricken with yellow fever. Losses in the ranks of the correspondents from the dread fever were numerous, and apparently it was in his mind that his work might be cut off by a fever attack. An associate of those camp days has said:

> The most lovable of men, sustaining us by his own good humor during the most trying days of camp life, and always in our off hours up to some prank to make us laugh the peevishness out of our heat-worn camp-tired souls, I have never known a man as stubborn, as determined, and of such restless energy in the pursuit of his work as John Rathom. We knew there would be the devil to pay if ever they tried to send him to the fever camp. When his case was finally diagnosed, the hospital steward had him lured off toward a waiting train. When he was told that he was a fever patient and must go to camp he fought down two stewards who tried to put him aboard the train, and finally, four men overpowered him

and forced him into an absurdly little narrow-gauge ore car that happened to be in the hospital train. The last I saw of him was his legs sticking out over the top of that ore car. He was still struggling, and three men were in the car to keep him down. The fever camp was on top of a high mountain. It was absolutely cut off from communication and no one ever returned to camp from there.

Mr. Rathom did not return. Upon his recovery he was sent to the camp at Montauk Point, Long Island, where he suffered an attack of what was generally termed cecondart fever. The period for which men were held at Montauk was far too long for his liking and he took "French" leave from camp, walking seventeen miles to Amagansett and there boarding a train for New York. But he could not hold out against the fever that still raged, and he paid the penalty for his escape from the camp by many weeks spent in St. Luke's Hospital, in New York City.

In the Second Boer War—His Cuban war service was followed by a similar strenuous experience in South Africa in 1900-01. In the Second Boer War he served again as a correspondent and there gained the friendship of Field Marshal Kitchener, who developed a high regard for the young newspaper man. This friendship remained unbroken up to the time of the tragic death of the field marshal during the World War. Mr. Rathom received two wounds in South Africa, and was invalided home in 1901.

Active Years in Chicago—Mr. Rathom's next association was with the Chicago "Times-Herald," afterward the Chicago "Record-Herald," of which H. H. Kohlsaat was the publisher, and Cornelius McAuliffe was managing editor. That was the heyday of news enterprise in Chicago, when its journals were outstanding as great newspapers. News service to the public was their objective rather than the more forceful but narrower or, at least, more partisan policy of the editorial organ. Melville Stone had established such news policies with the Chicago "Daily News" and from them had sprung such publications as the Kansas City "Star."

Mr. Rathom became the staff writer for Mr. McAuliffe, managing editor. The big assignments of which the city desk was relieved and which were directly handled by the managing editor were given to Mr. Rathom. For some six years he wrote the big news of Chicago for the "Herald." Some of his associates of those days in latter years insisted that, whatever his successes as an editor, his greatest work as a newspaper man was done in Chicago, for, in the eyes of newspaper men, a great reporter is great indeed. As staff correspondent, Mr. Rathom employed his extraordinary talents to the utmost. He had a unique faculty for arriving, as if by intuition, at the fundamental facts of any story to which he was assigned. He worked with unerring newspaper instinct and with unrelenting industry. The Chicago of that day was a city of over two millions of men, women and children, gathered in every channel of activity known to mankind, living in palaces and hovels, bent upon material progress, a truly American metropolis and a prodigious problem. It was said by Mr. Rathom's associates that he possessed a remarkable understanding of the city, and that his strong humane impulses helped him in his work. He himself has said that he brought out of it "a betterment of mind and aspiration." Of the city of Chicago he has said:

By the waters of Lake Michigan have been wrought some of the wonders of the world. Other centres, marvelling at Chicago's growth, called her an overgrown village, and she planted her foot on the ladder and became a city. Then they said

that she had reached her limit of achievement, and she answered by making the greatest strides in population and the acquisition of wealth that had ever been recorded in modern history. Then they declared that she was the head and centre and culmination of coarse materialism without an atom of high aspiration, and her reply in the building of the wonderful "White City" startled and thrilled the people of every nation and silenced her detractors.

And Chicago, in her own way, steadily and bravely mounts an eminence and shows signs, in a hundred different paths, that her people have not lost sight of these higher aims and that they are determined to make their beloved city as graceful as she is powerful, as noble as she is big, and to put her on a lofty plane of civic honor and civic beauty.

The inspiration she has for these ideals in her great heritage will become a powerful factor in the work.

There is another asset, too, that brings the brightest hopes for these higher achievements. It is the devoted loyalty of Chicago's citizens to her cause and future. At first glance it seems incompatible to think of "loyalty" in connection with her towering buildings, her thundering elevated roads, her smashing, crashing, never-to-be-stilled whirlpool of traffic, her miles of cobblestone thoroughfares, her smoking chimneys and her feverish activity. But, nevertheless, there is a something in her indomitable spirit, in her bigness—an indefinable, intangible magnet that first binds us to her fortunes and afterwards holds us tight to her destiny and makes us jealous guardians of her further reputation.

This expression of the spirit of Chicago included in it Mr. Rathom's own conception of the newspaper's obligation to make its contribution toward civic betterment. While he was writing his report of the fearful disaster at the Iroquois fire, a report of several thousand words in length, composed in great haste, under tremendous pressure, and which stands as one of the American newspaper classics of his day and generation, Mr. Rathom was becoming inculcated with a spirit of sympathy, love, and trust in the overgrown, overworked, noisy and vulgar but vitally human and truly American conglomeration that was the city of Chicago.

In Providence, Rhode Island—Mr. Rathom brought with him this sense of the newspaper's obligation to the community when he came to the service of Providence with the Providence "Evening Bulletin" and the Providence "Journal," as managing editor and general manager, and elected a director of the Providence Journal Company. His first distinct contribution to these two newspapers was in the broadening of their policies in service to Rhode Island. Less than a month after his arrival the San Francisco earthquake occurred in the early morning hours of April 18. This provided the first occasion for the display of his new enterprise. Immediately he sought telephonic communication with the stricken city, and immediately he announced that as soon as such communication could possibly be established he would devote it exclusively to the attempt to locate relatives and friends of Rhode Islanders in the stricken city. The day after the disaster the "Journal" announced that it had "established satisfactory and permanent communication with Oakland and this morning its correspondents will post printed notices at the various stations across the bay, on the San Francisco side, asking that all those included in the list of names communicate with their anxious friends at the expense of the 'Journal' either through the Western Union or the Postal Company."

On the day following, the "Journal" had telephoned and listed in San Francisco four hundred and thirty-three names of relatives of Rhode Islanders from whom word was anxiously awaited at home. In the end, more than seven hundred names of Rhode Island people were thus posted in San Francisco, and

the "Journal" devoted its efforts to getting news of them for their relatives here.

To Mr. Rathom's resourcefulness and courage in direction of its news policies the "Journal" owed chiefly its success in its struggle against boss control of the dominant political party of the State which was at that time characterized by the "Journal" as a blot upon the escutcheon of Rhode Island. It was Mr. Rathom who developed news campaigns to force better conditions in ice, milk and fuel supply for the city of Providence and who brought about the planting of 4,500 trees in Providence streets and school yards, an achievement of which he was perhaps prouder of than many others that might have been considered by his friends of greater consequence.

He stressed always the obligation of the newspaper to extend a welcoming hand and a sympathetic ear to the problems of the newcomer to America. He contributed liberally of his overbrimming humor to the columns of the "Journal" and the "Evening Bulletin," his imaginary characters—such as Colonel Linkaby Didd, Jimmie Crabb and Edward Leland Strong—having a wide vogue and popularity and being still happily remembered. He was a facile writer of verse, as well, among his best poems being the following, which was published in the "Journal" as an anonymous contribution on the day of the burial of the unknown soldier.

THE UNKNOWN DEAD.

The "unknown" dead? Not so; we knew him well
  Who died for us on that red soil of France;
Who faced the fearful shock of gas and shell
  And laughed at death in some bloodstained advance.

Nameless, in truth, but crowned with such a name
  As glory gives to those who greatly die:
Who marched, a simple soldier, with the flame
  Of duty bidding him to Calvary.

He is all brothers dead, all lovers lost,
  All sons and comrades resting over there;
The symbol of the knightly, fallen host,
  The sacred pledge of burdens yet to bear.

Mangled and torn, for whom we pray to-day
  Whose soul rose grandly to God's peaceful throne,
Leaving to us this quiet shattered clay,
  Silent and still—unnamed—but not unknown.

His Work During the World War—Mr. Rathom became nationally known chiefly as the results of his courageous leadership of public opinion upon the issues involved in the titanic struggle that engulfed Europe in 1914. On July 31 of that year, before the conflict between Germany and Russia had begun and even before Austria-Hungary's mobilization was complete, Mr. Rathom, in these columns, said:

Truly, we are on the verge of a great and sanguinary struggle. While Austria and Servia will clash with an impact that will result in the slaughter of many thousands of men, this initial conflict will fade into insignificance if Germany and Russia throw themselves in the struggle. . . . The clashing of two powers of the first rank like Germany and Russia will mean the beginning of the most bloody war in modern history, the stagnation and elimination of tremendous commercial enterprises, the loss of unnumbered millions of treasure, and the death and desolation in every corner of Europe.

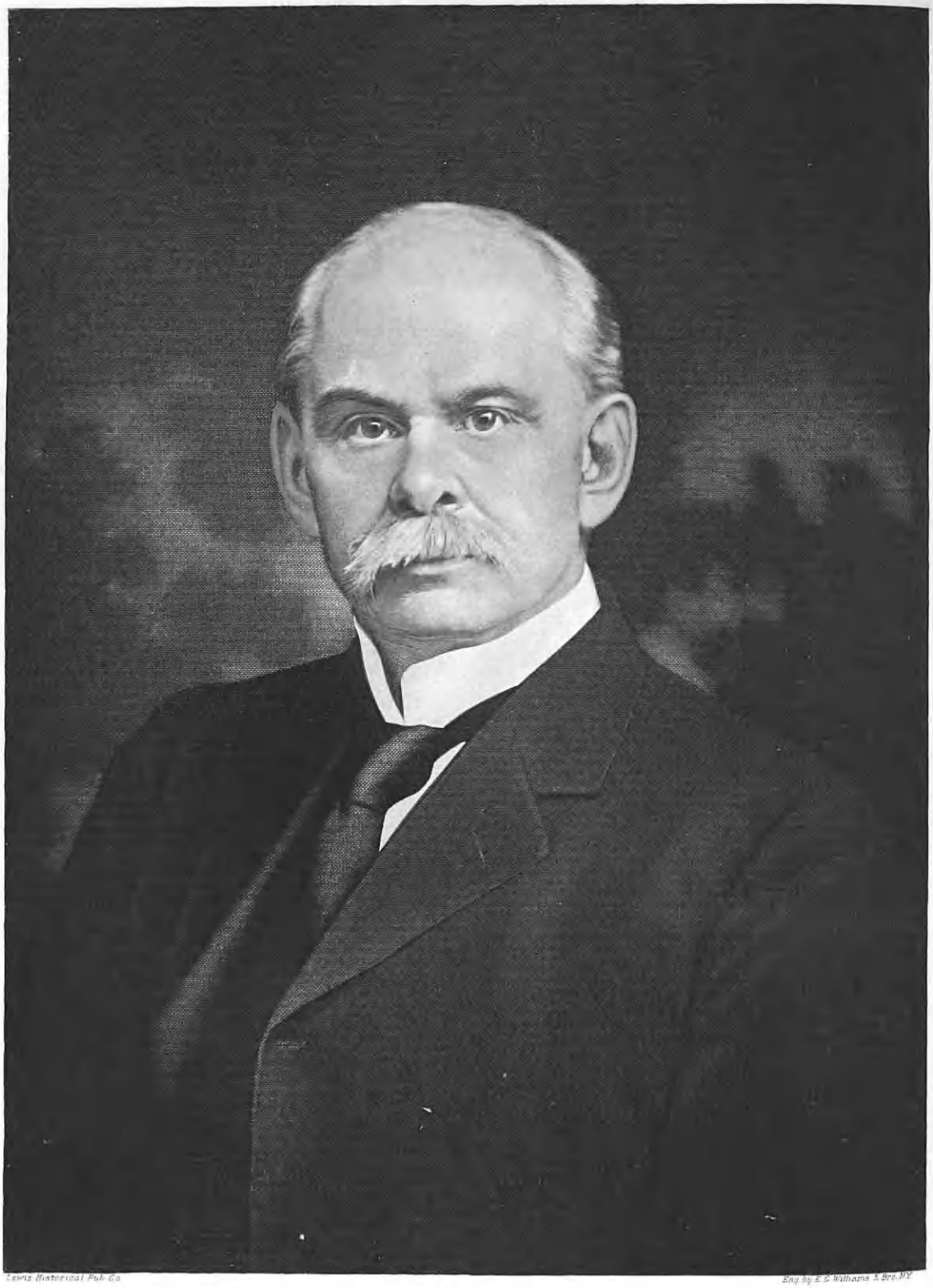
Also he said, regarding the United States: "No country lives to itself alone in these complex social and industrial times."

Before Great Britain entered the conflict he predicted in these columns that the conflagration would in all human probability end forever such despotism as mobilized and forced into the war the armies of Germany and Russia. He wrote:

The autocratic power of czar and emperors has probably been used on this scale for the last time in history. When Europe rises from her ruins, when the final partition of territory is made . . . . one edifice erected on the ruins, and the most important and vital monument of all, will be the everlasting supremacy of popular government on that continent.

Also, on August 2, he wrote:

The greed of "statesmen," the ridiculous and



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Andrew J. Semmens.

contemptible fetish of "national honor," have had their way. Germany's war lord—"My God and my thrice puissant Emperor-brother," as Prince Henry once called him, has flung the torch, and, as a result, hundreds of thousands of peasants and honored artisans will lie and rot on the plains of Europe, millions of women and helpless children will be plunged into mourning and bitter poverty, and their property, amassed by generations, will fall to a handful of manikins clad in epaulets and power "by the grace of God," who have decreed that the progress of the world shall be put back a hundred years.

Henceforth, Mr. Rathom labored unceasingly, employing all of his talents and every resource of the organization under his direction, to bring the American people to a realization of humanity's profound interest in the defeat of the despotism that had forced the conflict upon the world.

Mr. Rathom was elected a director of the Associated Press in 1917 and member of the executive committee of that organization in 1919. In the spring of 1922 he was elected president of the New England Daily Newspaper Association. He was the recipient of many honors from foreign governments. On the visit of King Albert of Belgium to the United States he received the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold "for constant and devoted service to the cause of Belgium from the beginning to the end of the World War." Mr. Rathom was knighted by King Emanuel of Italy for his service to the Allies during the World War. He was the first American, not of Italian birth, to have conferred upon him the order of "Commander of the Crown of Italy."

One of Mr. Rathom's strongest personal interests was in the welfare of the Greater Providence Council of the Boy Scouts, and for years he gave freely of his time as scout commissioner. It was largely through his influence that the splendid endowment for boy scout work in this city and at the camp at Yawgog was made by the late George B. Bucklin, of Providence. He was also deeply interested in the District Nursing Association and labored to make successful the establishment of its annual tag day in Providence. One of his last contributions to Providence was his earnest and effective support of the campaign for the construction of the Homeopathic Hospital, of which institution he was an active and valued trustee.

Mr. Rathom was married to Florence Mildred Campbell, of New Cumberland, West Virginia, a daughter of Captain Milton Bryan Campbell, of the United States Army, a Civil War veteran, and Mary (Beaumont) Campbell. She is a niece of the late Judge John A. Campbell, of the Circuit Court of West Virginia, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. William Beaumont.

JENNINGS, Hon. Andrew Jackson,

Prominent Fall River Attorney.

The testimony of the people among whom he had lived for nearly seventy-five years, and that of his colleagues and the members of the profession with whom he had served in law practice for nearly half a century, was one and the same regarding the life of Hon. Andrew Jackson Jennings, prominent lawyer of Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts, type of the best that his generation produced in New England citizenship and jurisprudence. His influence, particularly throughout the southeastern part of Massachusetts, whose interests he loyally served in Legislature for equitable measures of progress and good government, was distinguished for its zeal untrammeled by favoritism, its broad-minded quality, and its comprehension of the concerns of the people as a whole; and the memory

of that influence abides with the profession which he so eminently represented. Though he had retired from practice for a few years of leisure, yet he was frequently sought for counsel and direction, and on all occasions he generously gave out of his rich store of study and experience. A gifted speaker, he was often called upon for patriotic addresses, his last public appearance for such a cause being on May 30, 1923, when he was president of the day at the annual Memorial Day exercises at Fall River.

He was seventh in line from John Jennings, who settled in Sandwich, on Cape Cod, though subsequent generations of the family made their homes in Tiverton, Rhode Island; and in Tiverton lived Isaac Jennings, grandfather of Mr. Jennings. Andrew M. Jennings, son of Isaac Jennings, was born in what is now Fall River, Massachusetts. He was a machinist, and was foreman of the Hawes, Marvel & Davol Machine Shops thirty-five years, the second largest establishment of the kind in the United States at that time. Andrew M. Jennings, who died in 1882, at the age of seventy-four years, married Olive B. Chace, who was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, and died at the age of seventy-six years.

Hon. Andrew Jackson Jennings was born August 2, 1849, at Fall River, Massachusetts, and he attended the local public schools. He afterward took a preparatory course at the Mowry and Goff School, Providence, Rhode Island, and then matriculated at Brown University, where he graduated in the class of 1872, with his Arts degree. He was captain of his class and of the University baseball teams, his part in athletics being that of leadership. Quite a few of the college men of that time taught school, either between college terms or upon graduation, in many instances paying their own way through college and professional schools. Following his graduation from the University, Mr. Jennings taught at the Warren, Rhode Island, High School, then, returning to Fall River, he began the study of law in the office of James M. Morton, Sr. He soon afterward matriculated at the Boston University School of Law, where he received his lawyer's degree, graduating with the class of 1876, and then returning to Mr. Morton's office. Up to this time Mr. Morton had been a partner with John S. Brayton, Sr., the founder of the law firm, but when Mr. Jennings became a partner, Mr. Brayton relinquished his interests to become clerk of the Superior Court, yet the firm name continued to appear on the door as Brayton, Morton & Jennings. In 1890, Mr. Morton was chosen to membership in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Mr. Jennings then had as his law associate, John S. Brayton, Jr., for a short period. Later, Mr. Jennings became associated with James M. Morton, Jr., and when the latter was made Judge of the Federal Court in Boston, Massachusetts, which position he still holds, Mr. Jennings took as his partner Israel Brayton, a nephew of John S. Brayton, Sr., thus keeping the firm's name, Brayton, Morton & Jennings, Mr. Jennings being the senior partner for years, and the firm name standing intact for over fifty-three years.

Mr. Jennings was called upon to share a prominent part in Legislative activities, and in 1878 he was elected to membership in the Massachusetts State Legislature, serving two successive terms. The Republican party leaders were not mistaken in their choice, and by popular vote Mr. Jennings was elected to the State Senate in 1882. He then resumed his law practice which he continued to

November, 1894, when he was elected District Attorney of the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, serving in that office four years. He became nationally famous as the counsel for the defendant in the Borden murder case, and his retention upon many other important cases is part of the valued legal history of the State itself. He gave much time as a speaker and agitator in defence of prohibitory measures; and it was in his law office that the first board of police and license was planned for recommendation to the State Legislature. While he was a member of the Legislature, he aided in securing the passage of the civil damage law, and in the Senate the introduction of the schoolhouse liquor law.

Mr. Jennings delighted his audiences, as a speaker, and he was an advocate in behalf of every project intended to benefit the general public, in reform, industry, or utility. For example, the tariff question became a matter of particular importance to the community while Fall River was experiencing its rapid growth in the textile industries in 1895-1897, and at the tariff hearings that were then being held in Washington, Mr. Jennings represented local manufacturing interests. His method of presenting the cause of Fall River industry, joined with his full comprehension of the textile requirements and conditions, bore directly upon the considerations of the national tariff committees. He handled the situation in a very capable way, and represented Fall River as few others might do to such good effect. For a number of years Mr. Jennings had been a member of the board of trustees of Brown University, and he was president of the Brown Alumni Association in 1891 and 1892. He was president of the Fall River Bar Association, and when he retired the association tendered him a complimentary dinner, in June, 1920. For years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Union Savings Bank; and he was a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, one of the largest cotton mill establishments in the city. He was a member of the Fall River School Board three years, and was prominent in the general social welfare work of many organizations; as a leading instance, he served as president of the Fall River Young Men's Christian Association for a quarter of a century; and he was one of the founders and a member of the board of trustees of the Fall River Historical Society. His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in King Philip Lodge; and he was a member of the University Club, of Providence, and of the Quequechan Club, of Fall River. His religious fellowship was with the Second Baptist Church, of Fall River; he had served as its clerk for a number of years, was chairman of the standing committee of the church society, and teacher in the Sunday School.

The following resolutions were adopted on the death of Andrew J. Jennings by the Young Men's Christian Association:

It is eminently fitting that we should place on record a memorial of the work here of Andrew J. Jennings. He was to nearly all of us the first president of our association. He became such in May, 1894, a time of great depression in its life. A series of misfortunes had brought its affairs to a low ebb indeed, and many believed that the effort should be abandoned. Not so President Jennings. Believing, as we have often heard from his lips, that next to the Christian Church the Young Men's Christian Association is God's most potent instrument in accomplishing His will among men, he firmly pressed forward and imbued his associates with his confidence and courage. His earnest eyes saw vistas of helpful service to the young men and boys of our community, and he spared no

effort, in public or in private, until he saw the association suitably housed and equipped and adequately supported.

The growth and development of the association are inseparable from President Jennings, and his epitaph might well be that of Sir Christopher Wren, "if you seek my monument, look around you."

But his monument is not merely brick and stone. The lives of uprightness, integrity and usefulness to which he diligently and persistently strove to train our young men and boys until his death, October 19, 1923, these form the monument he would regard most highly.

Signed, FRANK A. PEASE,
H. E. DODGE.

To no other man who has lived, or is living to-day in Fall River is the "Y" indebted to so much, as to Mr. Jennings. It was his faith in the "Y," his insistent loyalty and hard work that is responsible for the "Y" being in Fall River to-day.

H. E. DODGE, General Secretary.

Mr. Jennings married, in 1879, Marion G. Saunders, of Warren, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Oliver S., graduate of Brown University, receiving his Arts degree with the class of 1905, graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of Electrical Engineer, and now in the employ of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 2. Marion, wife of Dwight S. Waring, well-known cotton yarn merchant of Fall River, and for some years chairman of the Fall River Fire Commission.

Andrew Jackson Jennings died October 19, 1923. Through his profession and his gifts he became an agency for the fulfillment of the best civic plans and purposes of the municipality of which he was an exemplary citizen.

HOLLAND, Clifford Milburn,

Engineer of Renown.

One of the most distinguished engineers in this country, particularly on subaqueous work, which was his specialty, Clifford Milburn Holland passed away suddenly October 27, 1924, at the height of his career, while in the midst of his greatest task, the construction of the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel, the first of its kind in this hemisphere. In the very prime of life, at the top of his profession, with seemingly a still brighter future for further conquests of nature in store for him, the going of this singularly remarkable man removed a figure whose type has been, and still is being, builded into the warp and woof of the American Metropolis, whose expansion bids fair ere many more years have rolled round to embrace territory north, east and west, whose watery barriers are fast being annihilated by the rapid transit bores beneath their beds. Just as he was about to see the linking up of the Greater New York and New Jersey Commonwealth by one of these bores as a part of this extra-territorial movement, perhaps on the verge of making concrete the advanced idea of the proponents of a mammoth imperialistic city, the man whose genius, skill and superb confidence had entered into the construction of this great artery of traffic, was called from the scenes of his exploits—but he leaves behind an enduring monument to his name. That he builded well and with design for longevity and with the foresight of the superman, has been well demonstrated in the fact that work has gone on as planned, the mantle of the former guiding genius having fallen upon another who has fitted into the plan that was being so ably executed by the fallen chief. The name of Holland, as is that of another genius of like name made famous by the submarine vessel, will forever be inseparably associated with the mighty undertaking shortly to have its fruition in the completion of the last work in subaqueous highway con-

struction. Mr. Holland entered upon his gigantic task, which an unkind fate had decreed he should not live to see finished, with his appointment, in 1919, as chief engineer to the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission to build the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel at an estimated cost of approximately $40,000,000. Mr. Holland had charge of the final investigation and design and construction of this tunnel. The vehicular tube was by no means the first large subaqueous enterprise with which Mr. Holland had to do. His native and acquired skill in that direction had been amply demonstrated while he occupied the position of assistant and later as full engineer in the building of subways. In 1914 he took charge of the construction of eight tunnels under the East River as acting tunnel engineer. The year 1915 saw him advanced to tunnel engineer in full charge of all subaqueous tunnel work for the New York Transit Commission. This work included the construction of the Whitehall—Montague Street, Old Slip—Clark Street, East River and Approach tunnels in Brooklyn, 14th Street—North 7th Street and 60th Street tunnels, having a total value of approximately $26,000,000.

Clifford Milburn Holland was born March 13, 1883, at Somerset, Massachusetts, son of Edward John and Lydia Frances (Hood) Holland. His father held a number of important positions during his long association with railroads, chiefly in office work. When the son Clifford Milburn was nine years of age his parents removed with him to St. Joseph, Michigan, where they lived until 1898; he in the meantime having been a student at the St. Joseph High School. The family having returned East, their son entered the Fall River High School, whence he was graduated to the Cambridge Latin School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated to Harvard University. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Harvard also conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science, and Civil Engineer in 1906. His career as an engineer until the day of his sudden taking off may be epitomized as follows: Assistant engineer East River tunnels, Rapid Transit Commission, New York, 1906-07; assistant engineer East River tunnels and 4th Avenue subway, Public Service Commission, New York, 1907-15 division engineer East River tunnels, Public Service Commission, New York, 1915-19; chief engineer Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel, New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, since 1919 until his decease.

During the World War Mr. Holland continued to carry on his work as tunnel engineer, he with all of his men having been declared exempt from war service that they might devote their time to the completion of their task, which was considered by Federal and State governments to be equally as important as service in the field with army or navy.

Apropos of the happy decision to name the Hudson River Vehicular Tubes the "Holland Tunnel," in memory of him whose last great enterprise these newest arteries of subaqueous traffic are, the New York "Herald Tribune," editorially, November 17, 1924, said:

> Few engineers have achieved the honor which has fallen posthumously to Clifford M. Holland of permanent identification by name with one of their works. In naming the Hudson Vehicular Tubes the Holland Tunnel the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commissions have recognized the fine accomplishment of the young engineer who directed the undertaking. It is a dramatic gesture of appre-

ciation, prompted by the death of Mr. Holland on the very eve of the completion of his crowning work. . . . . Considering all the men who have attained a kind of immortality in place names merely through the accident of residence or ownership, the real builders have had ill luck in their failure to leave a lasting imprint. The Holland Tunnel sets a worthy example.

As was to be expected, Mr. Holland was active in engineering societies, he having been a past president of the Harvard Engineering Society, and a member of the board of direction of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and having served on two of its most important committees. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Harvard Club of New York, and a member of the Engineers' Club and the Arkwright Club. He was affiliated with the Congregational Church, although his forebears had been of the Baptist persuasion.

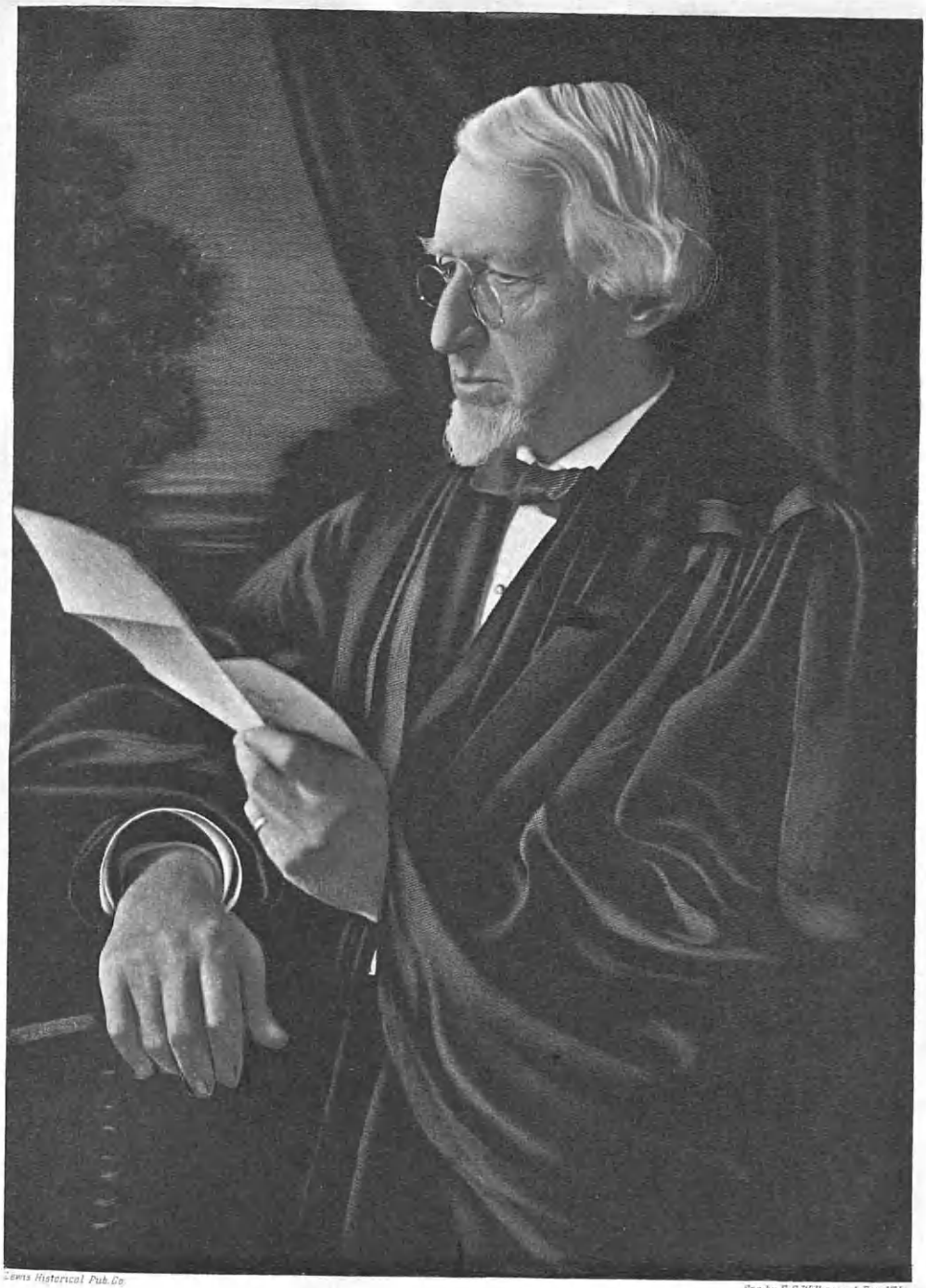
Mr. Holland married, November 5, 1908, at Watertown, Massachusetts, Anna Coolidge Davenport, of that town, daughter of Bennett Franklin and Annie Emeline (Coolidge) Davenport. To them have been born four daughters: Anne Hesketh, born December 8, 1909; Clarissa Coolidge, born June 5, 1911; Benita Davenport, born July 13, 1916; and Lydia LeBaron, born February 12, 1921. The family maintained a residence at No. 2416 Avenue J, Brooklyn.

MORTON, Hon. James Madison,

Massachusetts Supreme Court Justice.

The tide of appreciation in Massachusetts of the life and attainment of Justice James Madison Morton, Fall River's honored son, must ever remain distinguished for its universality, and for the unfadable impression of judicial excellence left at high water mark. To follow the course of his life procedure, as it was the special privilege of Fall River and of Bristol County to do, at close range, from the auspicious beginning to the triumphant close of Judge Morton's career, is to perceive the gradual and sure fulfillment of a well-ordered life, and of a carefully-trained personality, typical of the best fruits of his profession in New England. Praise of his gifts and achievements has never been excessive; it has been true to the record, and the record is high and inspiring. Judge Morton was for nearly a quarter of a century an Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. He resigned his position on the bench in December, 1913, and the expressions of regret of his colleagues, and of the Governor of the State, Hon. Eugene N. Foss, were deeply expressive of their estimate of the worth of his service to bench and bar and to the public. It had often been declared that he was born for the enterprise of his life; his training in the schools, at the bar, and on the judicial bench, as well as his personal mien and bearing, all indicating the course and the calling of the justice. Furthermore, the desirable tokens of old New England family and name were his, his Morton line being inclusive of Governor Marcus Morton, who was also a member of Congress; Chief Justice Marcus Morton, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; and Judge Marcus (2) Morton, of the present Superior Court.

George Morton was the founder of the family in New England. He came from England to New England in 1623 in the ship "Ann," settled in Plymouth, and wrote the first history of Plymouth Colony, published in England, entitled "A Relation of Journal of the Beginnings and Proceedings of the English Plantations Settled at Plymouth in New England." His son, Nathaniel Morton, was secretary of the Plymouth Colony in 1647-1685, and the author of that valuable work



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James McMorton

"New England Memorial," compiled from the writings and observations of Governor William Bradford and himself. George Morton, who died in 1624, married, in Leyden, Holland, Juliana Carpenter, who bore him sons and daughters. The line of descent to Judge James Madison Morton is as follows:

(I) George Morton and his wife, Juliana (Carpenter) Morton. (II) Their son, Lieutenant Ephraim Morton, and his first wife, Ann (Cooper) Morton. (III) Their son, Eleazer Morton, and his wife, Rebecca (Dawes) Morton. (IV) Their son, Nathaniel Morton, and his wife, Rebecca (Clark Ellis) Morton. (V) Their son, Major Nathaniel Morton, and his wife, Martha (Tupper) Morton. (VI) Their son, Job Morton, and his wife, Patience (Purrington) Morton. (VII) Their son, James Madison Morton, and his wife, Sarah Maria Ann (Tobey) Morton. (VIII) Their son, James Madison (2) Morton, and his wife, Emily F. (Canedy) Morton. (IX) Their only son, James Madison (3) Morton, and his wife, Nancy J. B. (Brayton) Morton. (X) Their children: James Madison (4), died 1908; Brayton; Sarah; Hugh.

Major Nathaniel Morton, of the fifth generation, was a lieutenant of a company of "Minute Men" of East Freetown, later was commissioned captain, and then was made major.

Job Morton, of the sixth generation, was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1797, and for twenty-four years he was a selectman of Freetown, and for eleven years a deputy to the General Court.

James Madison Morton, of the seventh generation, was postmaster of Fall River under President Pierce, and in early life was treasurer of the White Cotton Mill, at Fairhaven, Massachusetts. He married, May 30, 1830, Sarah Maria Ann Tobey, who was born March 23, 1807, and died ninety-four years of age. James Madison Morton was their oldest child.

James Madison Morton was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, September 5, 1837, and he died at his home in Fall River, Massachusetts, April 19, 1923. The family removed from Fairhaven to Fall River during the boyhood of Judge Morton, and he received his preliminary education in the private and public schools of the latter city. He matriculated at Brown University for a special course, in 1856, and with graduation in the class of 1859 received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered Harvard Law School, and graduated with the class of 1861, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He started to practice law in the office of Judge Louis Lapham, at Fall River. During the years 1864-1867, he was city solicitor, and in 1864 he, with John S. Brayton, formed the partnership of Brayton & Morton, which continued until Mr. Brayton was elected Clerk of Courts. From 1873 to 1876, Mr. Morton was alone in his law practice, and in the latter year he formed his partnership with Andrew J. Jennings, which continued until 1890, when Mr. Morton was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. From 1880 to 1890, he was looked upon as the leader of the Bristol County bar. In 1890 he received his appointment from Governor Brackett as Associate Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and he occupied that prominent and responsible position for a period of twenty-three years. He was there distinguished for equitable ruling, for calm poise of temper, and for fair rendering of judgment, and upon his retirement the general expression was one of loss to his department of justice. The Boston "Transcript" thus commented:

It will seem somewhat strange not to have a Morton upon the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. The people in his generation in the State have not known it without one. From 1869 to 1891, Judge Marcus Morton was a member of that court, during later years its chief justice. At about the time of his retirement, Judge James M. Morton, who has just resigned, was appointed, and for twenty-three years has proven himself a worthy representative of a family that has been unusually prominent because of the number of judges of the higher courts that have come from it.

The Boston "Globe" said:

Time has laid a hand gently upon Judge Morton, who retires soon, at his own request, from the Supreme Court, where he has served the people of Massachusetts with distinguished ability for nearly a quarter of a century. He is seventy-six. Bench and bar and public will unite in wishing the eminent jurist an old age bright and serene—he has earned it.

For a number of years following his retirement, Judge Morton continued to reside at Fall River with his books and the restful delights of his homelife. In 1917, however, he was sought out for public office, and he received election as delegate to the convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts. He served with his usual energy and ability as chairman of the judiciary committee, the revised Constitution, which was approved by the popular vote, was drafted by him.

Fall River, his home, had likewise foremost place in his thought and lifeplans, and his interests in the progress of the city were those of the loyal citizen and partaker in the activities associated with the advancement of the community. He was president of the Union Mills Company, a member of the board of directors of the B. M. C. Durfee Trust Company, the First National Bank, and several cotton mill interests, but upon his appointment to the Supreme Bench he withdrew from those activities. He renewed his association with the first three named institutions upon retiring from the bench, and continued his directorship to the time of his death. In his politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Boston Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Bunker Hill Association, and his clubs were the Union of Boston and the Quequechan of Fall River. He was a lifelong member of the Unitarian Church, and a member of the Unitarian Society, which he served both as moderator and as chairman of its standing committee.

Judge Morton received in 1882, from Brown University, the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1884 that of Doctor of Laws. In 1917, the Boston "Herald" thus made reference to the retired jurist:

James Madison Morton, for years one of the most distinguished members of the Massachusetts bench, retired from his position as associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1913. Although he is past eighty years of age, he is very much in the forefront of Massachusetts affairs, for he is a delegate to the constitutional convention, and is taking an active part in its proceedings.

He likes pictures, and he likes books. History and biography are his favorite subjects. His public experience has been confined largely to the bench until his election to the constitutional convention, where he is now gaining experience in the making of governments, after his long career in the administration of justice.

"My hobby ever since I completed my law course has been the study and practice of law," were his own words on his personal life. "My favorite pastime is salmon fishing, and my greatest happiness is when I am with my wife and children."

Judge Morton married, November 6, 1866, Emily Frances Canedy, a daughter of John Luther and Elizabeth (Read) Canedy, and a direct descendant of Alexander Canedy, a Scotchman, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, about the year 1700. The line is traced from: (I) Alexander Canedy. (II) His son, William Canedy, and

his wife, Elizabeth (Fuller) Canedy. (III) Their son, William (2) Canedy, and his wife, Charity (Leonard) Canedy. (IV) Their son, William (3) Canedy, and his wife, Mary (Brown) Canedy. (V) Their son, John Luther Canedy, and his wife, Elizabeth (Read) Canedy. (VI) Their daughter, Emily Frances, and her husband, Judge James M. (2) Morton. (VII) Their son, James M. (3) Morton, and his wife, Nancy J. B. (Brayton) Morton.

To Judge and Mrs. Morton three children were born: 1. James Madison (3), a sketch of whom follows. 2. Margaret, married Willard F. Keeney, a lawyer of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where she died in 1920. 3. Anne, resides with her mother at the family home, No. 487 Rock Street, Fall River.

Posterity gladly records the account of the life of Justice James Madison Morton for all time, giving grateful regard to that place he so creditably filled in his generation.

MORTON, James Madison, Jr.,

Jurist.

Judge James Madison Morton, son of Justice James Madison Morton, third of the name, was appointed United States District Judge for Massachusetts by President Taft, on August 9, 1912, an office which he continues to hold, being the eighth District Judge in the United States in Massachusetts since the establishment of the court in 1789, on the adoption of the Constitution. Learned and sensible in the law, with the qualities of character that command respect and confidence, and with unusual ability in legal administration, Judge Morton, who assumed judicial office in his eighteenth year of practice, has peculiar qualifications for the office he fills.

James Madison Morton, son of Judge James Madison and Emily Frances (Canedy) Morton, and of the ninth generation of the family in New England, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, August 24, 1869. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, made his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and matriculated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1891 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1894 with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, being law orator at the law school commencement. Immediately after graduation from the law school, he entered upon practice in Fall River, in partnership with Andrew J. Jennings who had been in partnership with his father from 1876 until the appointment of the latter to the Supreme Bench in 1890. Mr. Morton practised his profession in Fall River from 1896 until 1912, and he won high standing as a lawyer of learning and skill. From 1903 to 1912, he was a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and was largely instrumental in bringing the police force up to a very high standard of efficiency. The World War threw upon the Federal Court many new, delicate and difficult questions of law and of administration, which Judge Morton handled with marked success. He still retains Fall River as his home. In politics, Judge Morton is a Republican, and in religious faith a Unitarian. He is president of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company; chairman of the board of directors of the Wentworth Institute of Boston; member of the board of directors of the Boys' Club of Fall River; and a member of the following named clubs: Union, Tavern, Harvard of Boston; Fall River Country and Quequechan of Fall River. He is known as a yachtsman and fisherman.

Judge Morton married, June 10, 1896, Nancy J. B. Brayton, a daughter of Israel Perry and Parthenia (Gardner) Brayton, of Fall River. Four children were born to them: 1. James M., (4), born June 10, 1897, died May 14, 1908. 2. Brayton, born October 24, 1898; a graduate of Harvard, A. B., 1920, who afterwards studied at Cambridge University, England, and at Harvard Law School; during the war with Germany, 1917-1918, he served as a cadet officer in the Royal Air Force. 3. Sarah, born September 29, 1902; now a student at Smith's College. 4. Hugh, born September 10, 1906; now a student at Williams College.

MILES, Lieutenant-General Nelson A.

Gallant United States Army Leader.

A nation raises its hand in respectful salute at mention of the names of its chivalric military leaders, without whose executive and farsighted captaincy the soldiers in the ranks, valiant as they are, might not challenge the contest nor try for the rewards of valor. General Nelson Appleton Miles, of Massachusetts, nay rather, General Miles of country-wide patriotic fealty, stands forth in history very prominently as a military leader, intended from the first trumpet-call of the Civil War to achieve honors as a director of fighting forces on fields of battle. As a common soldier he would also have been "without fear and without reproach," but he was destined from an early age and onwards to army generalship, and to receive the nation's salute of gratitude as a loyal defender of her interests. From the first, throughout his career, and at its apex, he marched under the banners of a most devoted patriotism, his sincerity and single-heartedness in his country's behalf being his dominant qualities. When he was but sixteen years of age, imbued with the inspiring record of the prowess and high purpose of his own ancestry, he looked forward to the time when he might prove himself in the military profession. "I cherished the hope," he once wrote, "that, should an occasion occur, I would be enabled to follow the example of my ancestors in serving my country; though I little dreamed that such a demand would so soon be made upon the strong and patriotic young men of my own time." His wish was fulfilled; he raised its company of recruits, and moved forward with them and others to participate in ever-memorable struggles, as their forceful victorious chief. Nelson Miles was of a remarkable American ancestry, renowned in peace or war.

(I) Rev. John Myles was his grandsire in America, Welsh clergyman, founder of Swansea, Massachusetts, soldier, patriot, and Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar.

(II) Rev. Samuel Myles, the son of Rev. John Myles, was a Harvard College graduate in 1684, and for twenty-nine years was rector of King's Chapel, Boston, and Oxford University conferred upon him his Master of Arts degree.

(III) Daniel Myles, the son of Rev. Samuel Myles, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, the conversion of whose property into Continental money and the consequent repudiation of the currency by the Government impoverished him.

(IV) Joab Myles, the son of Daniel Myles, also took part in foremost battles of the Revolution, and he was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia.

(V) Daniel Miles, (note change in spelling) the son of Joab Myles, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Westminster, Massachusetts, where he engaged both

in farming and the lumber business. He married Mary Curtis, descendant of William Curtis, who came to America in 1632 on the ship "Lyon." Of his mother, General Miles said: "To her unselfish devotion and her gentle and loving admonitions am I greatly indebted for whatever there may be in me that is commendable."

(VI) Nelson Appleton Miles, the son of Daniel Miles, was born August 8, 1839, at Westminster, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He there received his education in an academy where John Galt was the preceptor; in the meantime taking his full share in the occupations of life incident to a New England farm. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston for five years, while the country was passing through a heated controversy in regard to the Kansas Border War and the John Brown Raid. It was then that he began to study political and military history, and placed himself under the tutelage of an old French colonel named Salignac who taught a corps of young men that grew from a single company until it numbered over three thousand men; it was he who schooled many in military tactics who afterwards became officers in Massachusetts regiments.

Forthwith then, in 1861, at the call of the United States Government, Nelson A. Miles entered the Civil War service. With the aid of friends, he raised a company of volunteers in the Roxbury District of Boston, was made its captain, and was thus mustered into the service. Incidentally, though he began his career as a captain, he was reduced to a first lieutenant in the 22d Massachusetts Regiment, his captain's commission being handed to another for political reasons. But his reward came in due season, for he had been with his regiment but a short time when he was detailed for staff duty as aide-de-camp, and afterwards as assistant-general of a brigade. On May 31, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York Volunteers by Governor E. D. Morgan, and on September 30, that year, he was made colonel of the same regiment. May 12, 1864, he was promoted to brigadier-general; August 25, that year, he received the brevet of major-general, and was promoted the following year to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He participated in many of the most celebrated battle events of the Civil War, such as the fierce battle of Williamsburg, the terrible conflicts of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, when he was wounded, Gaines Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farms, Malvern Hill; later, in General Pope's campaign, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, the Second Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he was seriously wounded; and again, at the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, he received wounds that were nearly mortal, so that he was obliged to be off the field. Yet, soon afterwards he organized a brigade of the volunteer forces raised in Pennsylvania to aid in checking General Lee's invasion of that State. He took part in the campaign in the autumn of 1863; that of 1864, from the Wilderness to Petersburg and Richmond; and the final one in 1865. His command consisted consecutively of the 61st New York Regiment, then a brigade, and during the last two campaigns of the First Division of the Second Army Corps; and in February, 1865, he was in command of the Second Army Corps, which inscribed a larger number of engagements upon its banners than did any other corps in the Army. When the volunteer army was disbanded, he was commissioned a colonel and brevet-major-general of the United States

Army. These brevet honors came to him for highly meritorious services throughout the different campaigns; and he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, July 3, 1892, for distinguished gallantry at Chancellorsville. In the spring of 1869, General Miles was assigned to the command of the Fifth United States Infantry, at Fort Haynes, Kansas, and thenceforward he continued to serve west of the Missouri River until the fall of 1890, a period of nearly twenty-two years. Here he led and participated in many campaigns against marauding Indian tribes; organized and directed expeditions; marched through desert and wintry wastes, and experienced the hardships and privations incident to the clearing and civilizing of the wilderness. His principal Indian campaigns were those against Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, Geronimo, and Natchez.

General Miles commanded United States troops at Chicago, during railroad strike troubles, in 1894; he represented the United States at the seat of the Turco-Grecian War; and also at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897. He was senior officer commanding the United States Army from 1895 to 1903, and was in command of the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, 1897-1898. He was retired on August 8, 1903. He had command of the Massachusetts Militia in 1905.

General Miles is president of the Jefferson Memorial Association. He is author of "Personal Recollections; or From New England to the Golden Gate," 1896; "Military Europe," 1898; "Observations Abroad, or Report of General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding United States Army, of his Tour of Observation in Europe," 1899; "Serving the Republic," 1911; also many magazine articles and military reports. His "Personal Recollections," published in 1896, by the Werner Company, includes a very comprehensive survey of the Civil War and the story of the general's Indian campaigns, a volume that has the distinction of being a history at first hand by one who shared prominently in the subjugation of the non-Union cause and of western savage warfare.

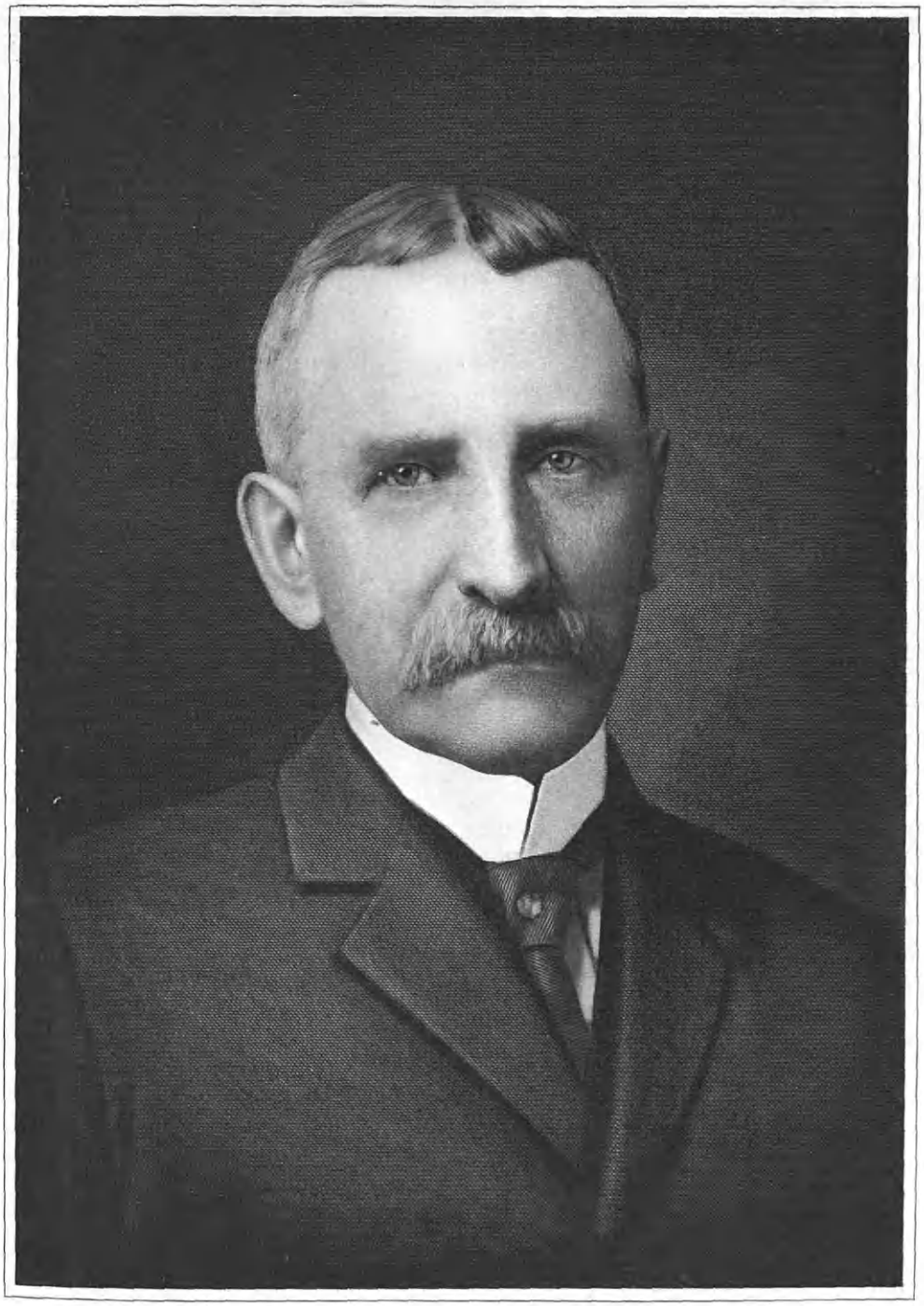
General Miles married, June 30, 1868, Mary Hoyt Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio.

MUMFORD, Thomas Jefferson,

Man of Varied Activities.

The passing of Thomas Jefferson Mumford brought to a close a long and useful life, well and wisely spent in every particular, the hand of death inditing the word "*Finis*" upon the last page of a career that was as successful in accomplishment as it was varied and diverse in character. The late Thomas Jefferson Mumford was a lawyer, financier, industrial executive, broker, agriculturist and stockman, and last but not least, a philanthropist. In all of his identifications and associations in the world of business he was prominent and successful, and this as a result of his innate and unquestioned probity, ability, and honesty. On a parity with his achievements in the varied fields of human endeavor was his unostentatious philanthropy, his countless acts of worthy charity being all the more potent for enduring good as a result of the spirit of modesty and even of humility in which they were performed. As a humanitarian the name of Thomas Jefferson Mumford will live throughout the coming years.

Thomas Jefferson Mumford was born February 28, 1843, at Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, a son of Thomas Hillibridge and Eliza C. (Kennedy) Mumford, the former of whom was



Thomas J. Mumford

a prominent agriculturist of Wayne County during his lifetime. Thomas J. Mumford's early education was acquired in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he studied law at Honesdale, Wayne County, and at Kingston. He then completed his education by a course of study at Wyoming Seminary.

Mr. Mumford embarked upon his business career by becoming associated with Fahenstock & Company, Insurance and Banking, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, and later he became a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company. His official place of residence meanwhile was at Plainfield, New Jersey, where he lived for more than a quarter of a century. His first home in Plainfield was located on Franklin Place, but subsequently he built a residence at No. 319 West Ninth Street, corner of Central Avenue, somewhat later purchasing the adjoining lots, giving away the houses and converting the property into spacious lawns. While a resident of Plainfield, Mr. Mumford became identified in local banking circles by being elected vice-president af the City National Bank of Plainfield, which office he held and creditably filled until his death. He owned and took a deep interest in the Quaker Hill Dairy Farm, Plainfield, which he had stocked with thoroughbred cattle. He is still well remembered in Plainfield to-day, a man of unusually fine physique, remarkably well-preserved, driving a sorrel team and "spider" phaeton out to inspect his estate. He lived, however, a quiet life, taking but little part in local social functions. In later years, when custom and precedent were forced to make concessions to progress and advancement, Mr. Mumford substituted an automobile for his phaeton, and derived much pleasure from extended automobile trips. For several years Mr. Mumford, his wife, and daughter, Dorothy Quick, only spent week-ends in Plainfield. Their summers were spent at East Hampton, Long Island.

In regard to his philanthropic and charitable works, an appreciation published just after his death, said, in part:

> He was a staunch member of Grace Church, and particularly generous in support of its activities. His hand, also, was open generously to every worthy case of need, and his kindness in every way was proverbial; he was always ready to assist every good cause and considerable assistance he gave without letting his left hand know what his right hand gave.

Mr. Mumford was a liberal supporter of the King's Daughters Day Nursery, which he generously gave to the King's Daughters, and many other worthy institutions, and just before his death he and his wife had made a donation of $25,000 to the building fund of the Young Women's Christian Association. For many years he had been a sincere and devoted communicant of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, and one of his most noteworthy acts of beneficence was in this connection. He built and equipped the handsome rectory for Grace Parish that adjoins the church at No. 423 West Eighth Street, presenting it completed to the parish in the year 1914, where the present rector, the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, now resides (1924). The rectory, architecturally, is in keeping with the church proper, and here, in the midst of a busy city, is found a quiet refuge, a place of repose for thought and prayer, and here did Mr. Mumford build for himself, while building for the greater glory of God and the needs of the church, a monument to his name and deeds, a fitting monument to a great benefactor.

Politically, Mr. Mumford was a staunch Republican, but was never one to seek the debatable prestige of office-holding.

His club affiliations were many, and included among others: The Union League Club, the Long Island Country Club, the Plainfield Country Club, the Baltusroe Club, the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, the Maidstone Country Club of East Hampton, Long Island, and the Sahmanuser Club in the Adirondacks.

Thomas Jefferson Mumford married (first), at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Clara Gibson McKinley, whose death occurred on July 10, 1912. He married (second), at Plainfield, New Jersey, June 19, 1919, Mrs. Gertrude (Aron) Quick, a daughter of Charles E. and Elizabeth (McGee) Aron, of Plainfield. No children were born of these two unions, but by her first marriage Gertrude (Aron Quick) Mumford had one daughter, Dorothy Quick, who was born September 1, 1899.

The death of Thomas Jefferson Mumford occurred on March 19, 1924, during his eighty-first year, at the Ambassador Hotel, New York City. Funeral services were held on March 22, 1924, at Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, New Jersey. Mr. Mumford is survived by his wife, Gertrude (Aron-Quick) Mumford; by his step-daughter, Dorothy Quick; and by two sisters: Mrs. George Price, of Washington, District of Columbia; Ada Mumford, of Lawrence, Kansas.

The passing of Thomas Jefferson Mumford lost to New York City one of its influential and progressive business men, to Plainfield one of its most honored citizens and philanthropists, and to Grace Church its greatest benefactor. Mr. Mumford's life was lived for those about him who were in need of succor and assistance; his thoughts gravitated naturally toward charity and helpfulness; and his long and singularly beneficent life was the epitome of good works, right thinking, and noble striving towards the bright goal of final reward, as is beautifully set forth in the following quatrain:

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us farther than to-day.

BENNETT, Robert J., LL. D.,

Business Man, Financier.

The name of the late Robert J. Bennett was for a long period of years synonymous with energy and honesty, these two attributes being Mr. Bennett's most outstanding characteristics, and being the prerequisites of his success in the mercantile world. Luck and chance played no part in Mr. Bennett's business career, but hard work, constantly and consistently applied to the business, was the sole factor in the building up of his business venture. As a pioneer in the Chicago of the early days, Mr. Bennett contributed greatly to the subsequent growth and progress of the then little village of 8,000 souls, until to-day it now ranks as the second largest city in these United States. His death in the early part of the year 1924 removed from the business circles of Chicago one of its most respected and generally loved members, a man whose business ability was great, whose interest and integrity unquestioned, whose industry and energy were almost indefatigable, and whose influence was of the greatest prepotency.

Robert J. Bennett was of Scotch-Irish descent, his forefathers having settled in the New England States between the years 1650 and 1660, as far as can be ascertained. On the maternal side he was removed but three generations from Irish forebears, his mother, Alta (Haskins) Bennett, being a direct descendant and the sixth in line from Captain Miles Standish of Pilgrim fame, and one time

Governor of Massachusetts. The father, Reuben J. Bennett, followed agricultural pursuits during his long life, and from him his son inherited his strict code of honesty and tireless energy.

Robert J. Bennett was born at Pulaski, Oswego County, New York, February 9, 1839, a son of Reuben J. and Alta (Haskins) Bennett. The father was a pioneer by instinct, and prior to his son's birth he and his wife had removed to Roscoe, near Rockford, Illinois, in 1836, but as yet no Government land was in the market, and as no titles to land could be secured, they returned East, where their son was born. When Robert J. Bennett was five years of age the parents again removed to the West and settled this time in Chicago, Illinois, living for a short time in the light-keeper's house which stood on the site of the "Borge office" at the south end of the Rush Street Bridge. Soon afterward the family moved again, this time to a large farm near Diamond Lake, where the father had obtained a Government grant of two hundred and forty acres. Here Robert J. Bennett grew to manhood, remaining until he was twenty-five years of age. At the age of eight years he began to do a man's work, lending his boyish energy and enthusiasm to the hard task of farming. He cared for a span of horses, harnessing them and even plowing two acres of land a day and harrowing ten acres of land. He also cared for the stock, milking the cows and feeding the pigs, calves, and horses. Even his father was astonished at the amount of work his youthful son could do and often declared: "Robert is as good as a hired man."

Mr. Bennett received his education in country schools, Academy at Waukegan, Illinois, and High School in Racine, Wisconsin, and received his degree of Doctor of Laws from Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. At the age of seventeen he began to teach school, thus employing his time throughout the winters and sometimes in the late summers. Mr. Bennett built up for himself a reputation as an efficient educator, but it was not in pedagogic work that his interests centered. In March, 1863, he left the farm and came to Chicago. His father continued to run the farm until his death in 1883, his wife surviving him for ten years.

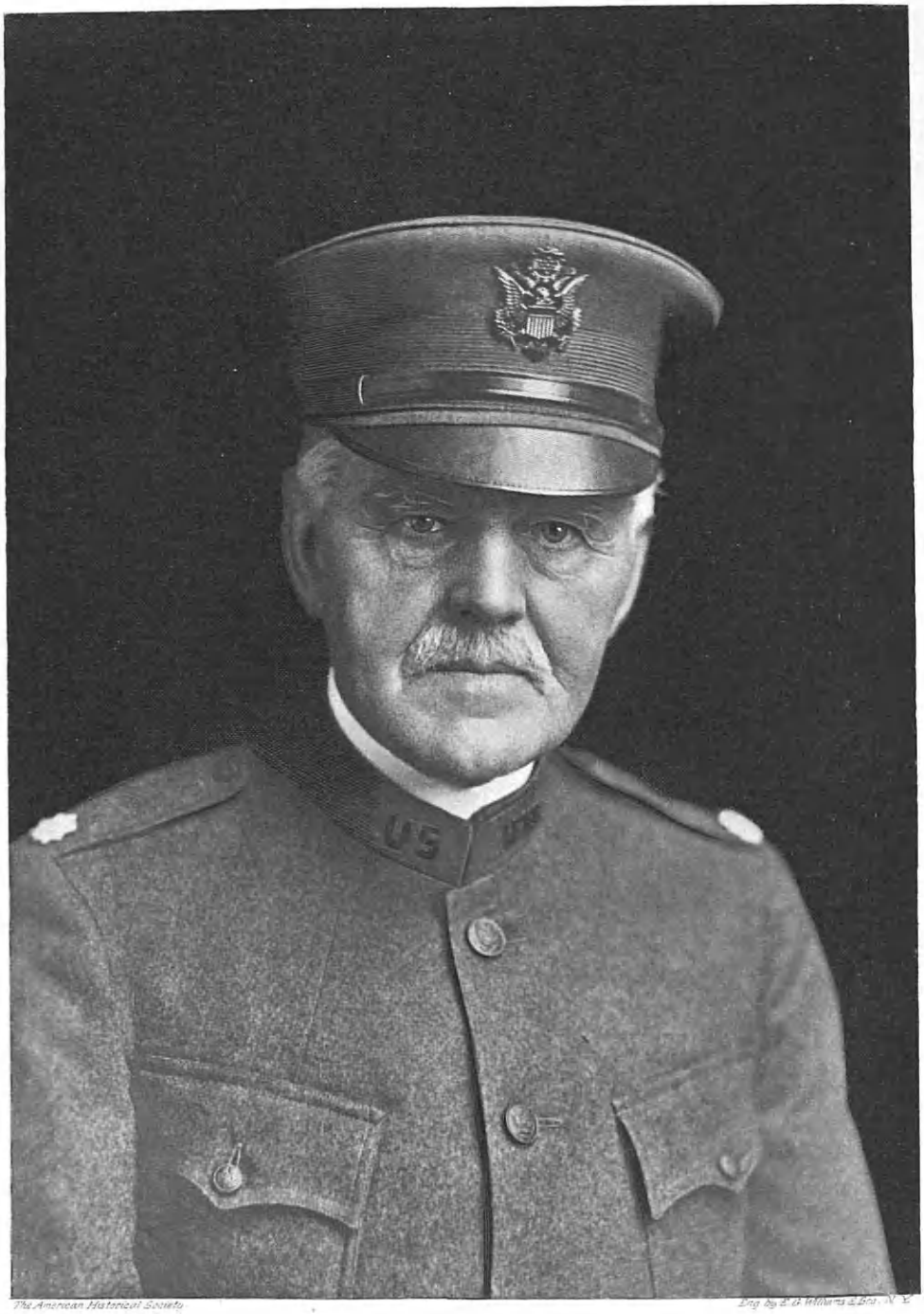
When Mr. Bennett became a resident of Chicago, in 1863, he at once entered the employ of William M. Hoyt, then a dealer in fruits and fancy groceries at No. 15 Dearborn Street. Two years later Mr. Bennett was joined by Alonzo M. Fuller, his brother-in-law, Mr. Bennett's and Mr. Fuller's wives were sisters) a former pupil of Mr. Bennett's, and together these two young men bought out Mr. Hoyt's business, embarking in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Fuller worked ceaselessly in the building up of their new venture, and just as success was in sight the great fire on October 9, 1871, swept away all their earthly possessions. This was a severe blow to both, but they rose to the occasion like heroes. The available country accounts were equal to about seventy per cent of their liabilities. Mr. Bennett asked for time, and promised eventually to pay all creditors in full. Many of the creditors said the firm would be unable to do this and voluntarily agreed to take fifty per cent on the same terms asked. But by 1875 Mr. Bennett and Mr. Fuller had paid one hundred cents on every dollar and six per cent interest for all the time creditors waited beyond the time named at purchase. This gave the firm of Bennett & Fuller a reputation for strict honesty, probity, and integrity that probably was not equalled by any similar concern in the annals of Chicago. Mr. Ben-

nett and Mr. Fuller merged their business with that of William M. Hoyt's wholesale grocery establishment and moved into new quarters at the corner of Michigan Avenue and River Street, in 1872, remaining here until 1910. Mr. Bennett assumed the financial direction of the company, and in a short time the venture had grown to one of great proportions. During the year 1882 the firm was incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, and with the following officers: William M. Hoyt, president; Alonzo M. Fuller, vice-president; and Robert J. Bennett, secretary and treasurer. Later Mr. Bennett was elected to the vice-presidency of the concern. In 1880, upon the suggestion of the Chicago Historical Society, a marble tablet was placed on one of the building walls commemorative of the fact that the original structure stood upon the site of the old Fort Dearborn of 1803-04 and 1812. The appropriate inscription was written by Mr. Bennett, who also planned the memorial tablet.

In addition to the wholesale grocery business, Mr. Bennett was also identified with other phases of local progress and advancement. At one time he was a director of the Atlas National Bank, and served the Western State Bank as vice-president, this latter institution afterwards becoming known as the Western Trust and Savings Bank.

Politically, Mr. Bennett gave his support to the Republican party, and while a resident of Lake Forest he took an active part in civic affairs, serving first as alderman and later as mayor of Lake Forest. He was a member and a founder of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ravenswood, and gave both of his moral and financial support to the advancement of this worthy organization. For nine years he was president of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. He was a trustee of Wheaton College of Illinois, and of the City Missionary Society. His religious affiliation was given to the Congregational Church, but his activities in religious work were not limited to his church alone. He gave liberally to the aforementioned institutions and organizations, and also aided in a material way eight different churches whose work would naturally have been suspended had it not been for Mr. Bennett's timely and generous aid. He devoted a great part of his time to lecturing and travel. He died January 25, 1924, at his home in Pasadena, California, in his eighty-fourth year.

Robert J. Bennett was married in Chicago, Illinois, April 9, 1862, to Electa M. Hoyt, a sister of William M. Hoyt, with whom Mr. Bennett was later established in business. To Robert J. and Electa M. (Hoyt) Bennett were born three children, as follows: 1. Arthur G., married Carrie Kimball, a sister of Bessie Martina Kimball, the wife of William H. Bennett; Arthur G. Bennett resides in Pasadena, California; issue: Sidney K., who married Marian Drew, and Beatrice. 2. Maude B., who married Morrison H. Vail, of Dixon, Illinois, she died April 9, 1920; issue: Marjorie, who married Merton Ranson; Alta, who married Harold Brierton; Electa, who married Peter McCoy; Henrietta, who married Clarence Smith. 3. William H., of Chicago, who married Bessie Martina Kimball, a daughter of Martin Luther and Frances (Richards) Kimball, and a descendant of Richard Kimball, who with his family embarked from Ipswich County, Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, and located at Watertown, Massachusetts; children of William H. and Bessie Martina (Kimball) Bennett: i. Reuben R., who married Olive Nelson; ii. Frances, married



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N. Y.

J. A. Watrous

Donald Christie; iii. Fredericka, twin of Frances; iv. Bessie Kim.

Mrs. Robert J. Bennett died April 2, 1915. Mr. Bennett remarried, September 21, 1916, Mrs. Adelaide Abbott, a native of Ohio. She makes her home at Pasadena, California.

Mr. Bennett's life, well, wisely, and nobly lived, will long remain a monument to his name.

WATROUS, Lieut.-Colonel Jerome A.,

Patriotic Editor, Philanthropist.

The spirit of patriotism has seldom been more unconditionally exemplified in the life either of soldier or everyday citizen than through the tireless ministrations of Lieutenant-Colonel Jerome Anthony Watrous, whether in behalf of the United States soldier in all wars, or any enterprise having to do with the cause of a united nation. In such respects, his life was unique; and with the best of reasoning it may be stated that though he lived far beyond the allotted span, he had surrendered himself fully, throughout his career, to his love and devotion to his country, and all things that appertained to patriotism, through such channels as the press, by his own distinguished and eloquent oratory, and by his continuous personal endeavor in countless ways. His war record was one of gallant service, and his record in times of peace was no less meritorious in the maintenance of the principles for which he strove. Colonel Watrous was a typical militant man of the first order, both in an unswerving contention for the victory of high national principles, and recognition of the rights of his comrades. His friends were countless, their friendship offering was spontaneous; and his memorials for all time are those of the brave soldier.

He was the son of Orin and Jane E. (Smith) Watrous, the elder Mr. Watrous having been a printer and mill-owner, both parents having taught school in their early days; five of their children, for awhile, had been printers, and the sixth child, Henry O. Watrous, was killed in battle during the Civil War, in which his brother, Jerome A., took so honorable a part.

Jerome Anthony Watrous was born at Conklin, Broome County, New York, September 6, 1840, and he spent much of his boyhood in that neighborhood, though he went to Wisconsin in 1844 with his parents. His schooling consisted of only three winter months of four years while he was working on a hill farm in the Empire State, where he returned for some time during his boyhood, as he was at Sheboygan Falls in 1844, at Fond du Lac in 1847, and in Calumet County in 1848. From the first, his soldierly qualities were dominant, his country's ideals were his own, and he never spared himself in behalf of and for the sake of those ideals. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter had hardly been announced when this fervent young patriot, not yet twenty-one years of age, enlisted, April 16, 1861, as a private soldier. He was later mustered in with Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and with that regiment he went to Washington, in August, the first year of the war, to form part of the brigade that was organized and instructed by General Rufus King, at Kalorama Heights. It is related that each day was spent in long, hard hours of drill; the Sixth Regiment had few experienced officers, but its adjutant was a host in himself, "perhaps the finest natural-born soldier in the entire brigade." With that famous command, the Iron Brigade, of the Army of the Potomac, Mr. Watrous went through the entire war, up to within ten days of General Lee's surrender—

first as private in the ordnance detachment at Gainesville, Second Bull Run, and Antietam, later, as ordnance sergeant at Fredericksburg and the terrific grapple at Gettysburg. Afterwards, having been appointed sergeant-major during the fierce days of the battle of the Wilderness, and the onward march to the James, Mr. Watrous received his promotion to the adjutancy of the 6th Wisconsin, and he finally served as adjutant-general to the brigade itself when, with his horse shot under him in the sharp encounter at Gravelly Run, just before the battle of Five Forks, he was captured, and for a few days was held prisoner. But with the surrender at Appomattox, his brief career as a captive of the Confederacy closed.

Returning to Wisconsin, in the belief that his active soldier days were ended, he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, later joining Wolcott Post, in Milwaukee, also the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, rising in the course of years to the command of each of these distinguished bodies, and serving for awhile in the Wisconsin National Guard as a brigadier and a quartermaster-general of the State. Just at the outbreak of the War with Spain, through the interest of John Coit Spooner, he received at the hands of President McKinley the prized appointment of major in the pay department of the Regular Army, in which capacity he served through the Philippine Insurrection, and some time later in those islands. Eventually, upon arriving at the age of sixty-four years, in accordance with the law, he was placed upon the retired list, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and returned to live out his days in the State he loved, and among the people who by this time had learned to know and to hold him in that regard that gradually deepened into affection. He relinquished his post of quartermaster-general to his former regimental comrade, Earl M. Rogers, of Viroqua.

Upon his return from the Civil War, in 1865, his first place of residence was at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, whence, in 1869, he removed to Fond du Lac, and eventually to Milwaukee, about the time of the great reunion of Wisconsin soldiers, in 1880. Having inherited his father's fondness for the printer's trade, it had been his ambition from boyhood to become an editor. He tried the profession, with meagre results, at Appleton, Black River Falls, and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; but not until he had launched the "Sunday Telegraph" at Milwaukee had the field become even reasonably remunerative. As editor of the "Telegraph," Mr. Watrous championed the Republican party, the Grand Army of the Republic, the public schools, and every charitable and patriotic enterprise to which his attention was called. Loving his country with a passionate ardor, holding in adoration the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and being a loyal and public-spirited citizen, the pages of his newspaper glowed with enthusiastic columns devoted to these subjects, rather to the exclusion of matters that would have better, perhaps, met the expenses of his enterprise, but that appealed to him as of minor importance. His hundreds of friends sought to lift his burdens, and in one way and another often succeeded only in adding other burdens.

Colonel Watrous had served as school superintendent on Jackson County, in 1866, and as a member of the Assembly in 1867. He ran for Congress in a hopelessly Democratic district in 1871; and Governor Rusk aided him to obtain the State Pension Agency, which he conducted from 1885 to 1888, and from 1889

to 1893 he held the office of collector of customs at Milwaukee. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the thirty-third degree in that order. He was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; the Council; the Eastern Star; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar; and Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Colonel Watrous married (first) Lucy Laskway, of Appleton, Wisconsin, when he was twenty years old, and two daughters were born to this union: Katherine, in January, 1862, and Myra, in June, 1864. He married (second) Ellen M. Benedict, their children being: Richard B., born in July, 1869; Margaret, born in April, 1872; Amy Alice, born in December, 1875; Grace, born in February, 1877; Paul J., born in April, 1880; and Maude E., born in November, 1882. Before her death in 1917, his second wife had been an invalid; she was the object of his tender solicitude, a gentle and devoted mother to his children. In January, 1919, Colonel Watrous married (third) Agnes Stiemke, of Milwaukee, who, with his two sons and most of his daughters, survives him. Colonel Watrous died June 8, 1922. The several years which Colonel and Mrs. Agnes (Stiemke) Watrous spent together were very happy ones, and he has been greatly missed in the family circle.

A very fitting and appropriate close to this review is made by a lifelong friend and associate of Colonel Watrous:

Upon his retirement in 1904, he was speedily at work, penning wartime reminiscences for the "Sentinel," the "Journal," and sometimes the Chicago papers; and he was in request on every Memorial Day or Flag Day, every Fourth of July, every Washington's or Lincoln's Birthday, every flag-raising and monument-unveiling or corner-stone-laying. The orator of the day was sure to be Colonel Watrous, and sometimes in two or three places on the same day. When the World War broke out, he appealed time and again for orders to France, but because of his years his services could not be accepted. Moreover, it was possibly felt at Washington that he could do far more in the interests of Government and of the Allies, stirring the public heart in Wisconsin by his public speeches. At all events, he made two hundred and fifty of them. He served for a year or so as Governor of the State Veterans' Home at Waupaca, because the old soldiers wanted him. He was honored by the Press Club with its presidency, and by the Loyal Legion with its command. He had a little editorial sanctum fitted up in the modest home into which he moved upon his return from Waupaca. He was busy, happy, helpful, energetic, in spite of his eighty years, and his last public appearance was on the bleak, wintry, threatening day on which, bareheaded, in spite of the weather, he presided at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the great Government Hospital for the maimed and crippled soldiers of the World War.

CONKLING, Clinton L.,

Attorney-at-Law.

The Conkling family of New York State, from whence came James C. Conkling, father of Clinton L. Conkling, is one of early Colonial record, Annanias Conkling (or Conkelyne), coming to New England prior to 1642, moving in 1650 to East Hampton, Long Island, where he died in November, 1657. From Annanias Conkling descended Judge Alfred Conkling, a prominent jurist and legal authority, who died in Utica, New York, February 5, 1874. He married Elizabeth Cockburn, and they were the parents of Roscoe Conkling, the statesman of New York State, and of Frederick Augustus Conkling, an officer of the Civil War (Colonel), member of Congress, and eminent citizen. The Conklings were of English birth, but the name has been so Anglicized and Americanized that its ancient form cannot be traced.

James C. Conkling was born in New York State, where he embraced the pro-

fession of law, and while still a young man removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he became eminent in the law and in citizenship. It is stated that his influences saved Springfield from losing its distinction of capital of the State of Illinois when a determined effort was made to secure its removal to another city. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois and campaigned for Abraham Lincoln. He married Mercy Ann Levering, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they were the parents of Clinton L. Conkling, to whose memory this review of his long, honorable and upright life is dedicated.

Clinton L. Conkling was born in Springfield, Illinois, October 16, 1843, and died in the city of his birth, October 12, 1920. He attended the grade and high schools of Springfield, and studied privately under the tutelage of Professor Brooks, and in 1863, at the age of twenty years, was graduated from Yale University. After graduation he returned to Springfield and there began the study of law under the preceptorship of his able father. After his admission to the bar he practiced law in Springfield, Illinois, first as partner of his father, second with Judge William Gross, third with Joseph Grout, finally forming a partnership with Edward Irving, which continued until Mr. Conkling's death. He ranked high in his profession, and was at one time considered by President McKinley for a seat upon the Federal bench. He was a director and attorney of the Ridgley Farmers' Bank, a director of the First National Bank of Springfield, and represented professionally the interests of many corporations, firms and individuals.

In politics Mr. Conkling was a Republican, but never sought nor held any political office. He represented his district in the State Constitutional Convention for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the State of Illinois. He was president of the Library Association, and member of the State Historical Society. He was a Past Master in his Masonic Lodge, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite held the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of the Independent Order of of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, serving the Second, now the Westminster, Church of that faith as an elder for half a century.

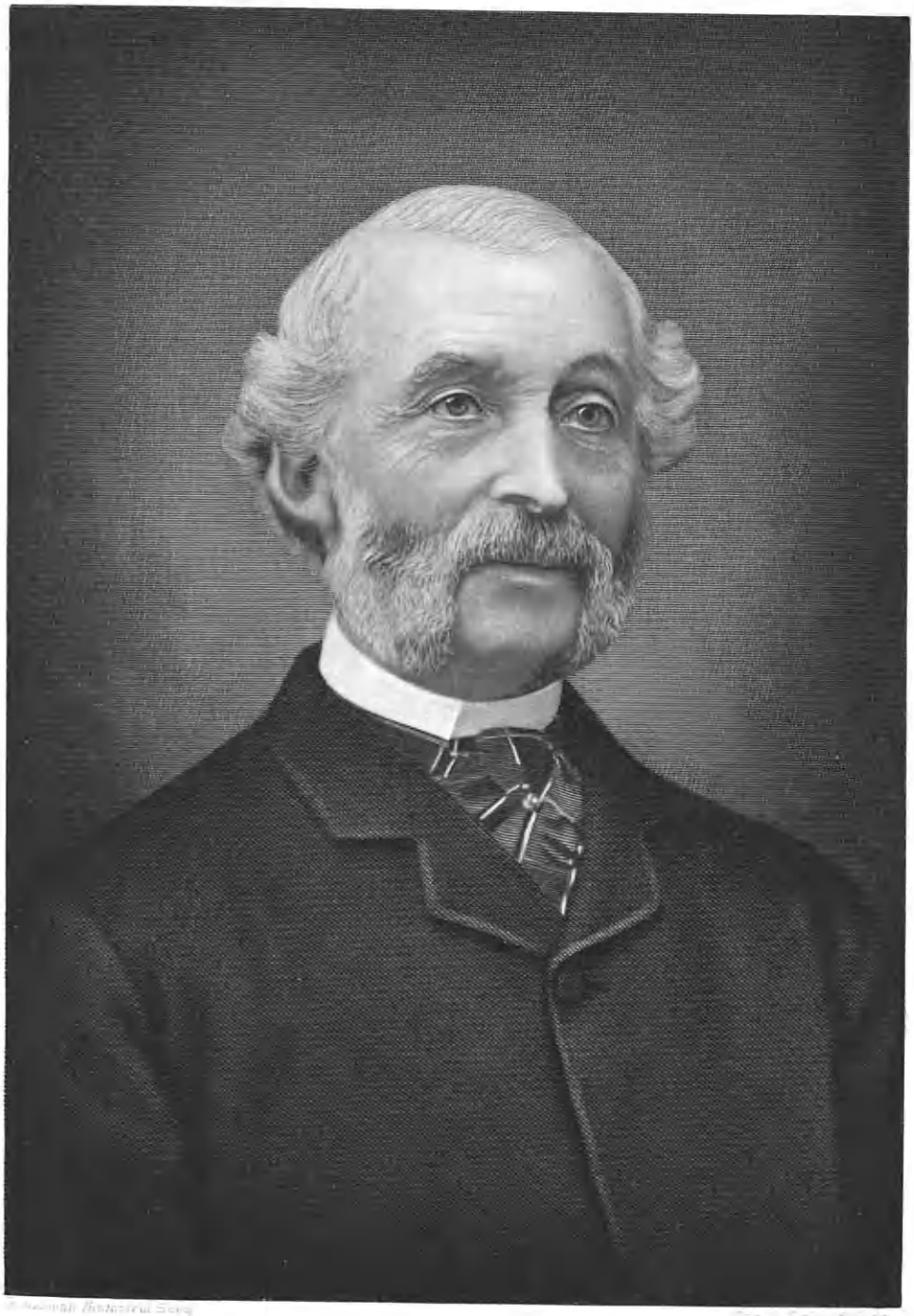
Clinton L. Conkling married, in Springfield, Illinois, March 12, 1867, Georgianna Barrell, daughter of George and Anna (Douglas) Barrell, both born in Brooklyn, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Conkling three children were born: 1. Georgianna, married Waldo S. Reed. 2. Katharine, married John S. McCormick. 3. Anne Douglas, died in childhood.

Mrs. Conkling, after more than half a century of married life, was left to walk alone. They celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, March 12, 1917, and observed the day in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but ere another year had passed the husband and father had been called away. He is buried in Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Conkling continues to make that city her home, her residence The Leland Hotel on South Sixth Street.

HARTLEY, Dr. James W.,

Forty-two Years a Practitioner.

The excellent traditions and the sound and sensible methods of the medical practice of the physicians of Fall River, Massachusetts, were notably well-preserved and sustained by Dr. James W. Hartley, who held to a *via media* between the old school and the new, and who indeed included a highly-intelligent proportion of both in the course of his useful profes-



Dr. James W. Hartley

sional life. He is recalled as a doctor of a former generation who himself had been a colleague with and who held in deep respect the men who had been in practice before Fall River had become incorporated as a city, accepting their well-proven usages, and yet who, with an open mind, aided in making way for the more modern witnesses and partakers in medical innovation and discovery. Dr. Hartley here established a recognition and a place that had a large share in the formation of a substantial first chapter in Fall River's medical history, possessing as he did a very complete equipment for practice in several lines that have since become more specialized. Dr. Hartley, thought not a native, spent by far the larger portion of his life in this country, and the city of Fall River is the gainer for his having made his home there and developed his gifts of healing.

Dr. James W. Hartley was born in Lancashire, England, and he died in Fall River, Massachusetts, August 2, 1897. Throughout his life he held and put into practice a firm belief in the wholesomeness of work, and at an early age he began to make himself useful in employment, first at a mill in Stockport, England, thus continuing up to his seventeenth year, when he came to America, his parents having preceded him here by a few years. He had intended to make but a temporary stay, upon his arrival here, and to spend the summer visiting his mother, who by a second marriage had became Mrs. Duxbury Fish, but he became so much attached to his new surroundings and the new world prospects that had opened before him, that he thereupon decided to remain here and chose Fall River for his home thenceforth. He had become settled here but a short time when the rare opportunity presented itself for him to make a preparatory study of the profession of medicine, and he always accounted it one of the greatest privileges of his life to have had the tutorship and direction of Dr. Foster Hooper at the outset of his career. After so highly-valued and very practical preparation, he took the course at the Harvard University Medical School, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and where he was under the instruction of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and other eminent professors of *materia medica* then in the prime of their powers. Upon his graduation he entered upon his practice in Fall River, his ministrations both in that city and throughout a large part of Bristol County itself extending over a period of forty-two years. He became a popular physician, and one who spent much time in study, his skill as a surgeon, too, being as thorough as that in diagnosis, and the day of the specialist not having as yet arrived, he attended a great variety of cases. The all-around knowledge of the general practitioner was his in a great degree, and from year to year his work covered an increasingly-wide field. The automobile not having arrived in his time, Dr. Hartley took an unusual interest in horses and in horsemanship, and he raised many fine-blooded horses.

Dr. Hartley continued his professional work up to 1894, with his office and residence on North Main Street, between Elm and Pine streets, Fall River. In 1894, with a party of friends, he took a trip to California, for rest and recreation, and it was during the progress of a few weeks of travel in California and in Mexico that, upon his return to San Francisco, he was seized with paralysis. He was a partial invalid for some time at his home in Fall River, and though unable to resume his profession, he continued to retain the use of his mental faculties to the time of his

death. He was the last survivor of his father's family. During the Civil War, Dr. Hartley served for some time as an army surgeon, being stationed most of the time at Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. Hartley served as Fall River city physician during the years 1862 to 1864, and from 1857 to 1859 he was a member of the School Committee. He was a stockholder in several of the Fall River mills, and his fraternal affiliations were those of the City and State Medical societies, and he was a member of the Bristol Southern District Medical Society. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Hartley married, in 1853, Mary Jane Borden, daughter of Cook and Mary Ann (Bessey) Borden, of Fall River, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Edward M., of Fall River. 2. Richard Cook Borden, a physician, who died in Vienna in 1881, while taking a post-graduate course in medicine abroad, after graduating at Harvard, and, like his father, having studied under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. 3. Philip A., who died in Boston, Massachusetts. 4. Grace, who married Louis McHenry Howe, of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Because of his generous sympathies and good-will towards all with whom he came in contact in the course of his professional duties, as well as because of his skill and faithfulness in practice, Dr. Hartley created a place of enduring esteem for himself in the medical annals of Bristol County.

BOYLE, Daniel,

Chicago Ice Magnate.

The executive direction of extensive ice-manufacturing concerns in Chicago, Illinois, required of Daniel Boyle the exercise of those distinguished business faculties that everywhere gave him recognition as a merchant in the position that he had won entirely through his personal ability. The group of men in official guidance of the affairs of Chicago's ice-making and distribution knew the president of the Ravenswood Ice Company as a chief of great value to the business that he represented, and as a courteous and conscientious colleague and man of affairs in his domain of influence. His social and home life were flawless, exemplary throughout his career; and his uprightness of character was the stepping stone to the success that crowned his experience. His friends and associates recall the circumstances of his start in life, and how he gave himself without reserve to the task of making the most of his opportunities and of developing to the utmost the gifts that he possessed; and it was a source of satisfaction to them, as it was indeed to all with whom he afterwards came in contact, to become assured of the successful winning of the prize he merited. And with all the attainment that he won in his line, he never failed of fair-mindedness and of large-heartedness. Daniel Boyle was accounted one of Chicago's most public-spirited citizens; and through his business dealings, his patriotism and his generous attention to all civic matters, he was indeed a factor in the advancement of the metropolis of the present day. He was a son of Daniel Patrick and Emily (Prendergast) Boyle, both of whom were born in Ireland, and where Mr. Boyle, Sr., was prominent in agricultural matters.

Daniel Boyle was born in Ireland, October 3, 1874. He received his education at St. Mary's College, Ireland. He moved to the United States in 1892, and making his home in Chicago, Illinois, he at once followed a course of business

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Marvin E Barnhart

study as a foundation for his career. He was at that time residing with his uncle, Thomas Boyle, a progressive business man, who was then a member of the firm of the Lincoln Ice Company, of Chicago, and later head of the Boyle Ice Company. Mr. Boyle gave his complete attention to the initial matters pertaining to the business of ice-merchandising, and he mastered its interests thoroughly. He was at first associated with the Knickerbocker Ice Company in the collection department of that concern, where he made a reputation and won that popularity that he maintained throughout his life; and he later took charge of the north side departments of the business of the firm.

In 1902, Mr. Boyle entered into partnership with a Mr. Collins, and they formed the People's Ice Company, Mr. Boyle continuing therein until he joined his interests with those of the Boyle Ice Company, north side plant, as manager and director. Enlarging his field of action, Mr. Boyle, in 1912, in company with Harry Lawler, formed the Ravenswood Ice Company, later on purchasing his partner's interests, and continuing the business alone; at the time of his death he was president and controlling factor of the company, and was also half-owner of the Irving Park Ice Company. He had acquired the reputation of being one of the best-known men in the State in the line where he had made himself expert, and he was one of the most active members of the Chicago Ice Manufacturers' Association. A communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, he was devoted to the interests of the church, and was a liberal contributor to its progress.

Mr. Boyle married, August 17, 1897, in Chicago, Catherine E. McGinnis, a daughter of John and Catherine (Woods) McGinnis. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle were the parents of three children: Irene Katherine, Daniel Joseph, and Eugene.

Mr. Boyle died March 2, 1924. While he was a man who was pronouncedly in favor of home life and the good that accrues from its incentive and example, he was a devotee of the great life of the out-of-doors, and the national game of baseball was always in high favor with him. In all things he was generous, and his advice and counsel were sought in affairs pertaining to the general welfare of the community.

BARNHART, Marvin Elmer,

Noted Illinois Lawyer.

In not a few of the larger enterprises of prosecution and trial by processes of the law, the central portion of the United States had no more outstanding figure and intellect than Marvin E. Barnhart in its group of splendidly-equipped lawyers, no one more carefully and directly-trained to respond effectively to eminent calls to service in his profession. Such is the consensus of opinion of the judiciary of Illinois, judges and members of the bar, who for many years were associated with Mr. Barnhart, and appreciated the strength and excellence of his legal erudition, and his masterly use of it in all cases to which his professional attention was given. He exerted a very noteworthy influence as against the contentions of destructive and undermining powers where the safety of the constitution and the righteousness of the law were directly concerned; and his clear-cut denunciations of the traitorous in high places have gone on record to his enduring and abundant credit; of the best of evidence in his behalf being his famous plea that led to the conviction of William B. Lloyd and his group of Communists in the noted "red" trial.

A son of Jacob and Mary (Fisher) Barnhart, Marvin Elmer Barnhart was born in Cass County, Indiana, June 17, 1869. After receiving his preliminary education in the public grammar schools and the high school at Rochester, Indiana, he made special preparation for his career at the Law School of Michigan University, where he graduated with his degree in the class of 1893. He was admitted to the practice at the Illinois bar that year, and his advancement was progressive and sure. As assistant State's attorney of Cook County for eight years, beginning in 1912, during the two terms of State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, he was a public prosecutor of exemplary energy, further reward coming to him when, in 1918, he succeeded Judge Frank Johnston, Jr., now of the Appellate Court, as first assistant. Thereafter, he achieved honors through his participation in the trial of many important criminal cases, notably the prosecution of the "red" trial, which resulted in the conviction of William Bross Lloyd, millionaire Socialist, and twenty other radicals. A Chicago newspaper, at the time of Mr. Barnhart's death, thus referred to that case:

In that case, Lloyd and his co-defendants were convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government during the World War, and the validity of the Illinois espionage act, under which they were tried, was carried from the trial court of Judge Oscar E. Hebel to the United States Supreme Court, where it was sustained. Barnhart gathered evidence from points as far distant as the Pacific coast in connecting up the alleged Illinois Communist conspiracy with a far-flung radical plot extending throughout the United States. Lloyd and the other Communists eventually went to Joliet, but were pardoned by Governor Len Small. Nevertheless, the State won a clear-cut victory in every court of appeal as to the legality of the indictment under which they were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary; and in disposing of the appeal, the Illinois Supreme Court extended a personal compliment to Mr. Barnhart for the consistency with which he kept to the clear legal issue in the case, and the absence of prejudice from the prosecution.

Mr. Barnhart afterward formed a partnership with former State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, and with Assistant State's Attorneys, Dwight McKay and Grover C. Niemeyer, under the firm name of Hoyne, Barnhart, McKay & Niemeyer, his general practice theretofore having been with Judges William N. Gemmill and Charles M. Foell. He was now selected as one of the special assistants to Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage, in the special grand jury investigation then made of graft under the Thompson-Lundin Board of Education. With Edward Brown and Hobart Young, he was one of the prosecutors of the famous $1,000,000 graft trial of Fred Lundin and twenty-one others before a jury in Judge Charles A. McDonald's court.

Mr. Barnhart, in the Superior Court judicial election of November, 1923, as a candidate for judgeship on the Democratic ticket, finished two places lower than the last successful man among the twenty judges who received election. In April, 1924, he was chosen as the Democratic nominee for Chief Justice of the Municipal Court at the primary election; and in its review of judicial candidates, the committee on qualifications of the judiciary of the Chicago Bar Association said of him: "Experienced lawyer of unquestionable integrity; is well qualified for the office." His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Delta Chi. He was a member of the Illinois State and Chicago Bar associations, and his clubs were the Iroquois and the Skokie Country.

Mr. Barnhart married, in July, 1919, Mrs. Leida D. Ford, widow of George C. Ford, of Buffalo, New York, and they

were the parents of a daughter, born in 1923.

Marvin E. Barnhart died in Chicago, Illinois, June 25, 1924, one of the most fearless and conscientious lawyers that Illinois has produced, a brilliant pleader and a thorough student of every case of which he was given professional charge.

STEDMAN, William Howard,

Devoted Life of Service.

A whole-hearted and unstinted service for others sums up the spontaneous public acclaim of the life and record of William Howard Stedman, prominent citizen of Brockton, Massachusetts, who, having shared bountifully his gifts of beneficence throughout his career, bestowed an unforgettable fragrance of gracious word and deed at the time of his triumphant departure. For it is remarkably true concerning him that the strength of his days was given to the advancement of every good cause, and with the going down of his sun he remembered others and not himself. The city of his home and business life holds him in enduring memory because of the splendid type of leadership that he represented in the city's social progress, the eminent example he set for young manhood, his entirely self-denying traits of character, and the generosity of his spirit at the time of charitable, patriotic or community appeal. Mr. Stedman was one of Brockton's young business men, vice-president of the V. and F. W. Filoon Company, who consecrated himself as completely to business effort and fulfillment as to the social and the civic domain of activity wherein he received the crown of popular gratitude. He was a son of Prince A. and Margaret Stedman, of Prince Edward Island, who afterwards came to Brockton, Massachusetts, there to make their permanent home.

William Howard Stedman was born in Prince Edward Island, December 21, 1869, and he received his education in the schools of the Island. He came to Brockton with his parents when he was seventeen years of age and, with the forcefulness and activity that were characteristic of his later life, entered upon his business career. For a time he was associated with the men's furnishing store of Chester O. Willey, at Campello, a suburb of Brockton. It was soon observable that his energetic and effective address were such as to fit him for salesmanship, and for several years he served in that capacity for the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. It was in 1899 that Mr. Stedman first entered the employ of the V. and F. W. Filoon Company as a salesman, covering the territory assigned him on the Atlantic seaboard. His capabilities were such, however, that the firm summoned him to a higher place in its business association, and when the business became incorporated, about fifteen years before his death, he was made a member of the board of directors, and later vice-president of the company; and in that position his standing and influence increased throughout the section.

His interests in public institutions established for the general good of the people were unceasing and of a most generous sort. As an example of his leading activity in that direction, he was always keenly alive to the work that is being done by the Brockton Hospital, and he was one of its board of trustees. It is recorded that in a drive that was conducted during the December previous to his death he was a one-man team, directing the work from his sick-bed. He then pledged himself to secure twenty-five per cent of the $30,000 for which the drive was made, and he

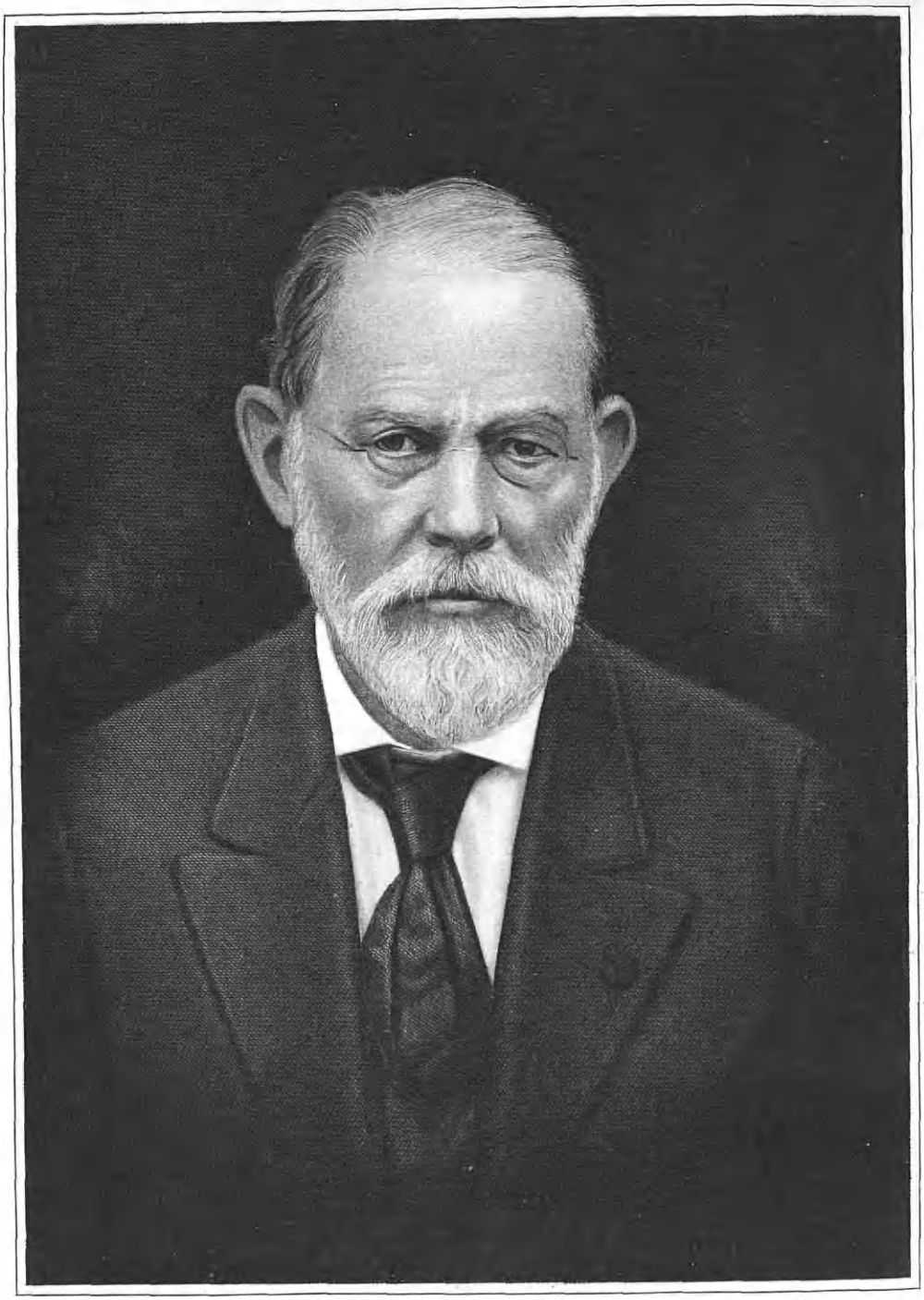
came through with a greater sum, securing nearly $10,000 of the entire amount. His work during the course of that drive for the needs of the hospital was rightly considered almost superhuman, and denominated "the finest instance of pluck and loyalty ever witnessed in the city of Brockton." As president of the Brockton Rotary Club at the time of the drive, Mr. Stedman made a personal canvass of its entire membership, and he registered the organization one hundred. All the work was performed over the telephone at his bedside, and it is related that his reports sent in at the nightly meetings were accounted the most accurate, concise, and optimistic of any during the drive.

Among his special interests were those of the youth and the young manhood of Brockton, and he was one of the most enthusiastic workers of the Boy Scouts organization. At the time of his death, he was president of the council, and he was the organizer of the Boy Scouts Camp at Buzzards Bay, giving his personal thought, care, and attention to the entire enterprise. On the occasion of the annual election of officers of the council, Mr. Stedman was on his death bed, and although he desired to relinquish his position as president, nevertheless, he was reelected by a unanimous, rising vote; no one would hear of another being chosen, and a message of loyalty and sympathy was sent him.

Mr. Stedman's fraternal affiliations were those of Revere Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the higher Masonic bodies, including the Royal Arch Chapter, Brockton Council, Royal and Select Masters, Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Rotary Club, and a member of the Commercial Club; and he was formerly an active member of the old Algonquin Club, which he served as vice-president. He also served as chairman of the committee that put on several of the operas which at one time formed a feature of the social life of the city. His religious fellowship was with the Porter Congregational Church, of which he had been a member many years, and for three years he had served on its board of trustees. He was a member of the Men's Fellowship Club, and he was the first in the church to suggest an honor roll for the boys who gave their lives in the World War.

Mr. Stedman married, in 1906, Adelia Tapley Carleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Carleton, of Rockport, Maine, the ceremony taking place in Rockport; and so popular was the young bridegroom that a group of his associates hired a special car that they might attend. For some years Mr. and Mrs. Stedman made their home on Prospect Street, Brockton, and later, Mr. Stedman purchased the beautiful residence built by Governor Douglas for his daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Russell, on West Elm Street. He died March 5, 1921, and was survived by his wife, three children: Elinor Carleton Stedman, Carleton Dexter Stedman, and William Howard Stedman, Jr.; his aged father, Prince A. Stedman, of Brockton; two brothers, Robert J. Stedman and George W. Stedman, of Brockton; and a sister, Mrs. Bradford A. Gay, of Youngstown, Ohio. His home life was ideal, and it was in his home that the full measure of his manhood was manifest.

When the news of his death was made known in Brockton, it cast a shadow over the entire city, and expressions of sorrow were heard that so excellent a life should be closed just at a time when the doors of opportunity were opened widest for him. Before him were broad opportunities for success in the business world,



S. Wright Dunning.

honors in civic life, a beautiful home and a devoted family; but he viewed the drawing of the curtain without a word of complaint. He was a man of great heart, and he filled his life with the best things which make for character. He was endowed with an unusually happy disposition, bringing cheerfulness into the lives of those with whom he came in contact, and comfort to those in trouble or sorrow.

DUNNING, Silas Wright,

Journalist.

No more prepotent force was ever exerted in the field of transportation economics than that singularly beneficent force that emanated from the editorial pen of the late Silas Wright Dunning. A trained journalist, a deep thinker, a veritable constructionist, he threw himself heart and soul into the bewildering chaos of the *ante bellum* railroad conditions, and by the mighty force of the pen he brought order out of disorder, and instituted a new and badly needed economic basis for the railroads of the country. No less an authority than a former president of Yale University has said of him: "Among the group of eminent journalists who were trained in the office of the 'Chicago Tribune' in the years immediately following the Civil War, no man rendered more important services to his country than Silas Wright Dunning. Others became better known than he, but none achieved greater results."

Silas Wright Dunning was born in Sodus, New York, on October 10, 1838. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he matriculated at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1860, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For a short time he remained at the university as a tutor, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1861.

Then came the long-feared Civil War. Mr. Dunning joined the Union Army immediately, enlisting in the 124th Illinois Regiment. He served throughout the war, having been detailed on various occasions to important engineering work. After the war he engaged in newspaper work in Chicago, Illinois, for a short time, and then deciding to become a lawyer, he studied law at the University of Michigan, from 1865 to 1866. But a chance word from a fellow-student changed the entire course of his life. This student had remarked that the day of the specialist had arrived; and this speech gave Mr. Dunning food for thought. He finally decided to become a specialist in the thing that interested him most—and this was railroading. Thus, from the day of this decision until the day of his death he was a railroad specialist.

The "Railroad Gazette" attracted his interest, and in the course of time he had changed it from an ordinary newspaper to a technical journal. In 1871 occurred the great Chicago Fire, which necessitated the removal of the paper from Chicago to New York City. At this time Mr. Dunning and Matthias N. Forney bought the paper from the owner, A. N. Kellogg, and from then on until 1887 they were not only the editors but the owners of the "Railroad Gazette." Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley has written an appreciation of the life and labors of Mr. Dunning, of which the following is an excerpt:

> When he (Mr. Dunning) and Mr. Forney took up the management of the "Railroad Gazette," his ambition was to make a journal which should have a positive influence on railroad practice and railroad legislation. In the somewhat chaotic conditions which existed in 1871, this sort of work was

urgently necessary. The country needed a journal which not only gave news regarding railroads, but also explained the principles underlying good railroad management in a way to promote their adoption both by the companies and by the country. For a journalist to take the lead in this task, three qualities were required—integrity, good judgment and constructive thinking.

Dunning possessed them all. His integrity was obvious to any man who dealt with him. Whether you talked with him in person or read what he has written you could see that he was a man whose views were not influenced by the chance of personal profit, directly or indirectly. Of his good judgment the history of the "Railroad Gazette" during the fifteen years of his active connection with it furnished a series of brilliant examples. Perhaps the most conspicuous instance was seen in his treatment of narrow gage railroads. In the decade from 1870 to 1880 people were so impressed with the cheapness of narrow gage lines, and the ease of building them in places where standard gage roads could not be carried, that they predicted a large place for the narrow gage in the general transportation system of the country. Dunning knew enough of political economy to see the fallacy of this view. He understood that as the country's business grew, the first cost of a railroad would count for less and the capacity to handle large masses of traffic economically would count for more. He saw that the necessity of transshipment of freight from narrow gage to standard gage in order to reach distant markets, would set a natural limit to the growth of the narrow gage road and give the standard gage line an advantage which would in the long run offset its higher original cost—which excess was always greatly exaggerated. All this seems simple enough now; but it did not look simple then. Dunning was at first almost alone in saying it; but his judgment vindicated itself sooner than he or anyone else expected.

The "Railroad Gazette" was incorporated in October, 1833, Mr. Forney becoming the president and Mr. Dunning the vice-president. Three months later Mr. Forney retired and Mr. Dunning became president, holding this office until November 3, 1887, although he had resigned his editorship on January 1, 1887. Mr. Dunning's unerring good judgment was a quality to which the "Railroad Gazette's" many readers pinned their faith. And in addition to his excellent judgment he had the still more important quality of constructive thinking. Mr. Dunning's editorials, containing as they did deep thought, exhaustive study, and good judgment, constituted a moving factor in starting the country along the right lines of railroad progress, as is evidenced by Dr. Hadley, who says, in part:

The reform of American railroad administration could be accomplished only by men who combined wide knowledge of fact with exceptional ability to put the facts together. Dunning had both these qualifications, and used them to good purpose. When he took hold of the "Railroad Gazette" the railroad freight rate structure of the country was in a state of chaos; chaos so complete that it was an undeserved compliment to call it a rate structure at all. The companies gave special privileges and rebates, most of them secret, to every shipper of considerable influence, and favored competitive points outrageously at the expense of non-competitive ones. The laws of many of the States went to the other extreme and tried to establish standards of uniformity which could not have been enforced without ruin to many of the roads and to most of the long distance traffic. To bring the two parties together and get any sort of order out of this chaos, it was necessary to grasp the principle that the permanent interests of the railroads and of the public were essentially the same. The public needed to have the roads prosperous in order to get its traffic carried cheaply and well. The roads needed to give different shippers and different localities a fair and equal chance in order to build up the kind of traffic that they could handle most advantageously. For the moment it might appear profitable to a shipper to insist on rates that would have destroyed the railroads' prosperity; or profitable to a railroad to secure competitive traffic by unfair discriminations in the favor of such traffic, but in the long run each party would hurt itself by this kind of shortsightedness. The road would kill its best customers. A shipper would destroy or cripple his best means of getting a market.

Three men simultaneously seized upon this principle and applied it—Albert Fink of the Louisville & Nashville among railroad men, Charles Francis Adams of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission among public officials, and Silas Wright

Dunning of the "Railroad Gazette" among journalists. I do not know which of the three is entitled to the highest credit for the reform that followed. In fact it is idle to attempt to apportion the credit; for the work of all three was necessary to the success of the common task. The railroads, the government and the opinion of intelligent people had to move together; and no small share of the praise for keeping them together is due to Dunning.

After Mr. Dunning's retirement from the active management of the "Railroad Gazette," and for the next four years, he traveled extensively on the Continent, writing for the "Gazette" meanwhile, as he did also for several years after his return from Europe. Mr. Dunning's editorials and special articles were models of clear thinking, often trenchant, always commanding attention, and written in a precise, pure journalistic style that was the envy of his contemporaries.

Special emphasis has been laid on Mr. Dunning's constructive influence upon the rate policy of the country, since that was the reform so urgently needed, and the reform which attracted public attention to a very great degree during Mr. Dunning's years of leadership. But he was correspondingly active in many other economic reforms: Such as in demanding, and eventually obtaining, publicity of accounts; in reorganizing financial methods; and in adjusting to a common basis the mixed traffic relations of the railroads. Honest men on both sides of any question invariably accepted his opinions as correct solutions. In 1908 the "Railroad Gazette" absorbed the "Railway Age" of Chicago, following which the name was changed to the "Railroad Age Gazette," the present name "Railway Age," being adopted in 1918. In speaking of Mr. Dunning's personality and modesty, Dr. Hadley has written the following:

His natural modesty and his loss of physical robustness as he approached middle-life prevented his name from becoming as widely known as it deserved to be; but it was most honorably known to all who were interested in transportation problems. To those who had the privilege of knowing him personally as well as professionally his modesty was an added attraction. His office became a place into which engineers and traffic men and political economists liked to drop for informal talks. Men like Wellington or Chanute found welcome opportunities for discussing their theories. If Prince Hilkoff came from Siberia or Colonel Prout from Central Africa, they were drawn to the "Railroad Gazette" office even more by Dunning's personality than by the facts which they expected to learn. To younger men who were trying to do things or to discover things, his kindness was unbounded. In the preface to my own book on railroad transportation I have tried to tell something of what I owed to him for his sympathy and helpfulness. I know that Wellington felt the same way. But Dunning's unworldliness went so far that it rather embarrassed him to have anybody make public acknowledgment of obligations of this kind.

It is a proverb that the wisest man is apt to be the most modest, but I never met a man who combined practical wisdom with self-effacing modesty as conspicuously as Silas Wright Dunning.

Silas Wright Dunning was twice married; (first) to Julia Barber, whose death occurred in 1911; and (second) in 1913, to Mrs. Mary E. Spellman, the widow of the Rev. L. P. Spellman, who survives him. Of these two unions there was no issue.

Silas Wright Dunning died at his home, No. 420 Riverside Drive, New York City, on Thursday, May 29, 1924, during his eighty-sixth year. He had been in frail health for more than a year, but his fatal illness was only of a week's duration. He was buried on Saturday, May 31, 1924, in Kensico Cemetery. He is survived by his second wife, Mrs. Mary E. (Spellman) Dunning, of previous mention; and by a brother, and a sister, both of whom reside in Aurora, Illinois. At the time of his death he was the oldest alumnus of the University of Michigan residing in New York City.

Such is the story in brief of the life

and works of Silas Wright Dunning, who, following close upon the cessation of hostilities of the Civil War, proved indisputably that the pen is mightier than the sword. His influence for good upon the chaotic railroad conditions of the *post bellum* era was of such great significance and beneficence that it would be both unnecessary and extraneous to attempt to compute it. He lived, worked, and died, a gentleman, a scholar, a thinker, a reformer, and a good citizen. His labors have borne amazing fruit, as is testified by the present excellent railroad systems of the United States. Thus, he fulfilled man's highest destiny—in leaving this world a little better than he found it. The famous speech of Walter Russell Bowie concerning John Meigs, is equally applicable to Silas Wright Dunning.

His life was such that the story of it ought to go out with its kindly message to all those everywhere who rejoice in idealism and gallantry and strength.

BURTON, Ernest DeWitt,

President University of Chicago.

A member of that eminent galaxy of educational leaders of 1923 who were called at that time from various professorial chairs to take their places at the head of many of the foremost universities and colleges of the land, President Ernest DeWitt Burton, of the University of Chicago, entered upon the broadest field of activity in his career, ripe in the scholarship of a life of great learning, capable from all viewpoints to direct the forces of one of America's most modern educational foundations. Quite logically he assumed these vast responsibilities, as probably no other man in the University had been so closely associated with its presidency and the presidential interests, through the incumbency of both President Harper and President Judson, and who also on numerous occasions had served as acting president; and he had already lived the University life and shared in all its remarkable progress for a period of more than thirty years. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, his predecessor, had retired after having served his University, in succession to President Harper, for almost thirty years, his fields having been those of history and political science. During his first year in office, Dr. Burton has fulfilled to the letter the college and the public expectations of an executive who must occupy so commanding a position, and one, be it said so adversely criticised. When Dr. Burton entered upon his present duties, the "Review of Reviews" announced the fact in terms of full belief in the man and his capacities:

The man who succeeds Dr. Judson is Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton, who has been connected as a professor and department head with the University of Chicago for more than thirty years and, being now sixty-seven years old, will doubtless choose to retire after a comparatively short incumbency. Dr. Burton is a theologian of broad scholarship, who has written many books in the field of Biblical literature and interpretation. He has long been director of the University libraries, but is not solely devoted to books and to the expounding of doctrines, but is a man of practical qualities and broad sympathies. His experiences as an investigator in foreign fields, and also in various parts of this country, have given him an exceptional knowledge of actual educational conditions.

On account of this particular research into the domain of theology, Dr. Burton is best known in all educational circles as a theologian; as a New Testament scholar and teacher he is one of the most representative of modern exponents, and his published text-books and works in general are used as the basis of New Testament study in the most advanced schools. Yet, as indicated herewith, his training

W. W. Jepson M. D.

and experience aside from this specialty have received an amount of world-wide interest in the history and politics of all times that have leavened and broadened the mind of this leader.

Ernest DeWitt Burton was born February 4, 1856, at Granville, Ohio, the son of Nathan Smith and Sarah J. (Fairfield) Burton, and a brother of Henry Fairfield Burton. He attended the public schools of Granville, and matriculating at Dennison University, he obtained his degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1876; while his first theological training was had at Rochester Theological Seminary, where he graduated with the class of 1882, as a Bachelor of Divinity. He continued in the theological field in the German universities, and graduated at the University of Leipzig with the class of 1887, and in the University of Berlin with the class of 1894. Meantime, in his earlier years, he had taught in academies and public schools from 1876 to 1879, and he received his first seminary appointment when, as an instructor in New Testament Greek, he taught in the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1882-1883, and he was associate professor of New Testament Interpretation there from 1883 to 1886. He was appointed to a full professorship at the Newton Theological Institution from 1886 to 1892; while from 1892 and onwards he was the head of the Department of New Testament Literature and Interpretation at the University of Chicago. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dennison University in 1897, from Oberlin University in 1912, and from Harvard University in 1920. His journalistic and bibliotheque associations have been those of the "Biblical World," of which he was associate editor from 1892 to 1906, and from 1913 to 1920, and editor-in-chief from 1906 to 1913; the "American Journal of Theology," of which he was managing editor from 1907 to 1915; and he has been chairman of the China Educational Commission since 1921; Oriental Educational Commissioner of the University of Chicago in 1908-1909; and director of the University of Chicago Libraries from 1910, onwards.

His published works, entirely theological, are interpretative of his life's greatest interests, and the printed expression of his theological belief and teaching. He is the author of: "Syntax of the Moods and Tenses in New Testament Greek," 1893; "Harmony of the Gospels for Historical Study" (with W. A. Stevens), 1894, 1904; "Records and Letters of the Apostolic Age," 1895; "Handbook of the Life of Paul," 1899; "Constructive Studies in the Life of Christ" (with Shailer Matthews), 1901; "Principles and Ideals of the Sunday School" (with Shailer Matthews), 1903; "Short Introduction to the Gospels," 1904; "Studies in the Gospel of Mark," 1904; "Principles of Literary Criticism, and their Application to the Synoptic Problem," 1904; "Biblical Ideas of Atonement" (with J. M. P. and G. M. Smith), 1909; "Harmony of the Synoptic Gospels in English" (with Edgar J. Goodspeed), 1917; "Spirit, Soul and Flesh, in Greek Writings, from the Earliest Period of 180, A. D.,"1918; "Harmony of the Synoptic Gospels in Greek" (with Edgar J. Goodspeed), 1920; "Commentary on Paul's Epistle to the Galatians," in "International Critical Commentary," 1920; "Source-Book for the Study of the Teaching of Jesus," 1923.

President Ernest DeWitt Burton married, December 28, 1883, Frances Mary Townson, of Rochester, New York.

JIPSON, Norton William,

Medical Scientist and Historian.

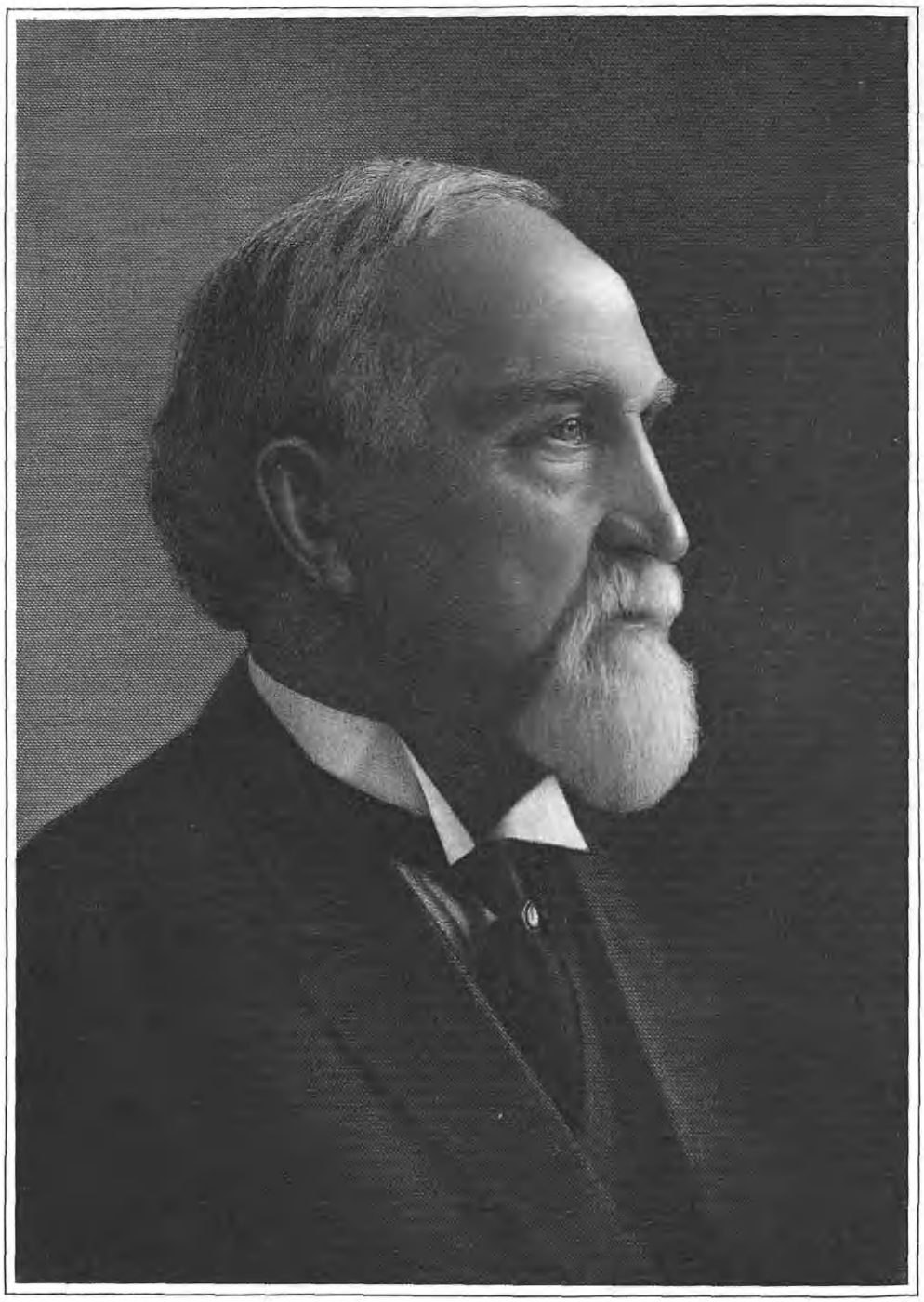
Of those savants whose studies of American Indian lore and traditions have

brought forth remarkable results in their various publications, Dr. Norton William Jipson is declared to have been one of the profoundest of researchers, the contents of his own books eliciting the unanimous verdict that he had become the best-informed man concerning Indian history in the United States. Born in Wisconsin, home and hunting-ground and war centre of great aboriginal tribes, and residing during most of his life in Illinois, no less celebrated scene of Indian dwelling, nomadic habit, and warfare, Dr. Jipson, eminent, too, as medical scientist and practitioner, delved both literally and figuratively into the Indian mounds of otherwise lost or neglected history, and discovered both for the student and the general reader a fascinating record of a former people and past events. Upon such discovery rests his merited claim to eminence in that branch of historical literature, and in historical circles on that account his name and attainment have a chief and enduring place. As a doctor of medicine, he set a new high mark in specialization in the treating of diseases of the nerves and skin by thermo machine, and the Alpine Light, and was accepted as a leading mind in materia medica by practitioners and medical professors generally.

Dr. Jipson was a descendant of John Jipson, who was born in England, 1610, was made a citizen of the town of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1647, was a member of the First Church of Boston, and prominent land owner. He fought in King Philip's War.

Dr. Jipson was a son of Samuel Fayette and Lucy Jane (Shaw) Jipson. Samuel F. Jipson, a son of Samuel Jipson, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Winfield, New York, August 6, 1825. He was very small in stature, was an energetic farmer, and carried on agricultural pursuits both at his birthplace and at Dayton, Wisconsin.

Norton William Jipson was born March 12, 1865, at Dayton, Wisconsin. After receiving his early education in the public schools, he attended Evansville Seminary, and afterwards graduated at the Northwestern University School of Medicine in the class of 1889, when he received his medical degree. He then established himself at Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in a general practice for thirty-five years. Within recent years he had specialized on the Alpine Light Dia Thermo Machine, as well as with the Kromayer Light, and the treatment of nervousness and skin and blood diseases, and his practice had extensively increased during the year preceding his death. Dr. Jipson devoted a large proportion of his time and the development of his gifts in the historical domain to making exhaustive researches into the aboriginal history of America, and his written reports and portraiture of Indian life, customs and usages of bygone eras before the coming of the white man are considered the most authentic and scholarly upon the subject. An authority without successful rival on the history of the North American Indian of all the tribal sections he, for example, spent years in personal investigation in preparing his work upon "Winnebago Villages and the Winnebago Indians," published by the University Press for the Chicago Historical Society. Other works, historical and ornithological, written by Dr. Jipson are: "Winnebagos and Chieftains of the Lower Rock River Region," "Early History of Wisconsin," and "Bird Lore and Bird Songs of the North American Indian." He was withal a practical-minded citizen, as well as a careful and conscientious writer. A Republican in political matters, he held active mem-



George W. Clark

bership in the Evansville, Wisconsin, School Board, and exhibited unfailing interest in events having to do with the advancement of community, State and Nation. In his profession as a medical practitioner, he was for many years physician for the Bowman Dairy Company, and he was a member of the Lakeside Hospital staff, and corresponding member of the American Medical Association. The leading historical societies of the Middle West were honored with his membership, and he was a life member of the Madison, Wisconsin, Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society, in the interests of both of which he was a tireless worker. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Jipson married, April 2, 1889, at Evansville, Wisconsin, Olie H. Hammond, graduate of Evansville Seminary, and daughter of Elon and Hannah (Randall) Hammond, the former named having been a captain of a Vermont company in the Union Army during the Civil War, and a farmer by occupation. Dr. and Mrs. Jipson were the parents of three children: 1. Lucy J., who married James C. Matchett, of Chicago, and who had two children, Dorothy Rae and William Henry. 2. Elon H., who married Ferne Parkinson, of Chicago, and who had a son, Thomas William. 3. Raymond Norton.

Dr. Norton William Jipson died August 5, 1924, at Chicago, Illinois. He spent his entire life in the practice of medicine, and became noted in some of the most advanced departments of the science. His work as an historian assures his lasting fame, and his profound study of Indian lore with its published results is a monument to his literary endeavor.

CLARK, George Mark,

Man of Varied Interests.

In point of numbers the patronymic "Clark" or "Clarke" stands ninth among the commonest of surnames found in England and America. Clark is derived from "clericus," meaning a priest, or one connected with the service of the church. Originally, the term was used only to designate those in clerical orders, but since in the early times the church was the only source of learning, any person educated by the clergy came to be called "clerk." Later the designation was given to all who were able to read and write with any degree of proficiency. Naturally, so distinguished an appellative was eagerly coveted, hence its frequency, for as education became more general many people added "le clerk" to their names. The prefix *le* was finally dropped, and Clerk and Clerke began to be widely used as surnames. The present-day forms of Clarke and Clark are in reality phonic corruptions, since in England the accepted pronunciation of clerk is clark. Other surnames having an identical origin are Clarkson, Beauclark, and Manclerk. Early bearers of the name are numerous in the ancient records. "Boniface Clericus" was of Lincolnshire in the year 1273, his name appearing in the Hundred Rolls. "Thomas le Clerk," "Batekyn Clericus," "Gilbert le Clerk," and "Thomas le Clerck," are likewise mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of this date, compiled during the reign of Edward I. The first recorded instance of the Clarke spelling seems to have been in the year 1379, when "Robertus Clarke" was listed in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire.

Clarke-Clark Arms—Per chevron azure and argent in chief three leopards' heads or, in base an eagle displayed gules.

Crest—A goat salient argent attired or, against a pine tree proper.

(I) Thomas Clarke, and his three brothers, John, Joseph, and Carew, came from Bedfordshire, England, and settled in New England during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Thomas Clarke was born in Bedfordshire in the year 1599. (Cutler's "Genealogical Memoirs of Massachusetts" gives the date of his birth as 1593.) He died on March 24, 1697. He is listed as a carpenter of the Plymouth Colony in 1623. There is a tradition that Thomas Clarke was a mate on board the "Mayflower," and although the point has not been settled with absolute certainty, yet the dates, location, and stories among the posterity of the Pilgrims give credence to the tradition. Thomas Clarke married, in 1634, Susanna (also given Susannah) Ring, and to them was born a son, Andrew, of whom forward.

(II) Andrew Clarke, a son of Thomas and Susanna (Ring) Clarke, was born in 1635, and died in Harwich, Massachusetts, in the year 1706. He removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was assistant counselor and several times Representative to the General Court. He then removed to Harwich, Massachusetts, of which town he was one of the original proprietors. He married, in the year 1671, Mehitable Scotto, a daughter of Thomas Scotto (1612-1661). She was born on December 14, 1648. Issue: 1. Thomas, born July 10, 1672. 2. ———, born March 12, 1674. 3. Andrew, born in 1678. 4. Scotto, of whom forward. 5. Nathaniel, born in 1682. 6. Mehitable, born December 8, 1686.

(III) Scotto Clarke, fourth of the six children of Andrew and Mehitable (Scotto) Clarke, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1680. He removed with his parents to Harwich, Massachusetts, where he was a miller. He married, in 1706, Mary, surname unknown, who bore him the following children: 1. Andrew, born December 1, 1707. 2. Scotto, of whom forward. 3. Mary, born April 7, 1712. 4. Joseph, born January 8, 1714. 5. Benjamin, born January 8, 1714. 6. Lydia, born in 1717. 7. Nathaniel, born June 19, 1719. 8. Sarah, born in 1721. 9. Ebenezer, born June 3, 1723. 10. Seth, born June 19, 1726.

(IV) Scotto Clark, second of the ten children of Scotto and Mary Clarke, was born on November 8, (also given November 9) 1709, and died in Harwich, Massachusetts, August 31, 1795. (Note dropping of the final *e* of the surname in this generation.) He was a master mariner, and nine of his eleven sons were whalemen; one of them, Tulley, was killed by a whale in the year 1766. In those days whales were so plentiful that the fishing was carried on in open boats from the shore. Scotto Clark married, March 22, 1733, Thankful Crosby, born February 7, 1714, died December 17, 1802. Issue: 1. Elisha, born May 14, 1734. 2. Reuben, born August 1, 1735. 3. Tulley, born November 30, 1736, killed in 1766. 4. Mark, born May 3, 1738. 5. William, born January 14, 1740, lost at sea. 6. Mercy, born August 9, 1741. 7. Barnabas, of whom forward. 8. Scotto, born September 22, 1745. 9. James, born January 6, 1747. 10. Abigail, born September 7, 1748. 11. Roland, born February 18, 1750. 12. Joshua, born December 4, 1752. 13. Fessenden, born October 8, 1754. 14. Thankful, born October 22, 1757.

(V) Barnabas Clark, seventh of the fourteen children of Scotto and Thankful (Crosby) Clark, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, March 9, 1743, and died in Westminster, Vermont, December 12, (or 13) 1831. He removed from Harwich, Massachusetts, to Westminster, Vermont, in 1797. He married, December 21, 1769, Mehitable Hall, born March

27, 1745, died in March, 1813. Issue: 1. Alvan, born August 17, 1771. 2. Daniel, born September 2, 1773. 3. Joshua, born October 24, 1776. 4. Barnabas, of whom forward. 5. Hetty, born August 12, 1781. 6. Tully, born June 30, 1784. 7. Thankful, born January 4, 1787. 8. Atherton, born May 26, 1789.

(VI) Barnabas Clark, fourth of the eight children of Barnabas and Mehitable (Hall) Clark, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, August 3, 1779, and died in Westminster, Vermont, August 15, 1824. He removed with his family to Westminster, Vermont, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married, October 22, 1801, Hannah Gorham, born September 1, 1781, died May 8, 1820. (See Gorham VIII.) Issue: 1. Mehitable, born November 27, 1802. 2. Mark, of whom forward. 3. Almira, born January 19, 1807. 4. Hannah M., born January 28, 1809. 5. Dorcas F., born April 13, 1812. 6. Barnabas G., born March 8, 1815. 7. Julia, born July 13, 1817. 8. George, born April 26, 1820. 9. Elizabeth, born May, 1822.

(VII) Mark Clark, second of the nine children of Barnabas and Hannah (Gorham) Clark, was born in Westminster, Vermont, January 10, 1805, and died November 21, 1845. He lived at Westminster West, Vermont. He married, November 2, 1830, Sarah Hall, born October 9, 1808, died September 21, 1859. Issue: 1. Harriette E., born December 1, 1831. 2. Barnabas Atherton, born June 28, 1835. 3. Franklin W., born August 12, 1837. 4. George Mark, of whom forward. 5. Sarah I., born October 7, 1844.

(VIII) George Mark Clark, a member of the eighth American generation of the ancient English family of Clarke, and the fourth of the five offspring of Mark and Sarah (Hall) Clark, was born at Westminster West, Vermont, June 10, 1841, and died at Evanston, Illinois, April 5, 1924. At the age of twenty-three years he came to the Metropolis of the West, and in the six decades that intervened between his advent into Chicago and his death, he had achieved success to a marked degree and had risen to the very first rank of Chicago's industrialists. His business life was characterized by ceaseless activity, and that his efforts reacted to the material progress and advancement of his adopted city, as well as to his own success, is irrefragably proved by the great manufactory in whose upbuilding he was the moving factor. His business career, exemplifying as it did those prerequisites to any successful endeavor, ability, probity, efficiency, and industry, should be both an incentive and a guide to the coming generations.

In the present annalist's experience it has been a rarity to find an autobiographical account of a man's business lifetime, but in this case Mr. Clark had carefully prepared a record of his identification with the great stove industry, which article was printed in the September, 1922, issue of a well-known trade journal. This business autobiography of Mr. Clark's is so comprehensive in its scope, so well and clearly written, and mirrors so truly the modesty of its compiler, that it is herewith given in its entirety:

The editor of "Magic Chef" has asked me to give an account of my experience in the stove business and, as I am one of the older men connected with it, perhaps it is permissible for me to start with my birthplace.

I was born in June, 1841, on a farm in Westminster West, Vermont. My father died when I was four years old, and the large farm was sold, the family moving to a small farm nearer the village, where we remained until I was sixteen years old. The last four years I did a man's work; when I was fourteen years old I sheared fifteen sheep in a day, and when I was fifteen years old I sheared sixteen sheep in a day. In the '50's there were no mowing machines, so I used a

scythe and snath and, as I was always well and rugged, I could hold my place in the field.

In the spring of 1857 my family moved to the nearby town of Brattleboro, where I commenced work in a general store. It was customary in New England to serve an apprenticeship at very small compensation; for the first year I received $50 and $2.50 a week was paid for my board; the second years I was paid $60 and board; $80 and board for the third year; $100 and board for the fourth year; and $150 and board for the fifth year. After my apprenticeship I continued in the service of this concern for a little over a year at the rate of $600 a year.

There seemed to be good opportunities for business in the West and I came to Chicago, arriving June 9, 1864. I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Charles F. Waite, one of the proprietors of the Sherman House, who introduced me to Mr. Gold Hibbard, of Tuttle & Hibbard (wholesale hardware), now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, and also to Mr. John McGregor Adams, of Crerar, Adams & Company (dealers in railway supplies and manufacturers of locomotive headlights, car, switch, signal and station lamps and lanterns).

I entered the employ of Crerar, Adams & Company, June 29, 1864, and was put in charge of the factory. The store and factory, located at Nos. 11 and 13 South Wells Street, were destroyed by the Chicago fire, October 9, 1871. Temporary quarters were secured immediately after, and a permanent building was erected on the north side and occupied October 9, 1872, just one year after the great fire.

In 1874 the manufacturing interests of Crerar, Adams & Company and Dane, Westlake & Covert (who manufactured tinware and lanterns) were consolidated under the name of The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, and of this consolidation I was made superintendent. In 1878 Adams & Westlake commenced to make oil stoves and continued the manufacture for six or eight years. In 1881, while still with Adams & Westlake, I organized a company to manufacture Jewel gasoline stoves, Mr. Adams having an equal interest in this new company. In 1883 the Adams & Westlake Company desired to add gasoline stoves to sell in connection with their oil stoves, and my new company made for them several thousand gasoline stoves under the name of "Monarch."

In 1885, after selling my interest in the Adams & Westlake Company to Mr. Adams and purchasing from him his interest in my company, I devoted all my time to George M. Clark & Company in the manufacture of gasoline stoves. These gasoline stoves were used in the country and in the city, as gas had not yet come into use for cooking purposes, except in a very small way in one and two-burner tables stoves.

Shortly after 1900 the higher price of gasoline and the poorer quality began to make gasoline stoves less satisfactory and now almost none are made.

The manufacture of gasoline stoves made it easy for us to commence the manufacture of gas stoves, gasoline stoves being a great educator for the public in the use of gas as soon as it became available. The appeal of the gasoline stove was the same as the gas stove, as both provided a cooler method of cooking in hot weather. Not until kitchens were otherwise heated, were the conveniences of cooking by gas available during the winter months.

When we started, in 1888, to make gas stoves there was but one other manufacturer of them in this country. This manufacturer, named Goodwin, was in Philadelphia and his stove was patterned after the heavy English stove. Those made by us on gasoline stove frames were more commodious, far lighter and, therefore, quicker in operation. At first we adapted the gas burners to the gasoline stove frame, but soon commenced to make patterns solely for the use of gas burners. Not until 1890 was anything larger than a four-hole, single or double oven range made, but in that year we increased the size of ranges, providing six burners on top and a gas water heater attached at the right or left side.

By the time of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 we were in a position to make a large display of a full line of sixteen, eighteen and twenty-inch oven ranges with or without attached water heater, and a side broiler, as well as separate water heaters, laundry stoves and hot plates.

The year of the World's Fair was the best year we had had, but it was followed by general business depression. From 1881 to 1897 manufacturing had been done on Superior Street, on Chicago's north side, but in the latter year the location was changed to Harvey, a suburb to the south. Here a one-floor plant with additional land gave ample room for expansion.

In 1901 we made the first "all steel" stove. The American Stove Company was formed in 1902, and for three years, during 1908, 1909 and 1910, I served as president. About 1910 we started to add porcelain enamel to our stoves, at first only broiling pans and burner trays, but now so much

enamel is used that our enameling plant is a considerable part of our factory equipment.

As the gas stove business increased in volume, there followed: First, improvement over the double oven in the way of more top cooking burners and side attachments; then the oven and broiler were raised up above the cooking top; then came the early cabinet type of range followed by the many improvements in design and finish; and now the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator, which is, without doubt, the greatest improvement of all.

Politically, Mr. Clark always gave his support to the Republican party. His clubs included: The Union League and the University Club of Evanston. His religious affiliation was given first to the New England Church of Chicago, and later to the First Congregational Church of Evanston, Illinois.

George Mark Clark married, at Oberlin, Ohio, June 18, 1872, Mary Elizabeth Keep. (See Keep VII.) To George Mark and Mary Elizabeth (Keep) Clark were born four children, as follows: 1. Alice Keep, born April 11, 1873. 2. Robert Keep, born July 1, 1879, in Chicago, Illinois; educated at the University School of Chicago; graduated from Yale in 1903, degree of Bachelor of Arts, graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1905, degree of Bachelor of Science; returned to Chicago, associated himself with his father, and was made manager of the George M. Clark Division of the American Stove Company in Chicago, on July 1, 1923; member of University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, the Evanston Golf Club, and the Yale Club of New York; married, September 27, 1921, at Wilton, Connecticut, Margaret Holmes Whipple, of Oberlin, Ohio; they have one daughter, Elizabeth Whipple, born August 19, 1924. 3. George Houghton, born August 7, 1880, died April 21, 1881. 4. Marjorie, born June 26, 1883, died August 6, 1883.

Mary Elizabeth (Keep) Clark and her two oldest children survive George Mark Clark, whose death occurred on April 5, 1924, during his eighty-third year. The "House Organ" of the George M. Clark & Company Division, April 10, 1924, published the following tribute and resumé of his life:

Saturday, March 29, Mr. George M. Clark was at his office for the last time. He was in excellent spirits and his usual good health, and that afternoon had a little family party at the Union League Club.

The day following he contracted a cold that kept him indoors Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, although he called the office by telephone to keep track of orders and shipments and other items of interest. Thursday he remained in bed. Pneumonia was diagnosed and that afternoon he was taken to the Evanston Hospital. Owing to his advanced age the disease affected the action of his heart, which became weaker and more irregular, and without pain or suffering he passed peacefully away at 3.30 Saturday morning, April 5. He would have been eighty-three years of age the 10th of June.

The flag at the factory was flown at half mast. Funeral services were held in Evanston, Tuesday afternoon, at the First Congregational Church. The factory and office were closed for the day. The Chicago office force was at the church in a body and a large delegation came up from the factory. Eleven directors of the American Stove Company attended the funeral. Mr. Millikan and Mr. Moecker were among the pall-bearers. The flowers were beautiful. Among other tributes were those from the factory, the Chicago, New York and San Francisco offices, and from the directors of the company. Roses were in profusion and of roses Mr. Clark was especially fond.

A few of the important dates in Mr. Clark's efficient, successful, unselfish and uniformly helpful life are as follows:

Born in Westminster West, Vermont, June 10, 1841.

Arrived in Chicago June 9, 1864.

Employed by Crerar, Adams & Company, June 29, 1864.

Superintendent of Adams & Westlake, 1874.

President of George M. Clark & Company, 1881.

First vice-president of American Stove Company and manager, George M. Clark Division, 1902-1923.

President of American Stove Company, 1908-1909-1910.

Chairman of Board of Directors of the American Stove Company, 1923-1924.

Died April 5, 1924.

The "Congregationalist," a religious publication, entered the following memorial sketch in its columns:

Chicago and the Middle West lost one of its honored, generous, and well-beloved laymen in the death of Mr. George M. Clark from pneumonia on April 5. The funeral was held in the First Congregational Church of Evanston, Illinois, of which he was influential member, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Hugh Elmer Brown, assisted by Rev. John R. Nichols and Rev. J. C. Armstrong.

Mr. Clark was born in Westminster West, Vermont, June 10, 1841. He came to Chicago in 1864, and was identified with Crerar, Adams & Company. In 1881 he organized the firm of George M. Clark & Company, and for forty-three years—down to the end of his life—he was engaged in manufacturing stoves.

Both in the New England Church of Chicago and the First Church of Evanston he was a generous supporter of the larger work of the denomination at home and abroad. For twenty years he was a director of the Chicago Congregational Missionary and Extension Society.

In 1872 he was married to Elizabeth Keep, who, with a daughter, Alice Keep Clark, and a son, Robert Keep Clark, survive him.

Thus was born, and thus lived, wrought, and died, George Mark Clark, whose beneficent and useful life was a credit to the honorable lineage from which he sprang, and whose success, achieved under a rigid code of business ethics, was well-earned and well-deserved. But George Mark Clark attained to more than success in the business sense, for he achieved regard, respect, love, and that happiness which Richter has described as "A wayside flower that grows along the highway of usefulness."

(The Keep Line).

Keep Arms—Vert, on a saltire argent, a buck's head cabossed, gules.

Crest—A talbot passant.

The surname "Keep" is an ancient one in England and came into use when surnames were first adopted during the eleventh century. Keep signifies at-the-keep, the donjon or stronghold of a castle, and was originally spelled Kep. This gave way gradually to Kippe, Keepe, and, finally Keep. "William atte Kep" is mentioned in the old records during the reign of Edward I. "Roger Kep" was of Somersetshire at the time of Edward III, as was also "Richard atte Kippe." Henry Keepe, in 1617, was a resident of Berkshire.

Burke's comprehensive "General Armory" (1884) gives but one coat-of-arms for the many branches of the large Keep family in England. This armorial bearing is as follows:

Arms—Or, a bend gules; on a canton argent, a galley, her oars in action, of the second.

Crest—A weaver's shuttle in pale gules, threaded proper.

Arthur Percival Keep, Barrister, of Black Heath, London, England, writes that the records of the Herald's College in London show that the coat-of-arms which precedes this record was granted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When the Visitation of Heralds was made in the reign of James I, the family of Keep to whom this heraldic device was granted had either become extinct or no one appeared to claim the right to bear them. This gives further credence to a family tradition that the family was numbered among the early Puritans and did not wish to claim the arms. In the Berkshire List of Wills is the name of John Keepe, 1615, and it is quite probable that he was the father of John Keepe (or Keep), the progenitor of the family in America.

The American branch of the Keep family has a military record of which it can well be proud. Throughout its American

history members of the family have been represented in every war in which the Government has engaged. One Keep took an active part in the French and Indian Wars prior to 1760; fourteen served in the Revolutionary War; several took part in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War; several gave up their lives in the Civil War; and many volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War. It is also likely that bearers of the patronymic Keep were found in the late World War, but owing to its recent cessation there is as yet a paucity of data.

The Family in America.

(I) John Keep (or Keepe), the immigrant ancestor of the American Keeps, came from England to the New World early in the seventeenth century. He died at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, March 26, 1676. On March 13, 1660, John Keepe was granted by the selectmen of Springfield, Massachusetts, five acres of meadow-land on a fresh water brook, provided all former grants there be made good. Other land was granted to John Keepe from time to time. In 1664 his name appears on the list of townsmen of Springfield along with seventy-three others. He and Samuel Bliss were chosen fence viewers (then an important office), February 11, 1666. In 1668 he was named, together with William Warrener, as surveyor of the highways. In 1669 he was appointed haward for Longmeadow, and took the Freeman's oath on May 19, 1669. In 1673 he served as one of the town's selectmen; chosen one of a committee to consider lack of room in the meeting house; in 1674-75 was selectman, and served on the jury several times. John Keep, his wife and infant son, Jabez, were killed by the Indians in 1676. He married, December 31, 1663, Sarah Leonard, a daughter of John and Sarah Leonard, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. Sarah, born December 5, 1666. 2. Elizabeth, born November 15, 1668. 3. Samuel, of whom forward. 4. Hannah, born June 28, 1673. 5. Jabez, born December 11, 1675, killed by the Indians on March 26, 1676.

(II) Samuel Keep, third of the five children of John and Sarah (Leonard) Keep, was born in Longmeadow, the third parish of Springfield, Massachusetts, August 22, 1670. After the Indians killed his parents, his grandmother, the Widow Leonard, took him and his two sisters to her home at Springfield, but afterwards he was under the care of his uncle, Samuel Bliss. After his marriage Samuel Keep lived in the parish of Springfield known as Longmeadow, and was active in the affairs of the town (or precinct, as Longmeadow was not incorporated as a town until after his death). He was selectman, or committee of precinct, in 1715, 1716, 1720, 1722 and 1724, and was one of the trustees in 1714 in charge of building a Meeting House. In 1719 he was appointed on a committee to procure an allowance from the town of Springfield for a school-house. In September, 1700, with others, he petitioned the General Court for a new town to be laid out east of Springfield.

He married, February 27, 1695, Sarah Colton, of Longmeadow, Massachuetts. Issue: 1. An infant, born February 17, 1697. 2. John, born June 22, 1698. 3. Samuel, of whom forward. 4. Sarah, born August 23, 1703. 5. Jabez, born March 10, 1706. 6. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1709. 7. Jemima, born July 17, 1711. 8. Josiah, born November 30, 1713. 9. Abiah, born December 11, 1715. 10. Stephen, born October 26, 1717. 11. Eunice, born March 3, 1720. 12. Matthew, born October 3, 1722.

(III) Samuel Keep, third of the twelve children of Samuel and Sarah (Colton)

Keep, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, November 12, 1700, and died there on November 9, 1761. He was born and spent his life on the old Keep Homestead. He served in the militia as sergeant, and is frequently mentioned by that title in the records. He served as selectman in 1744, and at various times was on committees to look after matters pertaining to town and church affairs. He married (first), January 15, 1736, Mary Colton, daughter of John and Joanna Colton; (second), March 8, 1738, Sarah Beman, a daughter of William and Hannah Beman, of Enfield, Connecticut. Child by first wife: 1. Mary, born November 6, 1736. Children by second wife: 2. Samuel, of whom foward. 3. Sarah, born in February, 1741, died young. 4. Eunice, born September 17, 1743. 5. Rev. John, born March 10, 1749. 6. Sarah, born March 17, 1753.

(IV) Samuel Keep, eldest of the five children of Samuel and Sarah (Beman) Keep, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, May 26, 1739, and died in his birthplace, October 20, 1823. It has been said of him;

> He was a thriving farmer, intelligent and prosperous, but not of abundant means. Very robust of frame and vigorous of mind; a leading Christian man, much regarded in the community for his practical sagacity, and wisdom of his counsels in all matters of business. His children were trained to habits of industry and frugality, and in general received such education as the country schools at that time afforded with the addition in the case of the younger children of a few terms at a select school.

In the Revolution the appears with the rank of sergeant on the Lexington Alarm Roll of Lieutenant David Burt's regiment, and Lieutenant Jonathan Hale's company, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Springfield. The company marched on April 21, 1775, but only went as far as Brookfield, where they had orders to return. Length of service, three days. He appears with rank of private on Muster and Pay Roll of Captain Gideon Burt's company, Colonel David Leonard's regiment, having enlisted on March 2, 1777; discharged April 10, 1777; service, one month and ten days. This company marched to reënforce the Northern Army at Ticonderoga. He served as selectman in 1780, 1783, 1785 and 1786.

He married, June 4, 1767, Sabina Cooley, a daughter of Joseph and Experience (Hale) Cooley. Issue: 1. Flavia, born February 17, 1768. 2. Sabina, born November 20, 1769. 3. Experience, born January 13, 1772, died young. 4. Samuel, born February 10, 1774. 5. Heber, born January 20, 1776. 6. Eleanor, born May 31, 1778. 7. Rev. John, of whom forward. 8. Hannah, born October 18, 1784. 9. Experience, born December 19, 1787.

(V) Rev. John Keep, seventh of the nine children of Samuel and Sabina (Cooley) Keep, was born in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, April 20, 1781, and died in Oberlin, Ohio, February 11, 1870. He was graduated from Yale College in 1802, in a class of sixty, all of whom he outlived. He taught school for one year, and then studied for the ministry under the Rev. Asahel Hooker, of Goshen, Connecticut. He then received a call from the church in Blandford, Massachusetts, and in June, 1805, was approved by the North Litchfield (Connecticut) Association as a candidate for the ministry. When he arrived at Blandford the church was divided into factions due to the fact that the trustees of the church, without consulting members of the congregation, had invited Mr. Keep to preach. "He healed the breach successfully and labored there sixteen years. While there he took a great interest in temperance work and aided in its promotion." In 1810,

while in Blandford, Mr. Keep was one of a company of ministers who met to organize the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In 1821 he received calls to two churches, one in Homer, New York, and the other in Brunswick, Maine, accepting the former. During his twelve years of pastorate at this place there were five hundred added to the church membership. Soon after settling in Homer he was chosen a trustee of the Academy and later was president of the board. He was elected a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary, and also of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. At Homer, as at Blandford, under his leadership the church took a strong stand for temperance.

In 1833 he tendered his resignation to the church in Homer, having received two calls, one to an agency in New England of the American Colonization Society and the other from a church in Cleveland, Ohio. He accepted the latter and was for one year pastor of the Stone Church, now the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1834, with a colony, he organized the church which is now the First Congregational Church, West Side, Cleveland, Ohio, and was its pastor for two years. In the spring of 1834 he was elected a trustee of Oberlin College and president of the board. He was opposed to slavery and was active in behalf of the colored race. In 1836 he resigned his pastorate in Cleveland and accepted the financial agency of Oberlin College. He took subscriptions for the college and was very successful in this undertaking. In 1839 he took up subscriptions in England in connection with William Dawes, a trustee of the college, and after eighteen months' work brought to the college $30,000 collected by personal solicitation, in small amounts mostly under $50. His gifts to the college and to benevolent causes were more than those of many persons who had tenfold his resources. At all times he was deeply interested in the social as well as the religious welfare of the people. He was conspicuous for his courage and fidelity in maintaining his convictions of what, at the time, might be termed unpopular truths. "John Keep attained a grand old age, active, kind, cheerful and beloved by all."

He was married on June 2, 1806, to Lydia Hale, a daughter of Judge Nathan Hale, of Goshen, Connecticut. Issue: 1. Rev. Theodore John, of whom forward.

(VI) Rev. Theodore John Keep, son of Rev. John and Lydia (Hale) Keep, was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, July 31, 1809, and died in Oberlin, Ohio, July 20, 1889. He prepared for college at the Academy at Homer, New York, and was graduated from Yale College in 1832. He entered Auburn Theological Seminary, but soon after went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered Lane Theological Seminary, but finding the students resisting the restrictions upon the free discussion of the slavery question laid down by the trustees, he joined the seceders and came with them to Oberlin, where they were met by the Rev. Charles G. Finney, who had been prevailed upon to leave his New York church, the Broadway Tabernacle, and to teach them theology. Mr. Keep was graduated in 1836 with the first class. He served as pastor of the Congregational Church at Mansfield, Ohio, for one year, then for two years was tutor in Oberlin College, and for the next two years was principal in the preparatory department. During the next twenty years he was pastor of churches in Northern Ohio. In 1858 he located at Oberlin and fitted out his house as a home for self-supporting young women. In 1889

he transferred the property to the college, reserving accommodation for himself and his wife.

He married, January 28, 1841, at Oberlin, Ohio, Mary Ann Thompson, a daughter of Philip Kisuyck and Eunice (Gaylord) Thompson. Issue: 1. William John, born June 3, 1842. 2. Mary Jane, born January 28, 1844. 3. Mary, born April 22, 1846. 4. Julia Eliza, born October 28, 1847. 5. Mary Elizabeth, of whom forward. 6. Fanny Maria, born November 21, 1856.

(VII) Mary Elizabeth Keep, fifth of the six children of the Rev. Theodore John Keep and Mary Ann (Thompson) Keep, was born in Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 22, 1849. She matriculated at Oberlin College, from which she was graduated in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1921 she received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from her *alma mater*. Throughout her married life she has been actively associated with the work of foreign missions, and for the last eleven years she has been president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, an affiliated organization of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. She was married on June 18, 1872, to George Mark Clark, a son of Mark and Sarah (Hall) Clark, of Westminster West, Vermont, and they took up their residence in Chicago, Illinois, where they lived until 1908, when they built their home in Evanston. (See Clark VIII.)

(The Gorham Line).

Arms—Gules, three shacklebolts conjoined in the fesse point or.

Crest—A sword in pale supporting on the point a garland of laurel proper.

The patronymic "Gorham" is the present day form of the ancient "de Gorham," bearers of which name accompanied William the Conqueror into England upon the Norman Invasion. An early de Gorham so distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings that William the Conqueror bestowed upon him a manorial estate at a place later called Gorhamsbury, England. The American Gorhams are descended from this ancient Norman family of de Gorham, and their English ancestors were the Gorhams of Gorhamsbury, England, who bore the armorial device which precedes this genealogical record. Early bearers of the name in Engand were William de Gorham, of County Oxford, and Hugh de Gorham, of Lincolnshire, both of whom appear in the Hundred Rolls, in the year 1273. The family became ramified and scattered in England, as it subsequently did in America. The family's prominence in its native land was duplicated in the New World, as is evidenced by the fact that Gorham, Maine, was named for the family, whose activities in the shaping of the early New England colonies were on a parity with those of America's chief historical characters.

(I) James Gorham, the father of the American progenitor, was of Benefield, England. He was born in 1550, and died in 1576, during this twenty-sixth year. Four years before his death, in 1572, he had married Agnes Bennington, who bore him a son, Ralph, of whom forward.

(II) Ralph Gorham, a son of James and Agnes (Bennington) Gorham, was born in Benefield, England, in 1575, and immigrated to America before the year 1637. He married, and to him were born two sons: Ralph; and John, of whom forward.

(III) Captain John Gorham, second of the two sons of Ralph Gorham, was born in Benefield, England, and baptized there on January 28, 1621. He married, in 1643, Desire Howland, born at Plymouth, about 1623, a daughter of John

and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, of the "Mayflower" company, and a granddaughter of John Tilley, who came over on the "Mayflower" and died the following year. Desire (Howland) Gorham died at Barnstable, October 13, 1683. Captain John Howland died, and was buried at Swansea, February 5, 1675-76. Issue: 1. Desire, born in Plymouth, April 2, 1644. 2. Temperance, born in Marshfield, May 5, 1646. 3. Elizabeth, born in Marshfield, April 2, 1648. 4. James, of whom forward. 5. John, born in Marshfield, February 20, 1651-52. 6. Joseph, born in Yarmouth, February 16, 1653-54. 7. Jabez, born in Barnstable, August 3, 1656, died in 1725; removed to Bristol, Rhode Island; married Hannah (Sturgis) Gray, daughter of Edward Sturgis, of Barnstable and Yarmouth; she died at Cape Cod, October 17, 1736, whither she had returned after her husband's demise. Issue: Hannah; Samuel; Jabez; Shubael; Isaac; John; Joseph; Hannah (2); Benjamin; Thomas; and Elizabeth. 8. Mercy, born in Barnstable, January 20, 1658. 9. Lydia, born in Barnstable, November 16, 1661. 10. Hannah, born in Barnstable, November 28, 1663. 11. Shubael, born in Barnstable, October 21, 1667.

(IV) James Gorham, fourth of the eleven children of Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born in Marshfield, April 28, 1650. He married, February 24, 1673, Hannah Huckins, born October 14, 1653, a daughter of Thomas and Rose (Hillier) Huckins. Issue: John, of whom forward.

(V) John Gorham, a son of James and Hannah (Huckins) Gorham, was born August 2, 1680. He was married to Anne Brown, who bore him a son, Matthias, of whom forward.

(VI) Matthias Gorham, son of John and Anne (Brown) Gorham, was born December 18, 1706, and died April 27, 1784. He married, November 1, 1733, Mary Davis, by whom he had a son, Matthias, of whom forward.

(VII) Matthias Gorham, son of Matthias and Mary (Davis) Gorham, was born December 17, 1749, and died March 20, 1820. He married, March 27, 1777, Dorcas Crowell, to which union was born a daughter Hannah, of whom forward.

(VIII) Hannah Gorham, daughter of Matthias and Dorcas (Crowell) Gorham, was born September 1, 1781, and died May 8, 1820. She married, October 22, 1801, Barnabas Clark. (See Clark VI.) (See Mayflower Descent of George Mark Clark and Robert Keep Clark.)

(Mayflower Descent of George Mark Clark and Robert Keep Clark).

(I) Captain John Gorham married Desire Howland, daughter of John Howland, of the "Mayflower," and granddaughter of John Tilley, of the "Mayflower." Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham had a son, James, of whom forward.

(II) James Gorham married, and had a son, James, of whom forward.

(III) James Gorham married, and had a son, John, of whom forward.

(IV) John Gorham married, and had a son, Matthias, of whom forward.

(V) Matthias Gorham married, and had a son, Matthias, of whom forward.

(VI) Matthias Gorham married, and had a daughter, Hannah, of whom forward.

(VII) Hannah Gorham married, in 1801, Barnabas Clark, and they had a son, Mark, of whom forward.

(VIII) Mark Clark, married Sarah Hall. To them was born George Mark, of whom forward.

(IX) George Mark Clark took as his wife Mary Elizabeth Keep. (See Keep VII.) Among the four children of George

Mark and Mary Elizabeth (Keep) Clark was a son, Robert Keep, of whom forward.

(X) Robert Keep Clark, a descendant in the twelfth generation from John Tilley of the "Mayflower," and in the eleventh generation from John Howland of the "Mayflower."

REFERENCES—Burke's: "General Armory." Matthews': "American Armory." Bardsley's: "English & Welsh Surnames." Beers': "Old Families of Rhode Island" (Vol. 2). "Clark Genealogy & Descendents of Thomas Clarke" (1884). Cutter's: "Genealogical & Personal Memoirs of Massachusetts" (Vol. 2). Best's: "Keep Genealogy" (1889). "Pedigree of William B. Clark (Plate 1). Family data.

DENNY, Arthur Armstrong,

Seattle Pioneer, Public Official.

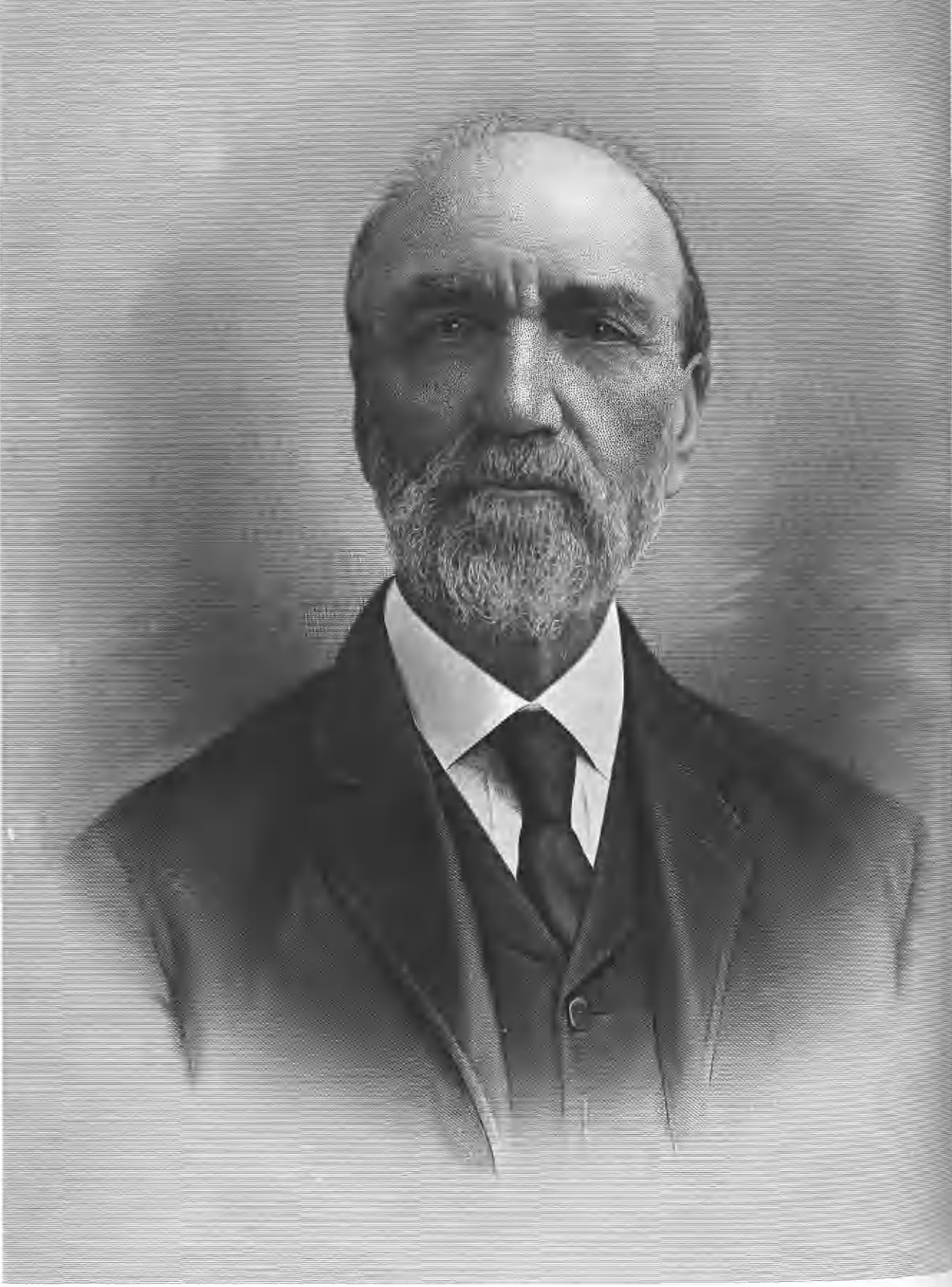
Arthur Armstrong Denny, of the fourth American generation of his family, son of John and Sally (Wilson) Denny, was born in Salem, Indiana, June 20, 1822, and died in Seattle, Washington, January 9, 1899. As a boy, he attended a little log schoolhouse in Illinois, and in 1851 crossed the Continent to Oregon with his family. The journey was begun April 10, 1851, and the party reached Portland, Oregon, August 21, 1851. In addition to Arthur A. Denny and his family there were in the little group of pioneers, who made the trip by horse team, John N. Low and family, C. D. Boren and family, William N. Bell and family, Charles T. Terry, David Thomas Denny, brother of Arthur A. Denny, and Lee Terry. They were attacked by Indians near the American Falls, and although frequently fired upon, succeeded in keeping the savages at bay. From Portland they took passage on a northbound vessel, the "Exact," November 8 following, and five days later landed on the shore of Elliott Bay, at Alki Point. Here Mr. Denny built a log cabin and spent the winter. At least 1,500 Indians spent the winter in that vicinity, some of them occupying part of the ground which the pioneers had cleared, but the latter thought it unwise to antagonize the red men by refusing them the privilege of camping in this district. In the spring Mr. Denny and some of his friends began to seek more favorable locations for claims, and, accordingly, located three hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which a portion of the city of Seattle now stands. He was appointed postmaster of Seattle, August 22, 1853, and handled, for several years, the postal business in his cabin, located on the present northeast corner of First Avenue and Marion Street. He received the first mail which came into Seattle.

With the growth of the city he disposed of parcels of his property, profiting largely through the greatly increased land values that accompanied the development of the region. Business enterprises of many natures claimed his attention, merchandising, milling, and banking, and his steadily successful operations made him an outstanding figure in fortune and usefulness in the Territory and State. He was a member of Dexter Horton & Company, bankers, his exceptional business ability and capacity recognized and deferred to by his associates, to a small group of whom can be traced most of the progress and achievement of that period in Seattle.

Mr. Denny was a lifelong Republican, and was elected to represent his district in the first Legislature of the Territory, and his public service, devoted and fruitful, included the duties of delegate to the United States Congress. He assisted in organizing the First Methodist Church; for years he was an active member of that denomination, but in his later days was more closely identified with the Congregational Church. He always took a deep

Very respectfully
A. A. Dennis

Mary A Denny



Geo. F. Fryl

Louisa C Frye

interest in all religious work, and was ever ready to assist in Christian and educational enterprises. He was the author of "Pioneer Days on Puget Sound," published in 1888. He was accorded the unvarying regard and respect of his associates, and was held in honor for the valuable imprint of his character and personality upon his time.

Arthur Armstrong Denny married, November 23, 1843, Mary Ann Boren, daughter of Richard F. and Sarah (Latimer) Boren. She was born in Nashville, Tennessee, November 25, 1822, and died in Seattle, Washington, December 30, 1910. Children: 1. Louisa Catherine, born in Abingdon, Illinois, October 20, 1844; married, in Seattle, Washington, October 25, 1860, Rev. Daniel Bagley officiating, George F. Frye (see following biography). She died March 22, 1924. 2. Margaret Lenora, born in Abingdon, Illinois, August 14, 1847, died in Seattle, Washington, March 30, 1915. 3. Rolland Herschel, born in Portland, Oregon, September 2, 1851; married, in 1877, Alice Kellogg, and their children, born in Seattle, Washington, are: Florence, born September 12, 1878; Caroline, born February 21, 1880; married, June 18, 1913, Percy Henry Bamford; Edith, born November 8, 1884; married, November 8, 1906, George Butler Lamping, and their children are: Rolland Denny, born August 2, 1907; Mary Ann, born July 24, 1909; Doris, born July 28, 1916; Marcia, born January 7, 1921. 4. Orion Orvil, the first male white child born in Seattle, was born July 17, 1853, died February 25, 1916; married, August 13, 1874, Elva Coulter, and they were the parents of the following children: Mabel Elizabeth, born July 18, 1875, married, October 19, 1895, Howard Goodall Thompson, and had one daughter, Mabel Elizabeth, born October 3, 1912; Anita Eva, born February 7, 1877, married F. E. A. Starr, in December, 1894. They were the parents of Elizabeth, born February 17, 1896, married, February 11, 1922, Jay Donovan Milstead; and Orion Denny, born March 15, 1899. 5. Arthur Wilson, born in Seattle, Washington, April 18, 1859; married, March 4, 1886, Catherine Orr; died November 14, 1919. Their children, born in Seattle: Grace Lenora, born February 3, 1888; married, December 4, 1908, Hendrick Suydam, and they are the parents of Katrinka Anna, born June 1, 1910; and a daughter, born October 28, 1921; Arthur Armstrong, born September 18, 1889; married, September 23, 1916, Genevieve Lewis Cockrell; Merle Wilson, born February 1, 1891, married, July 20, 1917, Margarith Helene Castberg, born March 3, 1895, and they are the parents of Martha Jean, born July 19, 1920; Helen Catherine, born May 21, 1892; married, November 16, 1915, Franklin Gregory Carnahan, and they are the parents of Stuart Denny, born May 24, 1919, and Coleson, born in February, 1924; Robert Orr, born August 15, 1898. 6. Charles Latimer, born in Seattle, Washington, May 21, 1861, died May 13, 1919; married, June 15, 1887, Vivetta Chambers, born December 31, 1863; issue: Horton Hershel, born November 4, 1888, married, July 30, 1921, Maude Quayle; Andrew Denny, born March 8, 1893.

FRYE, George Frederick,

Pioneer Business Man.

The name Frye is the Anglicized form of the German patronymic Frey, which is borne in all parts of that country and in Switzerland. George Frederick Frye was a son of Otto and Sophia (Pranga) Frye, his parents natives of Germany, and was born in Hanover, Germany, July 15, 1833. He came to the United States in

1849, at the age of sixteen, and was employed on a farm at Lafayette, Missouri. In 1852 he worked his way across the plains with the Hays Company, making the journey by ox-team. He spent one winter in Portland, Oregon, in the employ of Hillory Butler, and in 1853 proceeded to Seattle, Washington, where he became associated with Arthur Armstrong Denny and H. L. Yesler. It was in October, 1852, that H. L. Yesler arrived in Seattle looking for a sawmill location, and he finally decided to build on what is now Pioneer Place. George F. Frye, together with other men, supplied the mill with logs. Later, Mr. Frye became an employee of the mill, becoming an expert saw-filer and head sawyer.

Mr. Frye was connected with the operation of the mill for about ten years, and he was a pioneer in numerous other lines of business, establishing the first meat market and buying the first bakery in Seattle. Later he engaged in steam boating, and for four years was master of the "J. B. Libby," one of the early Sound steamers. At this time he was also mail agent.

In the early eighties he erected the Frye Opera House, on the place on which formerly stood the cabin in which the post office was first located, and conducted by Arthur A. Denny. This was the first opera house of its kind in the city, and upon its destruction by fire in 1889 he built the Stevens Hotel on its site. His hotel interests included the ownership, with Arthur A. Denny, of the Northern Hotel, the Barker Hotel, with Mrs. Frye, and he also built the Hotel Frye, a modern, splendidly appointed eleven-story hostelry, one of the finest of the Northwest. Mr. Frye dealt extensively in general real estate, was known as a man of exceptional abilities, and aided in launching many large enterprises, whose growth and development his remarkable foresight enabled him to vision. His activities extended into all departments of the city life and his interests were all embracing. He organized the first brass band of Seattle, served on the City Council as a Republican, and was a member of the Lutheran Church. A day that he began in conference over some industrial or business project of far-reaching import, he often closed in helping inaugurate an undertaking of perhaps only local and social significance, and it was this breadth of mind, this common touch with all the people, that won him the universal regard.

Mr. Frye's Americanism was staunch and unshakable. He deplored the fact that people of foreign birth came to this rich country, profited by and enjoyed opportunities and freedom denied them in the lands of their birth, and yet withheld their loyalty from the country of their adoption. He believed in the restriction of immigration through systematization and the obligation of conformity to higher standards, thus preventing the influx of Europe's undesirables. George Frederick Frye died May 2, 1912. His name is upon the roll of Seattle's early benefactors, and her history guards his reputation.

Mr. Frye married, October 25, 1860, Louisa Catherine Denny, daughter of Arthur Armstrong and Mary Ann (Boren) Denny (see preceding biography). Mrs. Frye, who was a resident of Seattle, had many business interests, and was active socially; died March 22, 1924. They were the parents of the following children: 1. James Marion, born August 22, 1861, died February 14, 1905; married, October 19, 1887, Florence Lorretta Ripley, and they had two children: Russell Marion, born January 3, 1890; and Ruth Louise, born September 3, 1895; married, March

29, 1918, Albert Osborne. 2. Mary Louisa, born February 6, 1864; married, March 4, 1896, George Haley Fortson, born October 19, 1860, son of George Green and Louisa S. (Wall) Fortson, of Elberton, Georgia; George G. Fortson was a colonel in the Civil War on the Confederate side. The ancestors of George G. Fortson settled in Georgia prior to the Revolutionary War, and his father was a planter, operating 2,500 acres. George H. Fortson studied law under Judge Reese, and was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1882. In 1885 he went to Palatka, Florida, investing heavily in fruit lands; a heavy frost destroyed all crops and brought financial disaster upon Mr. Fortson; he left the South in 1886 and went to Tacoma, later to Seattle, Washington; arriving in Tacoma without money, he took a position in the ship yard, later became a clerk, and in 1889 he began the practice of law; in 1892 he became district attorney, and his professional career has been successful in marked degree. 3. Sarah Sophie, born January 27, 1867; married, December 14, 1908, Daniel Waldo Bass, born July 22, 1864, in Salem, Oregon. 4. George Arthur, born September 29, 1870, died June 6, 1893. 5. Roberta Gertrude, born June 23, 1875; married, July 12, 1911, Paul Harris Watt, and they were the parents of: Robert Denny, born September 29, 1912; John Reid, born November 15, 1914; Richard Frye, born July 13, 1917. 6. Elizabeth Helen, born November 6, 1878; married, January 16, 1907, Virgil Newton Bogue.

PARK, Marion Edwards, Ph. D.,

President Bryn Mawr College.

Of the number of college leaders in the United States who have returned to their *alma mater* as the president of the institution, Dr. Marion Edwards Park, graduate of Bryn Mawr in 1898, was chosen in 1922 as the executive head of the college, and she so continues to the present, one of the foremost of the world's educators in the department of classics. Both in this country and abroad, Dr. Park has commanded attention for her extensive research and attainment in the field in which she has chiefly specialized, and as a teacher and exemplar of the highest classical thought, she holds an influential place in that group of educators. Dr. Park's range of collegiate interests, particularly in association with the deanship of women's colleges, before coming to Bryn Mawr, has included foremost colleges both West and East.

Marion Edwards Park, Doctor of Philosophy, daughter of William Edwards and Sarah Billings (Edwards) Park, was born December 31, 1875, at Andover Massachusetts, where she attended the public schools, and afterwards the high school at Gloversville, New York. Matriculating at Bryn Mawr College, she graduated with the class of 1898, and with her degree Bachelor of Arts; she received her Doctor of Philosophy degree from that college in 1918. Dr. Park continued her college work at the University of Chicago, where she graduated in 1900, and during 1901-1902 she was a student at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. Upon returning to the United States, she was appointed instructor and assistant professor in classics, at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, where she continued from 1902 to 1906. Consecutively, thereafter, Dr. Park officiated as dean of Simmons College from 1918 to 1921, and as dean of Radcliffe College during 1921-1922.

On October 4, 1922, Dr. Park received her appointment as president of Bryn

Mawr College. She is a member of the American Philological Association; and her religious fellowship is with the Congregational Church. Her home address is Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

HUTCHINS, Charles Henry,

Financier, Industrialist.

The surname Hutchins is an ancient North English name, which first appeared during the eleventh century, when surnames first began to come into general use. The name is a baptismal name, meaning "son-of-Hugh," and is derived from Huchon, a diminutival form of the font-name Hugh. Huchon became Huchoun, Hughchon, Huchin, and finally Hutchin and Hutchins. Other patronymics from the same source are Hutchings, Hutchinson, and Hutcheson. The North of England family of Hutchins became well and widely known in their native country, as they did subsequently in America, and among the many prominent bearers of this name in the United States, none was more prominent, more widely known and respected, than the late Charles Henry Hutchins, whose recent death has deprived New England in general, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in particular, of a foremost industrialist, financier, and citizen.

Charles Henry Hutchins was born in East Douglas, Massachusetts, on January 13, 1847, a son of Charles and Harriet N. (Hunt) Hutchins. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, following which he entered and was graduated from the East Douglas High School. Since boyhood, he had exhibited an unusual amount of energy, and during his school years, spare hours and vacations were spent working in the axe factory of which his father was superintendent. Under the tutelage of his father he became an expert mechanic, and for the two years following the completion of his scholastic work he was thus employed in the axe works. At the age of eighteen years, however, he decided that other fields of endeavor were more to his liking. He left the axe industry and accepted a clerkship in a general store at East Douglas. He remained in this capacity for two years, learning thoroughly all the phases and details of the business, and then entered the employ of Horace Sheldon & Company, dry goods merchants, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Hutchins' experience in mercantile life was of the greatest benefit to him and to his subsequent business associates, for in these early positions he learned the principles of good salesmanship.

A later phase of his life was devoted to manufacturing, and here again he greatly added to his knowledge of business. In 1874 he began to manufacture tape, webbing and other narrow fabrics in Worcester, under the firm name of C. H. Hutchins & Company. He occupied one floor of the building on Allen Court, then occupied in part also by L. J. Knowles & Brothers, loom manufactures. Afterward this enterprise was incorporated as the Hutchins Narrow Fabric Company. Mr. Hutchins also manufactured woolen goods. His business prospered and he had become fixed in his determination to continue in that line of business, devoting his ability and energy to selling his products, superintending his factory, and extending his business.

When L. J. Knowles died in 1884, Francis B. Knowles felt the loss keenly. The sudden parting by death of the business partners and brothers, between whom there had existed from children the strongest ties of affection, affected the health of the brother who survived, and the burden of business became too heavy.

He had known Mr. Hutchins for a dozen years. At that time Mr. Hutchins' brother, George F. Hutchins, who had come into the employ of the Knowles concern some years before, was superintendent of the factory and the successor of Lucius Knowles, in charge of the designing and perfecting of the loom. For Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Knowles had the highest regard and the deepest respect. As his son-in-law, moreover, Mr. Knowles felt that Mr. Hutchins would have a special interest in promoting the loom business, if associated with him. At first Mr. Hutchins was averse to quitting his own business and did not comply with the request of his father-in-law, but Mr. Knowles was not well and it soon became evident to Mr. Hutchins that Mr. Knowles needed him, and he followed the path of duty rather than of inclination. He soon relieved Mr. Knowles of the greater part of the duties of administration and of the difficult and trying work of introducing the Knowles loom into the mills of the country, against the most strenuous competition. He sold his own business and threw himself with characteristic energy into his new work. The business was incorporated under the name of the Knowles Loom Works, of which Mr. Knowles was president, and Mr. Hutchins treasurer. Five years later Mr. Knowles died, and Mr. Hutchins succeeded him, continuing until February, 1917. On reaching the age of seventy, he decided to shift the burden to other and younger shoulders.

Of Mr. Hutchins unusual prevision and ability in all matters pertaining to business, the "History of Worcester and Its People" has the following to say:

> He entered the business at a critical time, when the demand of American manufacturers for looms to weave fancy fabrics had fairly begun, and it became a part of his duty to supply that demand. Modifications in the loom to meet various requirements were undertaken successfully and Mr. Hutchins deserves no small part of the credit of capturing the home market for the woolen and cotton manufacturers of this country. His work among the manufacturers was ably and loyally seconded by his brother's inventive skill, and together they made the Knowles Loom Works take the lead in this line of business. They made looms for every conceivable purpose, and captured mill after mill. The rather intangible gift of salesmanship that Mr. Hutchins had cultivated by years of experience in the dry goods business became of vital importance to the loom works. Everything depended at times upon him and his ability to convince the mill men of the superiority of the Knowles loom. That he succeeded is shown by the growth and prosperity of later years. For twenty years or more he made all the important contracts for building looms, travelling almost constantly, and he came to know the principal manufacturers throughout the country. Year by year his absolute frankness and integrity became better known to his customers and the greater difficulties of the first years disappeared. He won for himself and his company the faith, friendship and confidence of every man to whom he sold a machine.

The fruit of his labors in the centers of industry, and the simultaneous improvement of the loom and addition of new styles for special purposes, was soon shown in the factory. In 1890 it was found necessary to have much more space. Accordingly, the Knowles Loom Works built the first of the buildings on the present site on Grand Street. That was built too large, Mr. Knowles thought, and he expected to rent factory space for a few years, but it was soon fully occupied and more buildings were required for the business. The George W. Stafford Loom Works, of Providence, Rhode Island, were purchased in 1893, and have since been operated by the company. In March, 1897, the inevitable consolidation with the Crompton Loom Works took place, and though the name of Crompton was retained in the title of the corporation, the consolidation was rather an absorption and purchase by the Knowles Company of its older rival. Since that time the name has been the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. A history of the company appears elsewhere in this work.

The most remarkable fact about the administration of Mr. Hutchins is the financing, not only of this purchase of the Crompton and other loom works, but the erection of the spacious buildings and plant, without seeking more capital from the sale of stocks and bonds and without incurring

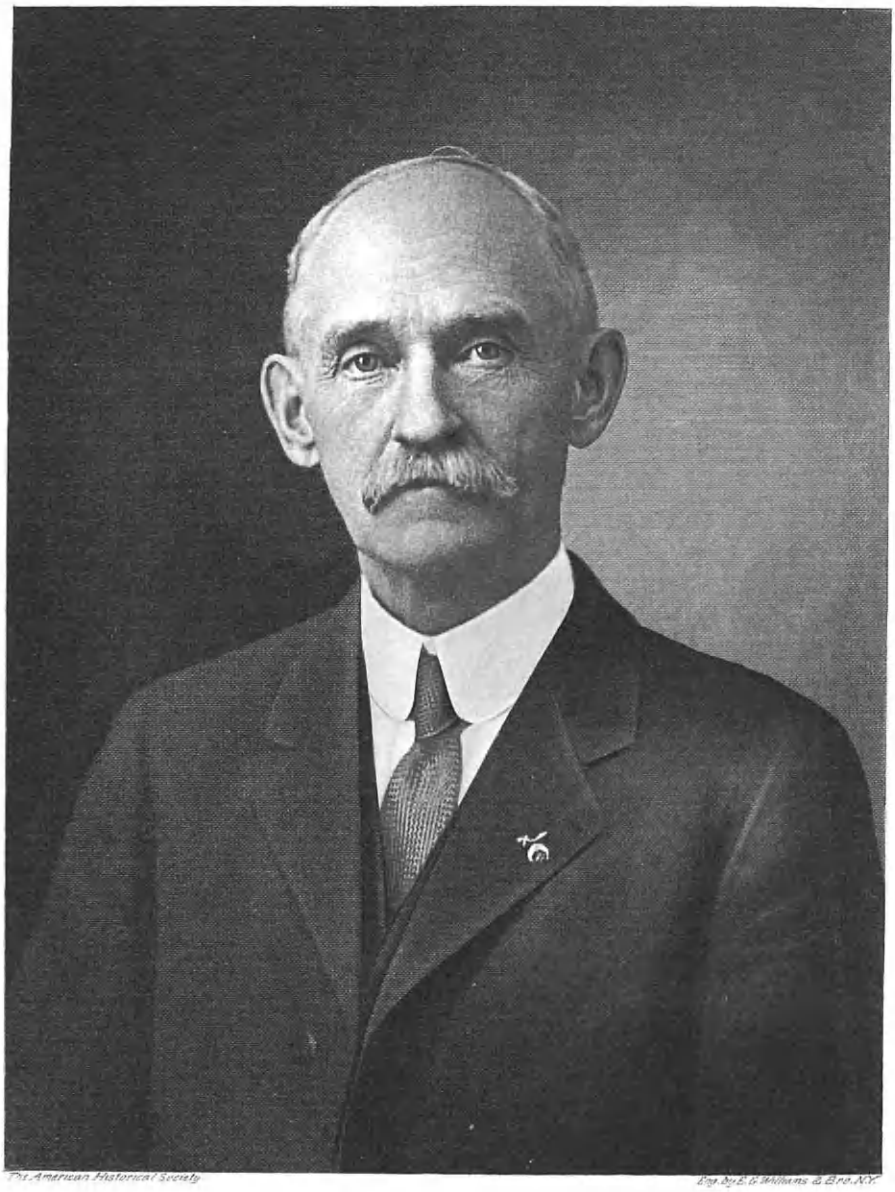
permanent debt. The money that paid for the buildings and new machinery was earned in the loom business, and the funds that bought out competitors from time to time was saved from the earnings of the concern. The real estate and other property of the corporation when Mr. Hutchins completed his last year of service as president aggregated more than seven million dollars. Year after year the company has employed a larger force and its prosperity has meant the growth of the city. Any employer who makes two jobs grow where one used to be has rendered others than himself and his company substantial service.

Mr. Hutchins was also president of the United States Envelope Company, formed in 1898 by the merger of ten of the largest and most important envelope manufacturing establishments in the country. This highly responsible office had been held by Mr. Hutchins since the organization's inception. At various times he was a member of the boards of directors of several cotton mills, and was at one time president of the old Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce. At one time he was a director of the Central National Bank of Worcester, and up until his death gave able service as a director of the Morris Plan Company; director of the Worcester Trust Company; and vice-president of the People's Savings Bank.

Politically, Mr. Hutchins had been an advocate and supporter of the principles of Republicanism from his ephebic days, but he always consistently refused to accept a nomination for public office. That he was a powerful factor in his chosen party, however, is proved by the fact that for many years he was the president of the Home Market Club, one of the foremost educational organizations in political matters. He was also an active member of the Union League Club of New York City, whose membership is made up of the leading Republicans of the East.

Mr. Hutchins' religious affiliation was given whole-heartedly to the Piedmont Congregational Church, and for more than four decades he had served on the standing committee of this body. At one time he was president of the Congregational Club, of Worcester. He was a philanthropist par excellence, but all his many charitable acts were performed quietly, thoughtfully, and without the slightest trace of ostentation. He was one of the founders and first presidents of the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinsville; a trustee of the Home for Aged Men; a trustee of the Home for Aged Women, of Worcester; and one of the charter members and founders of the City Missionary Society. No worthy plea for help was ever left unanswered by him, and he was a constant contributor to all organized charities and public welfare societies.

At the age of seventy years he was still robust and active, and in appearance might easily have been twenty years younger than his actual age. His fifty years of business application did not make a slave of him, but on the other hand made him appreciate more the beauties and joys of life. He took great pleasure in his later years in social life, in music, geology, history, art, golf, motoring, travel, and other activities and subjects which his early business days had taken precedence over for the time being. It has often been said that no man in the city of Worcester had a wider or more loyal circle of real personal friends, and few had a wider acquaintance and friendship with the outstanding men in business throughout the country than he. Especially was he deeply interested in good music, and was always active in the musical organizations of his city, having sung in the Worcester Musical Festival for twenty-five years.



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J. W. Pierce.

He also served as president of the Worcester Country Club. He especially enjoyed his beautiful estate (Ard' na' Clachan) in Shrewsbury.

Charles Henry Hutchins was married (first), at Gloversville, New York, on September 2, 1873, to Eliza Evaline Knowles, who was born in Gloversville, on January 5, 1848, a daughter of Francis Bangs and Anna Eliza (Poole) Knowles. Eliza Evaline (Knowles) Hutchins died in Worcester, Massachusetts, on February 13, 1898. Two children were born of this union: Arthur Knowles, now a director of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; and Helen Mabel, who became the wife of Albert L. Stratton. Charles Henry Hutchins was married (second), at Kingston, Ontario, on June 15, 1918, to Laura Nicolle, a daughter of John and Minnie (Rattenbury) Nicolle, residents of that place.

The death of Charles Henry Hutchins occurred at his home on November 15, 1922, aged seventy-five years, ten months, and two days. He is survived by his two children, previously mentioned, and by his widow, Mrs. Laura (Nicolle) Hutchins. His death peremptorily removed one of the foremost figures from the industrial, financial, civic, and social life of New England, and an upright man and citizen whose natural attributes brought him the love and respect of all classes. Of him it can truly be said, in the words of the poet:

> His sunny spirit was like a stream,
> In whose depths the beautiful and pure
> Alone were mirrored.

PIERCE, Frederick Webster,

Bank Executive, Public Servant.

Arms—Argent, a fess humettée gules between three ravens rising sable.

Crest—A dove with an olive branch in the beak.

In the death of Frederick Webster Pierce, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the people of this city recognized a loss to the community of more than passing significance. A worthy man, sincere and direct in his faithfulness to high principle and staunch integrity, Mr. Pierce stood among the eminently useful men of the day in Central Massachusetts, and in his distinguished service, the community, the State and, in certain degrees, the nation, received lasting benefit. Mr. Pierce was a man of strong characteristics, whose dominant principle in life was his sense of fair play, and in his meeting of life's responsibilities he revealed at all times an attitude of equity, in judgment and generosity, in every relation to those about him. He was frequently denominated a self-made man, and that with reason, for his achievement was largely his own, although a long line of worthy and honored ancestors preceded him in America. The name of Pierce, in early generations was variously spelled, Percy, Peerce, Precey and Percie.

(I) Thomas Pierce, the immigrant ancestor of this family in America, settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1633, coming from England. He married in England, but of his wife only her Christian name, Elizabeth, is now known.

(II) Thomas (2) Pierce, son of the immigrant, was born in England and came to America with his parents, bearing a useful part in the early activities of the time. He married Elizabeth Cole.

(III) Stephen Pierce, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Cole) Pierce, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1651, and married, in 1676, Tabitha Parker, who was born in 1658.

(IV) Deacon Stephen Pierce, son of Stephen and Tabitha (Parker) Pierce, was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in

1679, and married, in 1707, Esther Fletcher, who was born in 1685.

(V) William Pierce, son of Deacon Stephen and Esther (Fletcher) Pierce, was born at Chelmsford, in 1713, but later resided in Groton, Massachusetts. He married, in 1739, Sarah Richardson.

(VI) John Pierce, son of William and Sarah (Richardson) Pierce, was born in 1743, at Groton, and married, at Pepperell, in 1775, Tabitha Porter, born in 1757, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. John Pierce later removed to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where he bought a farm and became a leading citizen. He served with honor and distinction in the Revolutionary War.

(VII) Captain John Pierce, son of John and Tabitha (Porter) Pierce, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1780, and married, in 1800, Judith Thompson, who was born in 1777.

(VIII) John Langdon Pierce, son of Captain John and Judith (Thompson) Pierce, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1819, and was, throughout his lifetime, one of the highly esteemed and noteworthy citizens of that community. He married Ellen Marsh, who was born in Chesterfield, in 1823.

(IX) Frederick W. Pierce, son of John Langdon and Ellen (Marsh) Pierce, was born in South Londonderry, Vermont, October 18, 1850, and died at his home on Summer Street, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, May 4, 1923. Receiving a formal education in the common schools of his native community, Mr. Pierce later supplemented his somewhat meagre education in extensive study in various realms of knowledge and became a man of high scholarly attainments, always maintaining his deep interest in excellent literature. He lived in South Londonderry until 1873, then moved to Chester, Vermont, where he purchased a drug store, which he conducted for a number of years and was successful in a marked degree. However, he felt that its activities were not in accord with his highest interests, or greatest ability, in short, that it was not his true calling in life. His natural taste for financial affairs asserted itself and for a number of years he was affiliated with various financial institutions, while still active in the drug business. Eventually, he disposed of his store and devoted his entire attention to banking interests, becoming one of the organizers of the Chester Savings Bank, in the inception of which also he was a moving spirit.

As one of the charter members of this important financial organization, Mr. Pierce took a very lively interest in its progress, which was, in a great measure, attributed to his cordial coöperation and excellent judgment. The institution early reached a sound financial basis, and Mr. Pierce was elected president of the bank. He also filled the office of cashier of this institution, and in both positions his constructive effort and tireless energy contributed largely to the prosperity and enduring usefulness of the bank. Mr. Pierce became a resident of Fitchburg in 1906, his parents having lived in this city subsequent to the year 1881. His father's death in 1897 left extensive real estate interests to the son, and at the time mentioned it became necessary for Mr. Pierce to look after these interests. His mother's death occurred in 1910.

During his entire residence in Fitchburg, Mr. Pierce was closely affiliated with local financial affairs. At the time of his death, he was vice-president and a director of the Worcester North Savings Institute, serving also as chairman of its board of investment. His wisdom and judgment were very highly considered in this and other similar institutions of

Pierce

Fitchburg, and both by financial executives and in commercial and industrial circles his advice was frequently sought by the leading men of his time. His leisure interest, which nevertheless widened Mr. Pierce's usefulness, was the science of mineralogy, in which he was an expert and came to be regarded an authority. He owned one of the largest and finest collections of minerals in the United States, and his unusually tenacious memory, together with his exhaustive study on this subject, made his knowledge of more than casual importance to the progress of this science. He was many times approached by professors and contemporaries in science regarding obscure or difficult problems in this realm.

In the natural course of events, Mr. Pierce was recognized among the leaders in the public service as a man needed for activities in civic affairs. During his residence in Chester, Vermont, Mr. Pierce was elected to the Legislature of that State as representative from his district, and he was also made secretary of the State Normal School Board and the State Board of Pharmacy. While he was a member of the State Legislature, he was largely instrumental in the so-called pharmacy bill becoming a law, this statute requiring the registration of all druggists. The importance of such a measure to the public health and safety is immediately recognized. In the city of Fitchburg Mr. Pierce was also called into the public service and was active as alderman from Sixth Ward, in the years 1912 to 1915, inclusive. In the first year of that term he was made a member of the Park Commission, serving for five years, and was reëlected to the same body in 1917 and 1922, each time for a similar period or term. His work proved eminently gratifying to his fellow-citizens during his service on this commission, and in every phase of his activity his sincere spirit of willing service to the general good was universally recognized. Fraternally, Mr. Pierce was affiliated with the Masonic Order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, being a member also of Montpelier Commandery, Knights Templar; also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Fitchburg Chamber of Commerce, and the Fay Club, and was widely known for his charities and benevolences, although choosing, when possible, quiet avenues of activity along these lines. His standing among the people is well expressed in the following tribute, contributed to a local newspaper by the city messenger, Michael F. O'Neill, and published, May 7, 1923. It is in part as follows:

With your kind permission I would like to say a few words in your valuable paper in tribute to the memory of Frederick W. Pierce. As one who had a personal and intimate acquaintance with him, I confess I was greatly shocked and grieved when I read in your paper that he had passed away, almost without warning, and entirely unexpected, for it was not known that he was in any immediate danger of death, although his health had been manifestly failing for many months.

Truly death is no respecter of persons. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the great as well as the ordinary mortal, must pay the debt of nature which we all alike owe. One of the outstanding traits of his sterling character was his fine sense of justice and fairness. Unerring in his judgment, he was always ready and willing to give credit where credit was due. In the honesty of his soul he could not conceal his contempt for the man who would sacrifice principle for expediency. Men who really knew him recognized his many robust virtues and admired them. They also discerned his faults, but merged them into his manly qualities because he wore them both upon his breast. He has been called to his final rest, and will be sadly missed in the places that knew him here. . . . .

When good men like him pass to that other world, they leave an impress on their associates here that helps make the world better, and I hope

and feel with confidence that wherever his spirit may dwell, our loss may be his gain, and with him all is well.

Friend—
We tell your doom without a sigh,
For thou art Freedom's now and Fame's;
One of the few immortal names
That were not born to die.

Frederick Webster Pierce married, December 2, 1869, Alla N. Albee, daughter of Albert M. and Mary C. (Waite) Albee, and also a member of a prominent New England family. Mrs. Pierce survives her husband, as does his sister, Cora E. Pierce.

PINKERTON, Alfred S.,

Massachusetts Legislator.

Of eminent service to his fellow-men in the domains of his law practice, his official position and procedure in the Massachusetts State Legislature and in his unusually active fraternal associations, Alfred S. Pinkerton, throughout his talented career, gave enduring and substantial reason for the high regard in which he was held and for the trust imposed upon him. As a lawyer, the skill that he acquired and the progress he maintained through a long series of years, in the branches of probate and corporation law, were secured through the practical course of study and experience in those specialties wherein he excelled. As a representative of the people in the General Court, and as a Senator in the State Legislature during a number of active terms, Mr. Pinkerton not only wielded a far-reaching and comprehensive influence for his part in general legislation, but one that was particularly conspicuous and valuable for the part that he played in behalf of public rights as regards corporations. He was an able and conscientious member of important committees, and his senatorial gifts were of such excellent calibre, that when he came to preside over the proceedings of the Senate, the honored position was filled with due dignity and capability. Mr. Pinkerton splendidly fulfilled every promise of the plan and purpose of his career, and with the maturing of his experience came the happy fruition of his own hopes and his careful training, and of the desire of his lifelong friends. He was a son of William Cooper and Maria (Fiske) Pinkerton, descendants of early settlers of Pennsylvania, and of the emigrant Fiske, who came to Massachusetts in 1630. William Cooper Pinkerton died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1869; shortly after, the widow and son removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, which continued to be his home until his death.

Alfred S. Pinkerton was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1856, and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace. Upon the removal of the family to Worcester, Massachusetts, he was employed for a time as bookkeeper in a large manufacturing establishment, after which he worked two years for his uncle, a piano manufacturer in New York City, then returning to Worcester. Meantime, he had given considerable of his thought to plans for a professional career, and with the practice of the law in view, he studied during his evenings, after working through the day. He was wholly dependent upon his own exertions for his education, and after making a very complete preparation, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter C. Bacon, a leading member of the Worcester bar.

Mr. Pinkerton was admitted to practice at the bar in December, 1881; his capacity for work and his talents received the full recognition that was their due, and his practice very soon became extensive. Wisely specializing in insurance, etc., and

probate matters, it was not long before he was looked upon as an authority upon these subjects, while in the capacity of attorney for a number of fraternal insurance associations he familiarized himself with the laws, codes and the working methods of practice in most of the North American jurisdictions.

He gave to the Republican party his political affiliation, and for his pronounced abilities he received place and preferment. Representing Ward Two of Worcester, in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1887-1888 and 1889, he was appointed chairman of the committee on towns during his first year, and served as its spokesman during the course of several sharply contested and legally important town division matters that were afterwards heard by the Legislature. He was a member of the Committee on Judiciary and of the Constitutional Amendments in 1888; and in 1889 he was also house chairman of the committee on water supply, and likewise was selected for the honor of presenting the name of Hon. George F. Hoar as candidate for reëlection to the United States Senate.

Mr. Pinkerton was a State Senator from 1890 to 1893, and became president of that body during his two years by unanimous consent of both the Republicans and the Democrats; and his administration was characterized by dignity, impartiality, and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws and rules. While the Senate's president, Mr. Pinkerton served as chairman of the special committee to sit during recess and consider the laws relative to corporations other than municipal, and the committee's report, drafted largely by him, became the basis of much legislation protecting the rights of the public, and prevented so-called stock-watering. Though he declined nomination to another term in the Senate in 1894, for several years afterwards he served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee and he was chairman and secretary of the County Committee; and meantime, during all political campaigns, he was in demand as a public speaker. He maintained a deep interest throughout his life in charities and in charitable institutions. When the Massachusetts School and Home for Crippled and Deformed Children was established in 1904, largely through his efforts he was made a member of its board of trustees, and while he was a member of that board the latter had charge of the disbursement of $1,359,822 for the maintenance of the institution, and of $633,850 for land, buildings and equipment. He continued a lifelong interest in the work of the school, and the scope of its usefulness was frequently broadened by legislation which he was instrumental in bringing about. He was held in affectionate regard by the pupils of the institution, expression of that regard being made at the time of the dedication of the hospital building in October preceding his death.

His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Athelstan Lodge, in which he was Past Master; Eureka Royal Arch Chapter; Worcester Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar. In Odd Fellowship his advancement was rapid; he was elected Grand Master of the State Lodge when he was but thirty-two years old, the youngest man who had ever been elected to that office. In 1890 he was elected to represent, in part, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which position he held for years later. In 1896 he was elected Deputy Grand Sire, and in 1898 at Boston was

elected Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows of the World, the youngest man to have held the office. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Odd Fellows' Home in Worcester. In the "In Memoriam," which appeared in the "Journal of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts," it was said:

> It was in the office of Grand Sire that he became a world figure, and in recent years it has been said of him, not without warrant, that he was the premier Odd Fellow. Not only was he the wise and prescient legislator and the practical and efficient administrator, but he was the orator pre-eminent, whose eloquence and imagery, never turgid nor hackneyed, had the freshness of a morning's breeze, the fragrance of flowers, and the music of chiming bells or sounding trumpets. In argument and debate he saw clearly and expressed himself tersely and forcibly; always self-controlled, he knew and could use the rapier of sarcasm, and while always courteous could upon occasion make his hearers feel that the velvet glove concealed the hand of steel. . . . . It is not surprising that he should have been selected to deliver the address at the tomb of Lincoln in 1897, at Baltimore in 1903, at Toronto in 1906, and, crowning all, the one hundredth anniversary address at Baltimore in 1919.

Mr. Pinkerton was a member of the board of directors of the Free Public Library in Worcester for a number of years, and as a member of the Worcester County Bar, he held a prominent place. He was an active member of the First Unitarian Church, of Worcester.

Mr. Pinkerton married, August 18, 1904, Betsey Howe Chapin, daughter of Willard and Lydia Chapin, of Malden, Massachusetts.

Alfred S. Pinkerton died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 27, 1922. In his professional career he won and preserved the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren and the courts. In his social and everyday life he was a useful member of society, having set an example of achievement through toil and application in behalf of the generation in which he lived.

WILSON, Harry Leon,

Author.

In his published books and his magazine short stories, Harry Leon Wilson has realized for his readers certain phases of life and adventure that stand peerless in the lighter literature of the modern day. As humorist and satirist, he has produced works that have won him an enthusiastically admiring following as well as critical appreciation that is by no means lightly bestowed. Both as editor and as author, Mr. Wilson has rarely failed to strike a popular note.

Harry Leon Wilson, son of Samuel and Adeline (Kidder) Wilson, was born May 1, 1867, at Oregon, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. As a writer for the press and for magazines, he early earned his reputation in character portraiture. He was editor of "Puck" from 1896 to 1902, and as a contributor to the "Saturday Evening Post" and other leading publications, he quickly became a favorite author of the most interesting of short stories. Among the better known of his works published in book form are the stories: "Zig Zag Tales," 1896; "The Spenders," 1902; "The Lions of the Lord," 1903; "The Seeker," 1904; "The Boss of Little Arcady," 1905; "Ewing's Lady," 1907; "The Man from Home" (with Booth Tarkington), 1908; "Bunker Bean," 1912; "Ruggles of Red Gap," 1915; "Somewhere in Red Gap," 1916. His later works include "Merton of the Movies," "Oh, Doctor!," and "Professor, How Could You!," all of which are in the vein of a delicious satire and humor. "Merton of the Movies" is probably the

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R Morrill

most popular of his later writings and was dramatized with excellent success.

Harry Leon Wilson married, June 7, 1902, Rose Cecil (O'Neill) Latham, and they reside at Monterey, California.

MORRILL, Roland,

Horticulturist.

Modern civilization, with all of its complex features, has produced men who have attained remarkable distinction in many new and wonderful lines of endeavor. We are frequently astounded at the products of our mechanical geniuses and the results of the investigations of our present-day scientists that seem almost supernatural in their inception. And yet, as noteworthy as have been these achievements, in the oldest and most honorable occupation of all, the work of its leaders has been no less noteworthy and certainly not one whit less worthy of highest praise. The results of the research of those interested in the tilling of the soil have not been attended with a fanfare of trumpets or any great need of publicity in proportion to its value to their fellowmen, yet the workers in these lines have been no less earnest in their endeavors to produce superior products from old Mother Earth. And, although public adulation may be lacking, they have experienced a joy of creation which is a sufficient reward for any labor to many of these great souls. Such a creator was Roland Morrill, who lived close to the heart of Nature and devoted his life to making his native soil more fecund, and the production of better and more wholesome foods from field and orchard to adorn the tables of his fellows. Certainly he succeeded beyond all expectation in causing "two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," and his life was truly successful and well-rounded proportionately thereby.

Roland Morrill, who was named after the first white settler of Coldwater, Michigan, was born in that city on November 9, 1852. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Morrill, who were a good American family of English descent. The father was one of the pioneer farmers who, at the age of sixteen, came into the Michigan wilderness where he had only Indians for neighbors and staked out and cultivated one hundred twenty acres of land. Later Joseph Morrill became a physician, and Roland was one of the three sons born to him.

Roland Morrill's early education was received in the country school near Coldwater and later, when the family removed to Grand Rapids, he attended the grammar school there. The death of his parents when he was but thirteen curtailed his schooling but, like many other great men, he supplemented his brief sessions in school by intensive reading and study in later years in a manner that made him a man of knowledge far above the ordinary. In 1870, at the age of eighteen, this orphan boy of meager education and no funds came to Benton Harbor to seek his fortune. His first employment was as a farm hand, paid by the month, on a farm which was later to become a portion of his own large holdings in that section. After working there for a year he rented a farm for himself, and within a few years had laid the foundation of what was later to be a great success as a fruit grower. From the first his best efforts and constant study were towards the end of producing superior products from the fertile Michigan soil. In 1872, in the month of August, he conceived an idea which was to make him the founder of the commercial cantaloupe growing industry. He had planted that year a quarter of an acre of cantaloupes, which were ripening splendidly, and he decided to

send some of them across Lake Michigan and attempt to sell them in Chicago. This package was the first shipment of cantaloupes ever received in that city and they sold so readily that the next year Mr. Morrill devoted a larger acreage to this crop and, in 1922, he shipped the fiftieth consecutive crop from the same farm. Other growers have followed his example until to-day the cantaloupe in its season is one of the most popular of foods.

From the start Mr. Morrill was a successful farmer and fruit grower. As the years went on he added to his holdings and increased his orchards until be became one of the best known fruit growers of his section of the country. His interest in fruit was largely confined to peaches and melons, as he believed in the value of specialization for the farmer. One of his hobbies was the production of a superior brand of seed. He noted that farmers had long known the value of correct animal breeding, but had been very slow in applying this rule to their seed, grain, or vegetables. Mr. Morrill was the first man to introduce the subject of bud variation in fruits and seed variation in plants in a public way. There was a meeting of the American Pomological Society held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1884, and some of the greatest horticultural experts of that time were in attendance, but they ridiculed the idea. Sixteen years later Mr. Morrill was honored by receiving the Wilder Gold Medal from the same society for the "Most Meritorious Horticultural Achievement" of the period, which was awarded for an exhibit and practical demonstration of varietal improvements in the Elberta peach from the second generation of bud selection. Previous to that time he had demonstrated the value of the theory on potatoes, and had started to improve his brand of commercial cantaloupes. He devoted much time and research to this study and finally evolved a variety which he named "Hearts of Gold." This variety at once became immensely popular and is now rated as one of the finest of the standard brands of cantaloupes. Mr. Morrill's sales of cantaloupes were so ready and the demand so great that his plantings ran from one hundred twenty-five to five hundred acres yearly. A few years before his death he dropped all other varieties and devoted about one hundred sixty acres annually to the cultivation of "Hearts of Gold" with a portion devoted to commercial seed, which found a ready sale at a good price in many different sections of the country. For a number of years he owned a large farm called "Burr Oak Farm," located at Constantine, sixty miles from the home farm, for the purpose of furnishing the Detroit trade, having at times as high as three hundred acres devoted to the cultivation of melons.

Mr. Morrill was even more famous as a peach grower, and his peach orchards were considered a model of their kind, as he used all of the results of modern research and scientific methods in their propagation. His greatest fruit venture was in Texas, in which enterprise he acquired the sobriquet of "Peach King." He was the head of a syndicate which secured eleven thousand acres in Texas for the purpose of introducing peach growing in that State on an extensive scale. The first results were encouraging but, from one cause or another, the crops were a failure for several successive years, and Mr. Morrill finally returned to his holdings in Michigan convinced that the land there was superior for his methods as a horticulturist.

In everything that pertained to his calling, Mr. Morrill took a keen interest, and

for more than a quarter of a century he took an active and prominent interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the best interests of fruit growers and the farming industry generally. For a number of years he was much in demand as a lecturer on horticultural subjects, although in his later years he was unable to give time to this pursuit, and his last lecture was given in 1901.

He was a relative of Justin Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont, who was the instigator of the idea of an agricultural college in each State. Mr. Morrill was one of the founders of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and was its first president, serving two years, 1920-1921. The Michigan Agricultural College gave him the second "honorary degree" ever conferred by that institution in recognition of his great service to the State in advancing the best interests of agriculture. He was president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society for ten years, headed the Berrien County Farm Bureau at its founding, and later became a member of the executive committee. Shortly before his death he was honored by an appointment as one of the public speakers for the National Farm Bureau. He also represented the Michigan Farm Bureau at the Farm Conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1920. Good roads, coöperative effort, honest packing and marketing were causes for which he was always the valiant crusader, and much of the advancement of the farm interests of the Nation, as well as those of his own State, may be traced to the results of his earnest efforts. At the time of his death the American Farm Bureau Federation (of which Mr. Morrill was a director) sent the following telegram of condolence to his widow:

American Farm Bureau extends deepest sympathy to you. We have lost one of America's and agriculture's strongest supporters, as we have always looked to Mr. Morrill for sound guidance in farm bureaus.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.

At the Land Show, held in Chicago, on "Michigan Day," Mr. Morrill created a very favorable impression upon the large audience assembled by speaking in his convincing and inimitable manner on the advantages of Michigan as an agricultural State. Permanent records of his research may be found in the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" (published by the Macmillan Company, Ltd., New York and London, 1901). In this work, which is considered a standard text-book on matters pertaining to horticulture, Mr. Morrill contributed the section devoted to the study of peaches, he and Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Connecticut, being known as America's foremost peach growers.

Mr. Morrill died, as the result of heart trouble, in Mercy Hospital, Benton Harbor, Michigan, May 3, 1923. His death was a sad blow to his wide circle of friends, and the following excerpt from a tribute to the deceased is taken from an article which appeared in the daily press, written by Robert Sherwood, the most prominent fruit grower of Berrien County and a warm personal friend of Mr. Morrill:

Roland Morrill was truly one of "Nature's Noblemen," possessing those attributes of character that made him a "marked man" wherever he was known. His passing removes another of those "nation builders" that every progressive section has had, who by their energy, industry, and strong optimism combined, as in our late friend, that standard of Christian character which stimulates actions to be in accord with our profession, not perfection, but a continual striving toward that end. The value of character is the standard of human progress, and "men of genius attract attention, men of wealth are envied, but only men of character are honored by mankind."

There has been no one man who has contributed

to the horticultural interests of Michigan as much of substantial benefit as did Mr. Morrill. His ambition was to produce "the best," and the goal towards which he was striving was always ahead of him. He was emphatically a constructive man in all his life endeavors, though limited sometimes in the accomplishment of their attainment. . . . He was certainly a progressive man, and his enthusiasm and energy were demanded in public affairs, and his pronounced optimism and high standards of action have benefited this section of Michigan in many ways. He certainly will be missed. He loved his family and his home, and those of us who have had the privilege of knowing him intimately realize that his life endeavors were for those he loved, and his kindly nature and regard were manifest as soon as we were by his fireside.

Another glowing tribute to the worth and splendid qualities of Mr. Morrill came from the Berrien County Farm Bureau. So numerous were the mourners at the funeral services that it was necessary to say the last sad rites on the lawn. Prominent fruit men from all over the State were in attendance at the funeral. Rev. A. C. Diefenbach, pastor of the Good Samaritan Church, said in his funeral oration:

A one hundred per cent American and a true Christian, the life of Roland Morrill will stand as an example to future generations. These will feel the influence of his life as they do that of all great men and women.

Resolutions of respect also came from the Michigan State Farm Bureau, stating that, as its first president, Mr. Morrill wielded an influence that has been largely responsible for the high ideals and constructive program of the bureau. H. S. Whitney, an attorney of Benton Harbor, composed the following beautiful lines as his tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased horticulturist and lover of Nature:

ROLAND MORRILL

The earth forgets to smile,
  Each flower bows its head,
And trees bend low the while,
  For he is dead.

He loved each tree and bush,
  As of himself a part,
Now death in quiet hush
  Has stilled his heart.

And yet as when the spring,
  The earth with warmth revives,
His life a wealth will bring,
  To other lives.

—H. S. Whitney.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Morrill was a member of the firm of Morrill & Morley, of Benton Harbor, an organization founded for the manufacture of spray pumps, the other partner being Ferdinand Morley. Mr. Morrill was also a stockholder in the Benton Harbor State Bank. In politics he was an ardent Republican and a great admirer and follower of the late Theodore Roosevelt. He was not a member of any secret order, although he was a great admirer of the principles of Masonry. He was an active member of the Good Samaritan Church, where he was president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Morrill married (first) Ella Pearl, at Benton Harbor, 1873. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Dr. Warren Pearl Morrill, married Helen Wallace, of Canton, New York; they are the parents of the following children: i. Ella M., married Dr. R. R. Bronson, of Evanston, Illinois, and they are the parents of one daughter, Betty Ellen. ii. Joanna Adams. iii. Helen Morrill. 2. Mable M., now Mrs. Jack W. Ross, of Chicago; they have three children: Katherine Jean, Esther, and Jack W., Jr. Ella (Pearl) Morrill died May 13, 1898, and Mr. Morrill married (second) Joanna Adams, of Chicago, December 5, 1900. She was the daughter of George Washington and Sarah Elizabeth (Williams) Adams. George Washington Adams was a native of Massachusetts, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The family are direct lineal descendants of Elisha

Adams, brother of John Adams, second President of the United States.

BOLLES, John Edward,

Man of Varied Interests.

The life story of John Edward Bolles is a record of busy and successful endeavor in a field of business chosen in young manhood, a record paralleled by his devoted interest in Sunday School affairs and all forms of work among young people. These constituted the two outstanding interests in his career, although he found time for participation in the programs of trade associations, in civic matters, and in all forms of charitable and religious activity. The narrative that follows, detailing the various channels through which his influence flowed in touching the lives of thousands of his own and the younger generation, brings to mind the words of another successful American business man and Christian gentleman, John Wanamaker, who wrote that thinking, trying, toiling, and trusting in God was all of his biography. Those who knew J. E. Bolles have as memory's picture a handsome man of large stature, magnetic personality, persuasive and interesting speech, whose kindliness and friendliness embraced all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Bolles was a native of the Middle West, and was a son of Frederick A. and Sarah (Wooster) Bolles, having been born at Chelsea, Michigan, November 10, 1847. From the public schools of his birthplace he went to Ypsilanti Seminary and to Ann Arbor High School, graduating from the latter with advance preparation for the sophomore year in the State University. He left his home at the age of nineteen years and went to Detroit, Michigan, securing employment with a dry goods house, this occupying him for six years. At the end of that time, in 1872, he made his independent start in business, when the firm of Snow & Bolles was organized in Detroit for the manufacture of ornamental and fancy iron work. In 1877 he disposed of his holdings in this concern and entered the employ of E. T. Barnum, who was engaged in the same line of business. Mr. Bolles organized in 1882 the firm of J. E. Bolles & Company, of Detroit, ornamental iron and bronze and wire workers, this firm being re-organized in 1897 as the J. E. Bolles Iron and Wire Works, manufacturing plain and ornamental bronze, iron and wire, with an extensive line that included doors, elevators, canopies, and fences. This organization enjoyed a most successful continuance, expanding to occupy a large plant, and bearing until his retirement in 1920 the stamp of Mr. Bolles' forceful leadership and executive capacity. In 1920 he sold his business and at that time retired from business pursuits. During the World War the J. E. Bolles Iron and Wire Works devoted its plant largely to war contracts with the United States Government, converting their equipment to the manufacture of trucks, bodies and other heavy metal products.

Possessed of strong religious convictions from young manhood, Mr. Bolles early allied himself with definite Christian work, and held almost every office in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit, also serving as a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday School. In 1893 he entered broader fields as president of the Wayne County Sunday School Association, and from 1893 to 1899 he was in charge of all the Great Sunday School Rally Day celebrations held in Detroit, which attracted Sunday School workers in crowds from all parts of the State. In 1902-1903 Mr. Bolles was presi-

dent of the Michigan Sunday School Association, upon whose executive committee he served for many years, and for ten years he was president of the Lake Orion Assembly Resort. The Lake Orion Assembly Resort is on an island in Lake Orion, the home of approximately two hundred families, and here Mr. Bolles was a leading force in all religious endeavor and was in charge of the business and social end of that worthy work. He later became a member of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, where both he and Mrs. Bolles were members of the church advisory board and diligent workers in the Sunday School.

Mr. Bolles possessed a wide acquaintance among religious workers in all parts of the country, for he had addressed many gatherings in Sunday School interests and many such calls were made upon his time and strength. Held in earnest honor and respect by his associates of his own generation, he was especially beloved by young people. Of impressive appearance, the inspiration of contact with him was more than a response to favor of features and charm of manner; it was a tribute to richness of character and serenity of spirit. In all his religious work and his activities on behalf of young people, Mr. Bolles had as his close and helpful associate his wife, whom he met at a Sunday School convention in 1900, their marriage taking place the following year. Those organizations in which he coöperated for the general good, both in business affairs and in civic, social service, religious and philanthropic work, were the National Association of Manufacturers, the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League, the Associated Charities, the Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of Detroit, in which he was one of the incorporators. The manner in which he obtained his recreation is summed up in his own words: "Men who spend an equal amount of time fishing, never think they are neglecting business. They call their sport necessary recreation. I choose to spend my leisure time in trying to advance the Sunday School movement." At this point in Mr. Bolles' life story there follow appropriately words of tender appreciation used in his funeral services.

This man early in life took upon himself the serious responsibility of making beauty in the place of ugliness, and chose in his professional life to work with the mineral that had done so much for commerce; where others made instruments of utility, he designed beautiful structural equipment. Out of this same substance that served the practical purposes of life, he revealed what an artist might do. And that, I believe, gives to us a key to the character that we have known. Others coming down the road of life have perhaps glimpsed the hardihood of pilgrimage, he has seen the beauty and possibility of joy. Others sought the practical use, he sought the practical end. And if it is given to us out of the vision of the heart to prophecy the events that may happen to those who journey before us, I dare to say that when his eyes have opened to the greater glory of that other world, that one of the things that shall delight his heart shall be the reflection that shall be cast by the many beauteous things that have brought him the love of others because of the courteous word, the cordial handclasp, and the word that always questioned "How is it with you?" He cared, in other words, he cared tremendously for human life, and he cared in a way that you and I might be wisely counselled by. He cared enough to serve that human life; he cared enough to be a friend to the younger generation. One of the earliest things I learned of this dear brother of yours and mine was his contact with the Sunday school work in the land he called his home. Children in the county and State looked upon him as their standard bearer. One whom they looked up to, who well deserved their respect; neglecting his business often to serve their need; departing from the every day duties of his desk that he might labor in the vineyard of his chosen Lord. And surely these little ones that may have journeyed before him may have made his pathway

beautiful with their smiles of friendship that shall show a greater brightness because of the service he rendered to their lives when on earth. We who are here to-day may also be counselled by that sturdy courage that rose indomitable above the limitations that were placed upon his flesh. Others might have felt themselves incapacitated when the hand of Life rested heavily upon them, but not he. He was a good soldier who heard his marching orders—front, forward, march! And his eyes never faltered from that finer vision. He was thinking what was to be done next. He did not plead the weakness of his flesh as an excuse from effort or endeavor. His voice was the first to answer an appeal for helpfulness, nor did his voice promise what his heart and body did not concede. A man whose word was as good as his deed, and it is with joy that we render this recognition and appreciation to the reliability and responsibility, as well as the capability and ability of this brother that has left us. One other thing we may be counselled by, with all the artist's vision that sought to find beauty in the commonplace; with all the heart interest and contact that made him know in very truth that the world was a part of his family, he did not lose those more intimate characteristics and power that won for himself a companionship that was ideal in its expression. Thoughtless ones look on and say "How life has blessed this one," but thoughtful ones look in and say "How great the insight and how clear the vision that has permitted one to hold in love the understanding that has created such companionship."

John Edward Bolles married (first), at Detroit, Michigan, November 6, 1872, Harriet F. Snow, who died in 1895. He married (second), at Dearborn, Michigan, May 14, 1901, Laura B. Whitmore, of Dearborn. After his retirement from business, in 1920, Mr. Bolles spent considerable time in travel, deciding finally to make Los Angeles, California, his home. He was brought to this decision not only because of the many natural advantages the city offered as a place of residence, but also for the opportunity afforded him of a deeper religious communion. Here he and Mrs. Bolles became pupils of Margaret C. La Grange, head of the National New Thought Association, and the school for the study of Esoteric Christianity, Mrs. Bolles taking charge of her Los Angeles Sunday School. Mr. Bolles' death occurred November 1, 1923, in Los Angeles, California. Barrie has written that "God gave us memory so that we may have roses in December," and it is this use of memory that will often recall to his friends and associates the inspiration and uplift of the happy, joyous, useful, victorious life of J. E. Bolles.

HOWARD, Harry Leslie,

Massachusetts Legislator.

Thoroughly representative of that large group of Massachusetts men who stand in the forefront of the citizenry of the State for a general business-like capability, as well as for the possession of popular qualities of civic leadership, Harry Leslie Howard, resident of Hatfield, Massachusetts, nearly all his life, served his generation actively and well. Voicing the interests of his district in the Legislature for a series of years, he proved therein a faithful public servant, and one who had at heart the needs and requirements of his section of the State. The various offices that he held were directed with prudence and with painstaking care, and in particular, his chairmanship of war-time drives and activities was distinguished with his thorough comprehension of the patriotism and the resourcefulness of his district, while his executive abilities were pronounced peerless. As he was about to enter upon the duties of the postmastership of Hatfield, and with maturing plans for yet larger service, he quit the scenes of time. He was a son of John Hervey and Emma Adeline (Bullard) Howard.

Harry Leslie Howard was born January 26, 1874, at Swanzey, New Hamp-

shire, and he received his preliminary education at Hatfield, Massachusetts, where his parents removed when he was five years of age. Following a course at Smith Academy, Hatfield, he prepared himself for his life-work at Childs' Business College, where he graduated. Turning his attention at once to business concerns, he was at first employed in his father's grocery store, at Hatfield, where he continued fourteen years. He then established a grain and coal business, in partnership with Herbert D. Smith, which partnership existed six years, when Mr. Howard opened the Howard Insurance Agency, at Hatfield. He was a member of the board of directors of the Nonotuck National Bank, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was a trustee of the Massachusetts State Hospital for ten years. He served his district in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1911, serving one year on the Town Committee, and was appointed to the Hatfield postmastership July 11, 1924. Few citizens in the Commonwealth were more deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the World War than Mr. Howard, who was the efficient chairman of the Red Cross Chapter in this district, and chairman of the various Liberty Loan drives. He was also fuel administrator during the course of the war. Mr. Howard's fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons. His religious fellowship was with the Congregational Church, and he served as clerk of that society.

Mr. Howard married, October 24, 1901, at Hatfield, Mabel L. Billings, a daughter of George A. and Abbie F. (Graves) Billings, who were natives of Hatfield. Mr. Billings was a tobacco grower and buyer for years. He died in Hatfield, but his wife survives (1924). Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of the following children: George Hervey, Eleanor, and Katherine.

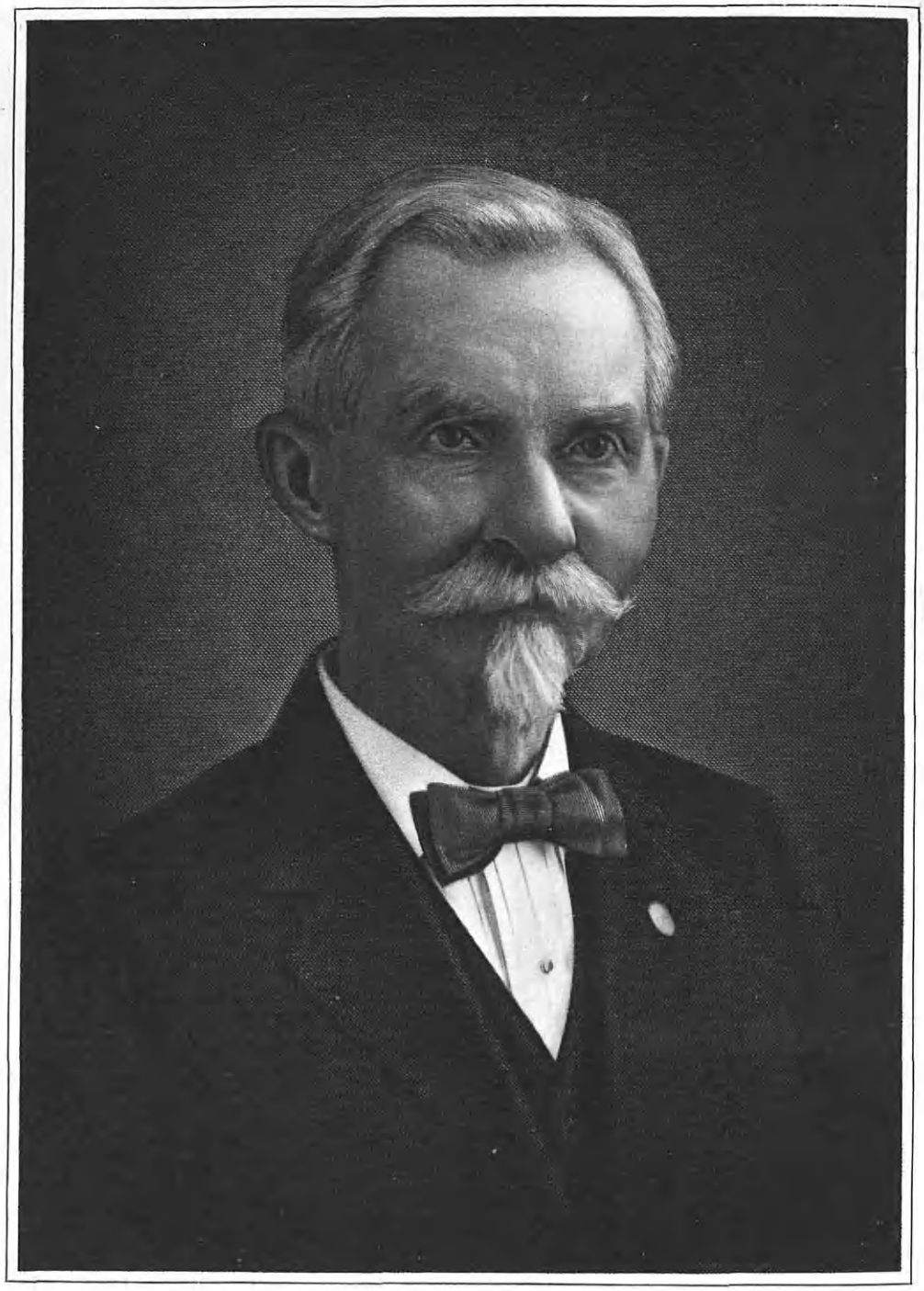
Harry Leslie Howard died August 6, 1924. All with whom he had been associated hold him in remembrance as a citizen most exemplary in industry and in officership, and his death proved a loss, both to township and State.

FARRAND, Livingtson, LL. D.,

President Cornell University.

The college and the educational world in general gave universal sanction to the choice of Dr. Livingston Farrand as president of Cornell University in 1921, at that period when official accessions were being made to many of the colleges. Scholar of attainment in many fields, and eminent in the domain of materia medica, Dr. Farrand entered upon the duties of president of one of the largest collegiate institutions in the East directly following his work of international importance in behalf of the health of the allied armies on the fields of France. His career throughout has received special recognition for his accomplishment in the medical world, although his broad interests in education have brought him into association with the leaders and literature of all fields of inquiry and research. He is a son of Samuel A. and Louise (Wilson) Farrand, and a brother of Max Farrand and Wilson Farrand.

Dr. Livingston Farrand was born June 14, 1867, at Newark, New Jersey, where he attended the public schools, and he afterwards received his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at Princeton University, of which he is the present executive head. He then took his medical course and degree at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated in 1891, then matriculated at Cambridge Uni-



August Leich

versity, England, where he studied in 1891-92, and at the University of Berlin in 1892-93. Honorary degrees were received by him, as follows: Doctors of Laws, from Colorado College in 1914; from the University of Denver in 1914; from the University of Michigan in 1917; from the University of Colorado in 1919; from Union University, Princeton and Colgate, in 1922; from Yale University in 1923; and Doctor of Humane Letters from Hobart College in 1922. He became instructor of psychology at Columbia University in 1893, so continuing to 1901, and he was adjunct professor in that department from 1901 to 1903, and was professor of anthropology from 1903 to 1914.

Dr. Farrand was president of the University of Colorado from January 1, 1914, to March 1, 1919; and he was chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross from March, 1919, to October, 1921. Since October, 1921, he has been president of Cornell University. President Farrand was director of tuberculosis work in France for the International Health Board during 1917 and 1918.

His associational and fraternal affiliations were: as executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis from 1905 to 1914; treasurer of the American Public Health Association from 1912 to 1914; and he is a Fellow of the American Association of Astronomical Science; member of the American Psychological Association; the American Anthropological Association; the American Folk-Lore Society; the American Climatological Association; and many other associations. He was editor of the "American Journal of Public Health" from 1912 to 1914; and he is the author of "Basis of American History," published in 1904; and is contributor to psychological and anthropological publications.

President Livingston Farrand married, February 1, 1901, Margaret K. Carleton, of New York; their residence is at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

LEICH, Captain August,

Business Executive, Public Servant.

With the passing of Captain August Leich, of Evansville, Indiana, early in 1922, a brilliant, benevolent, useful and broadly-progressive citizen of a type too rare in this day of competition and greed was removed from the circles in which for many years he had been a central figure, and the State of Indiana as well as the city of Evansville—indeed, the Nation was poorer for his loss. That he had reached the eightieth year of his age, and that his entire lifetime had been filled with worthy and helpful deeds, was a benefit to the city of his residence which can never be accurately computed, and as one of the foremost men of Evansville, a leading figure in the State of Indiana, and a man of beneficent influence in every step of the Nation's progress, his name fittingly finds place in these annals of American advance. Captain Leich was very proud that through his strict honesty he was compared to the man whom Diogenes was seeking. Widely-popular in every group in which he was known, the name of Captain Leich was his by general acclaim, although in the military service of his adopted country he attained the rank of major, and other titles also he won through notable service to mankind.

John Henry Leich, father of Captain August Leich, was born in Brackwede, Westphalia, Prussia, May 12, 1803, and died in Evansville, Indiana, May 8, 1850. He was a descendant of a family brilliant

in mental capacity, great in spirit, and influential in the affairs of the Old World kingdom in which they held honored positions. John Henry Leich was a master cabinetmaker by trade, and became a noted connoisseur of furniture, maintaining a small shop where he kept about him a few highly-skilled cabinetmakers and permitted no piece of furniture to leave his plant without its having been constructed and finished under his personal supervision. His artistic ability and idealistic temperament were reflected in the many choice pieces of exquisite cabinet work which found place in the palaces and wealthy residences of his native land.

As a young man John Henry Leich went through the usual military service required by the Empire and received decorations for bravery, for efficiency and for conduct from the Emperor, and thereafter was held up as an example for other subjects in the section of the kingdom where he was best known and was given high rank. With maturity, John Henry Leich gained a deep aversion to the inhuman military rule of the monarchy and the continual trend towards the higher exaltation of the ruling classes and the deeper debasement of the peasantry. With boundless sympathy he attempted to right wrongs and bring comfort to those so bitterly in need of relief from their burdens, but even though a few kindred spirits shared his sentiments and endeavored to forward his efforts it was impossible to stem the tide. Mr. Leich came to realize that universal conditions were beyond the control of such as he, and in a period when thousands turned from the oppressions of the Central European powers he also fled to America, bringing his immediate family with him and abandoning his rich estates and all his possessions. Sailing on October 4, 1848, they landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, November 28, 1848, then taking passage on a Mississippi-Ohio steamboat, they landed at Evansville, Indiana, December 8, 1848. Coming to the "Land of Freedom," as he did, with the pioneer spirit alive in his breast, John Henry Leich entered the civic and industrial affairs of Evansville with the forward-looking attitude which has made history in every age in the world. To those who knew him at the time or who with the passing of years recalled his personality, the fact of his death a year and a half later was one of the tragic incidents of that period of American history when such men were sorely needed in every phase of national progress. To his family, alone in a strange country, to his sons reared in luxury and now left to battle for their own maintenance, the passing of this worthy man was a sad blow, not only from the personal viewpoint, but because they knew had he been spared he would have taken a high and honorable position in the land of which he became by choice, rather than by accident of birth, a resident.

John Henry Leich married Joanne Wilhelmine Baumeister, daughter of Johann Friedrich Baumeister, her father a prominent miller of Westphalia, Prussia.

August Leich was born in Brackwede, Westphalia, Prussia, July 13, 1842, and died in Evansville, Indiana, February 18, 1922. In the seventh year of his age, the family came to America, and when not yet eight years of age his father died, so he early felt the hardships of life, and his attendance at a private school in Evansville for a little less than a year comprised his formal educational opportunities. When only a lad of about twelve years he secured a position driving mules for the canal boats on the Indiana branch of the Erie Canal, and in

1856, when only fourteen years of age, he went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he secured a position in the post office, in the capacity of bookkeeper. This fact clearly shows the ambition of the lad, for although the opportunities of higher education were denied him, he had even in these early years studied personally to such excellent effect that he was fitted for efficiency in this position. When still a young man, Mr. Leich found in the precipitation of war conditions between the North and the South his opportunity for the expression of his inborn love of fair play. He enlisted for service in the Union Army early in the period of the war and his record of honor and distinction follows below. In 1860, when seventeen or eighteen years old, Captain Leich conducted a free night school for illiterate mechanics and engineers. These pupils idolized him and when he enlisted they immediately followed suit.

Upon his return to civilian life late in 1864 he became associated with his brother, Charles Leich, then active as a wholesale druggist in Evansville. Some two years later, in partnership with T. G. Maghee, a comrade and messmate of the war, Captain Leich formed the firm of Leich & Maghee, opening a retail drug store, which was continued for about two years. The public service then claimed the attention of this progressive man, and from July 13, 1868, until December 25, 1871, he served as deputy county auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio, under the administration of General Willich, as auditor, in the city of Cincinnati. He was then induced to affiliate himself with J. & J. M. Pfau, wholesale wine importers, of Cincinnati, but in October of the following year took charge of the bookkeeping department of Leich & Lemcke, wholesale druggists, of Evansville. Following another period in the public service, Captain Leich, in 1890, became cashier and a director of the Bank of Commerce of Evansville and served in this connection until the close of 1898. Then for about seven years he had charge of the bookkeeping department of the Evansville Woolen Mill, and in 1908 became secretary and treasurer of the Permanent Loan and Savings Association of Evansville, a position which he filled until the close of the year 1917. This date saw his retirement from active business affairs at the age of about seventy-five years, after a lifetime fully crowded with constant endeavor, at the same time inspired by the loftiest ideals of manhood and citizenship. The military record of Captain August Leich began with his enlistment on July 2, 1861, in Company F, 24th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Enlisting as a private he was appointed fifer, and later was made principal musician in February, 1862. The 24th Indiana formed a part of the Western Division, 13th Army Corps, under General Ulysses S. Grant, General Hovey commanding. They bore a part in the activities of the Army of the Mississippi, participating in the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana campaigns, including the battle of Fort Henry and the siege of Corinth, and Captain Leich showed conspicuous bravery in the battle of Shiloh, also the siege of Vicksburg. It was said that in the battle of Champion Hill it was the splendid work of the 24th Indiana that brought it to a successful issue for the northern troops. In the siege of Vicksburg, Captain Leich was placed in sole charge of the division hospital in which he bore an active part in the surgical work. His familiarity with pharmacy and a practical knowledge of anatomy, gained through exhaustive self-study, gave him the usefulness of the trained professional man and enabled him to do

great good. Of those trying years a close companion of his later life said in recalling the period:

> He gave the impression of being much younger than his years, which, added to his lovable disposition endeared him to all his comrades and officers. He was the life of the regiment; he was never too tired to play for the boys on the march, or to cheer them at bivouac; the calls, too, all came regularly. He was a favorite among the boys and all superior officers, memory of whom inspired him in later years. He always felt a marked attraction towards his comrades which extended even to those who wore the gray, and he devoted the latter part of his life to them, helping them and the dependents they left behind them, in any way he could.

In the organized endeavors which were the outgrowth of the war, Captain Leich was a leading figure until his death. A charter member of Farragut Post, No. 27, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, he served as adjutant of this post from the date of its organization in 1881 throughout his lifetime with the exception of a single year when he was elected commander. He was called at different times to department offices of the organization of State-wide importance, also to several national offices, but his preference was always to be permitted to carry forward his share in the work of the organization in the ranks. He served on the executive committee and as aide-de-camp on the occasion of the Blue and Gray reunion which was held in Evansville in 1887, and there is no question but that his tireless efforts counted largely in the achievement of the brilliant success which this occasion proved to be. Captain Leich never lost his interest in military affairs, indeed, his enthusiasm for the maintenance of ample military protection for the Nation put to shame the attitude of the pacifists of recent years. He served as lieutenant of the Cincinnati Zouaves from 1868 to 1871, and organized the Evansville Light Guards in 1876. He continued as one of the active members of this organization during the many years of its existence and held all offices at one time or another.

His musical talent went hand in hand with his military interest, and in his organization of the Continental Band, in 1876, he effected a noteworthy work, for he personally conducted this band in Evansville and the surrounding country during the Centennial year, taking part in many celebrations. The band continued thereafter until 1888, but after the first year was known as Leich's Martial Band. Under this title the organization was called to many parts of the United States and became one of the most famous of that time. Meanwhile, in 1884, Captain Leich organized the Evansville Zouaves, a military organization which was also foremost in political campaign work, and of which he was made captain. He became a charter member and first captain of the Evansville Rifles in 1887. Following his retirement from business, Captain Leich devoted his entire attention to Grand Army work, and although he was by no means a man of great wealth, his benevolences in the organization smoothed the path of life as it neared its close for many a comrade in straitened circumstances.

It was said of Captain Leich that "he was one of the few honest men in politics and his bank account was smaller after his official term expired than when he took office." Graft or even favors while in office were disdained by him, for he held himself absolutely free from obligations of whatsoever nature, keeping his conscience clear to stand for those principles of civic, State and National advance which he believed embodied true progress. A patriot by nature, he took the deepest pride in the fact that his

Prussian parents possessed the courage and fortitude to sacrifice their all for the sake of coming to the Land of Liberty. While Captain Leich was eminently modest and retiring so far as his personal tastes were concerned, he was a fearless and eloquent advocate of any theory or principle, of any movement or cause which appealed to him as needy and worthy. His early service as deputy, county auditor, mentioned above, was only the beginning of his public activity, and an interval of some years elapsed before he was again brought forward. Then, in 1886, Captain Leich was elected treasurer of Vanderburg County, Indiana, to which largely-responsible office he was reëlected two years later, thus serving for two terms of two years each. In 1896 he was elected State Senator from his district and served in this position of honor and distinction for four years. His record in the legislative halls of the State placed his name permanently on the annals of useful public service and reflected credit on his constituency. One of his most highly-commended acts as a Senator was the presenting of a bill providing for the completion of the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument in Indianapolis, which was duly passed. He also did much for State Prison reform, going exhaustively into the subject not only through study but personal visitation among the penitentiaries of the State. The city of Evansville appointed him treasurer in 1901, and he served until the close of the year 1906, when this office was abolished as a separate office and combined with that of county treasurer. Always a loyal supporter of the Republican party, he served many times as chairman of local and State committees, also in many minor offices. During the World War, Captain Leich gave practically every moment of his waking hours to his endeavors in the activities of the period, only regretting that his advanced age made it impossible for him to stand in the firing line against monarchy. He served on hospital boards, and in work of that nature both during the war period and for many years prior to that time, and was for years treasurer of the Deaconess Hospital.

Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Hoosier Division, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of which he became a charter member in 1888, and was the first captain. This rank he held for many years, declining the higher rank of colonel. He was a member of the National Fifers' and Drummers' Association of the Civil War, and was a charter member of the Crescent Club, of Evansville. Fond of all outdoor sports and an expert at swimming, rowing and canoeing, Captain Leich, as a little lad, made several trips up and down the Mississippi River in the capacity of newspaper boy, cabin boy, cook, or any position which offered opportunity for seeing the world. Although he was so deeply interested in military affairs, still the pursuits of the fireside were very dear to him. He kept many scrap books, both historical and personal, took great delight in poetry and literature, while music was his lifelong pleasure, and he played the flute with delicate artistry. Gifted in expression, both in speaking and writing, he was the author of a number of meritorious books and stories, and at the time of his death was preparing memoirs and letters for publication. Considerable of his original work was published, but he always preferred to write under a *nom de plume*, his exceeding modesty forbidding the seeking after fame.

It was as a benevolent, sympathetic, kind-hearted friend that Captain Leich will longest be remembered by those who

knew him well. His utter unselfishness, his goodness of spirit, and his pleasure in the welfare and success of others, made him universally beloved. Delaying marriage until somewhat late in life, he was known for many years as a "typical, genial bachelor," and both before and after his marriage many friends of all ages were fond of addressing him as "Uncle Gus." Although he lived to an advanced age, he was still a man among men, a youth with the young, joying with those who were happy and sympathizing with those who were bereaved. Many years will pass and a new generation will rise before he is forgotten in the circles in which he so long was beloved, and his name will always be an honor to the records of the city, the Commonwealth and the Nation.

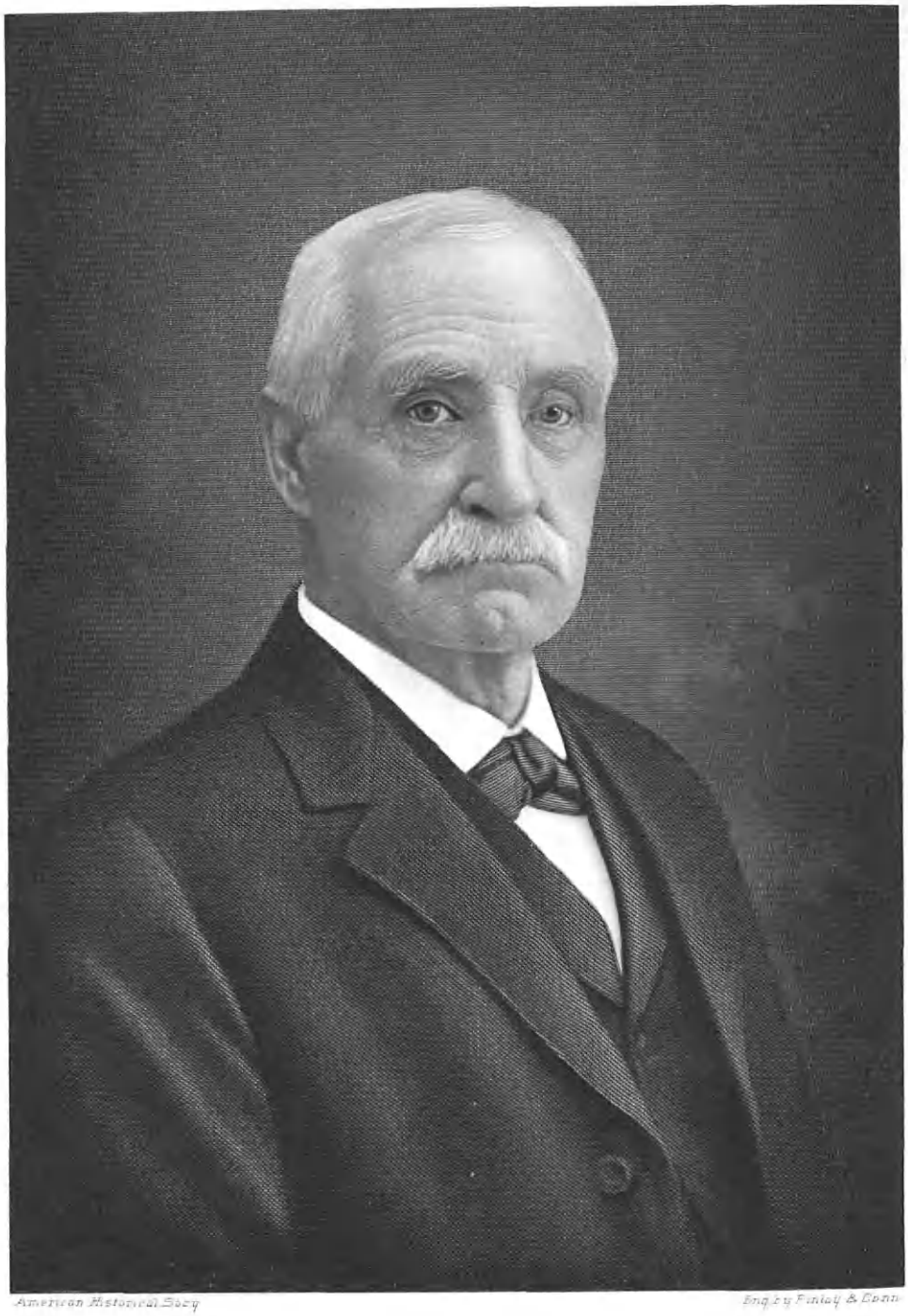
Captain Leich married, in Evansville, Indiana, January 12, 1889, Matilda Klenk, daughter of Ludwig Klenk, an old and honored resident of Evansville. Mr. and Mrs. Leich were the parents of three children: 1. Roy, general superintendent of the firm of Parsons & Scoville Company, wholesale grocers, of Evansville. 2. Armin, president and manager of the Federal Auto Supply Company, of Indianapolis. 3. Gretchen, attending school.

BRANDEIS, Hon. Louis Dembitz,

Supreme Court Judge.

With a judicial experience of so broad a type that it is inclusive of activities that have become historic in behalf of interstate, corporation, industrial and other popular causes, Hon. Louis Dembitz Brandeis was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1916. Judge Brandeis' legal headquarters was in Boston close upon forty years, yet his expanding practice, of the highest interstate plane, became country-wide; and as learned counsel and arbiter in proceedings largely concerning railroads and trusts, Judge Brandeis was one of the most popularly sought among the leaders in his profession. As Supreme Court Justice, he has continued to fulfill the popular expectation with regard to well-balanced judgment and a masterly consideration of popular problems of institutional and national scope.

Judge Louis Dembitz Brandeis, son of Adolph and Fredericka (Dembitz) Brandeis, was born November 13, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he attended the public and the high schools, afterwards being a student at the Annen Realschule, in Dresden, Germany, from 1873 to 1875. He studied law at the Harvard University Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1877 with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1911 he received from Harvard University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Judge Brandeis was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1878, and he began to practice in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1879, where he continued to 1916. He was a member of the firm of Warren & Brandeis from 1879 to 1897; and of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, from 1897 to 1916. The most prominent of many eminent causes in which he has been counsel include the following: For M. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation in 1910, and for shippers in advanced rate investigation before the Interstate Commission in 1910-1911; he was special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the second advance freight rate case in 1913-1914; and was special counsel for the Government in the Riggs National Bank Case, in 1915; counsel for the people in proceedings involving the constitutionality of the Oregon and Illinois women's ten-hour laws, the Ohio nine-hour law, the California eight-hour



American Historical Soc'y

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James Forbes

law, and the Oregon minimum wage-law, from 1907 to 1914; and in preserving the Boston municipal subways system, and establishing the Boston sliding-scale gas system, from 1900 to 1907; the Massachusetts Savings Bank insurance, 1905; and in opposing the New Haven monopoly of transportation in New England, 1907 to 1913. He was chairman of the arbitration board in the New York garment workers' strike in 1910; and under the protocol in 1910-1914. He was also chairman for the provisional committee for general Zionist affairs from 1914 to 1916.

Judge Brandeis was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, January 28, 1916, and he assumed office, June 5, 1916. He is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa College Fraternity, Harvard University; and he is a member of the City Club, of New York, and the Cosmos Club, of Washington, District of Columbia. He is the author of "Other People's Money," "Business a Profession," and other articles on public franchises, Massachusetts life insurance, wage-earners' life insurance (savings bank insurance), scientific management, labor problems, railroads and the trusts, Zionism and the Jewish problems; and he is a contributor to leading reviews.

Hon. Louis Dembitz Brandeis married, March 23, 1891, Alice Goldmark, of New York, and they reside at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, District of Columbia.

FORBES, James,

Business Man, Former Mayor.

In this constantly changing drama of daily existence James Forbes played many parts. He was a prominent pioneer in a very picturesque period of our country's history, a successful business man, active church worker, and a former mayor of St. Joseph, Michigan. When he departed this life, a writer on the daily press ended a newspaper sketch of his career by saying:

> High tributes never withheld, but now merely accentuated by his demise, are on the lips of every man who knew "Jim Forbes" to-day. Nothing but good is said of him by those who knew him best; his associates in business, the citizens who served with him on civic bodies and, best of all, by his warmest personal friends, those who at one time or another had received a quiet boost at the hands of one of the grand old men of Michigan history.

Mr. Forbes was of the sturdy stock which builds strong nations. Although his schooling was largely gained in "the University of Hard Knocks" he was indeed a learned man, wise in his knowledge of man's duty to man and broad in his definition of true service to every one with whom he came in contact. His honesty was beyond question, and the highest trust was placed in him by his business associates, fraternal orders, civic leaders, and pillars of the church. "He was always a sunshine, real optomist," said a business associate who had known him many years and many others echoed this tribute. His intuitive gift of being able to peer into the future, his thorough grasp of current affairs, as well as his witty, epigrammatic style of conversation made him much sought after as an associate by the best minds with whom he came in contact.

James Forbes was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 16, 1836, the son of John and Margaret Forbes, eldest of a family of seven children. His father, who was a bookbinder by trade, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and his mother was a native of Cornwall, Canada. Both are interred in a cemetery in St. Joseph, Michigan.

When but nine years of age, James

Forbes removed with his parents across the lake to St. Joseph from Chicago, which was then a village of no considerable size. He had then had but brief schooling, and after the arrival of the family in St. Joseph he never returned to school, but gained an excellent education later in life by observation from contact with his fellowmen and by using well his spare moments in intensive study. Fired by stories of the great fortunes that were being made in the California gold fields in 1852, at the age of sixteen, he started for the Pacific coast during the height of the gold rush. This was no small undertaking, when the hazards of the long journey and crude methods of transportation of that period are taken into consideration. But he was a sturdy boy for his age and not unacquainted with hardships, hence he made the trip safely. After spending some time in prospecting he decided that there were more golden opportunities for him in the mercantile field. Accordingly, he entered the retail business and conducted a general store in Yokcomville, California, from 1865 until 1868, when he returned to his parents home in St. Joseph. A year later the wanderlust again seized him and he made another trip to the Pacific coast where he once more tried his hand at mining and later at storekeeping. In 1871 he returned to St. Joseph, which was to be the center of his life's best activities. His ventures in the Far West, during this adventurous period, had hardened him physically but had not hardened his character. The trips, going and coming, had been made under the most hazardous circumstances. He had gone overland by ox team across plains which are now fertile farm lands and thriving villages and cities, but were then populated only by roving bands of warlike Indians. He had also gone East and across the Isthmus of Panama, which was then under the control of Spain, and had also made the long circuitous voyage around the tempestuous Cape Horn. In describing the latter trip to a friend once he jocosely said: "I got wet aboard ship while going around the Horn, became mildewed and have been mildewed ever since."

Shortly after his return to St. Joseph Mr. Forbes, in association with his brother, George Forbes, now deceased, bought a livery and feed business, from which he withdrew after a short time, to enter the grocery business, in 1872, with I. W. Conkey. In 1881 he entered into partnership with John F. Duncan and they conducted a grocery business until 1889, when Mr. Forbes retired from active business. His business connections in St. Joseph were extensive and varied. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Union Banking Company, organized in August, 1882. He was the last living member of the group of founders, and was vice-president and a member of the board of directors up to the end of his life. Only ten days before his death he had attended a meeting of the board of directors. He was also president of the L. D. Huber Company, a jewelry concern of St. Joseph. His sound business judgment made him much sought after as a counsellor.

Politically Mr. Forbes was an ardent Republican and a party worker. In 1906 he was elected mayor of St. Joseph and served for one year. He also served as alderman at different periods for a total of twelve years. Evidences of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is also shown by the fact that he served two years on the Board of Public Works, three years on the School Board, and two years on the Board of the Public Library.

In all of these positions his services were considered invaluable. He was also a loyal, active, and efficient worker in the local First Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was a member of the official board for many years, a portion of the time acting as chairman of the board. He was especially interested in the Men's Bible Class, and for many years he scarcely missed a session.

In his fraternal affiliations Mr. Forbes was a Mason of prominence for more than forty years, and rendered valuable service as treasurer of the local branch of this organization. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows for many years. His death was sincerely mourned by his brethren in both organizations. James Forbes died at his home, No. 506 State Street, St. Joseph, October 7, 1921.

He had been married twice. His first wife was Anna James, whom he married at Lake Forest, Illinois, May 20, 1878. She was born in Pembrockshire, South Wales, Great Britain. One daughter, Mrs. Lester Huber, of St. Joseph, was the result of this union. Anna (James) Forbes died December 5, 1906. Mr. Forbes married (second), September 29, 1909, Nellie Burt, daughter of Charles and Sara (Wilkinson) Burt, of DeKalb, Illinois. Charles Burt was a well-known painter and decorator of DeKalb.

RAGON, Edward G.,

Successful and Honored Merchant.

A beautiful life—irreproachable in its every phase, estimable in its every relation, strong yet gentle, inspired by lofty purposes, yet in sympathy with the humblest need—this was the life of Edward G. Ragon, of Evansville, Indiana, whose death is recalled as one of the most regrettable events in this city in the early years of the present century. More than a score of years have gone into history since the passing of this man among men, but his life still illuminates the records of the period during which he bore so worthy a part in the progress of his day. Rarely are seen in one personality the qualities which blended to make the character of Edward G. Ragon one of outstanding majesty and beauty. Exacting much of himself, he was unfailingly charitable towards all, no matter what their attainment or condition in life. Brilliantly gifted with business sagacity, powerful in his command of men and his grasp of affairs, he never permitted the material things of life to obscure the finer sentiments and higher aspirations of his being. A nature singularly well balanced, his endeavors actuated by the noblest impulses and governed by the loftiest ideals, he was widely beloved and universally esteemed.

Edward G. Ragon was born at Russellville, Kentucky, in the year 1838, and died at his home in Evansville, Indiana, February 27, 1902. A son of Edward Ragon, Sr., a pioneer in carriage manufacture in Russellville, Mr. Ragon inherited from his father many of the qualities which counted for his own prominence and usefulness. The educational training of the young man was guided by his plans for a business career and followed practical lines, although his discriminating taste in literature and the arts throughout his lifetime kept open to his spirit wide vistas of mental pleasure which brightened and broadened his life. Mr. Ragon's first business experience was as clerk in a store in his native place, and early in his career he became associated in general merchandising activities with a brother, F. H. Ragon, of Cadiz, Kentucky. Purchasing the interest of his partner a few years later, Edward G. Ragon carried the enterprise through the

trying period of the Civil War, when this section of his native State was harassed and torn by the opposing armies. Of this period in his career a friend and contemporary, the Hon. J. E. Williamson, said, after his death, in an address before the Evansville Business Men's Association:

> That part of the country where he first engaged in business—Southern Kentucky—was devastated by two armies; the engines of war had defaced the fairest land, and laid waste the commerce and agriculture of the South. Her people were broken-hearted and wasted in fortune, society disorganized, and her system of labor revolutionized.
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>
> It was among these people whose waste places were to be rebuilt, whose commerce was to be reëstablished, whose industrial system should be thenceforth predicated upon new ideas, that he laid the foundation of his career. The merchant who could master the new conditions as they arose and conduct a successful business, amid the occult reorganizing forces which were set in motion at the close of the war, was no ordinary man.

Mr. Ragon's abilities were, in the nature of the case, attracted to wider opportunities, and his attention was directed to the metropolis of southwestern Indiana. F. H. Ragon came to Evansville, in the year 1864, formed a partnership with E. Dickey and entered the wholesale grocery business. F. P. Carson was later received into the firm, and eventually Edward G. Ragon sold his Cadiz interests, came to Evansville and joined the organization, purchasing the interest of Mr. Carson. The firm of Ragon, Dickey & Ragon became within a few years one of the leaders in its field in this section. The brothers bought Mr. Dickey's interest when the store was located at the corner of Water and Vine streets, but with the growth of the business a new building on First Street was erected, designed especially for the needs of the concern. A decade of growth followed, then the erection of three great storehouses across the street was accomplished, these structures rising from the ashes of a devastating fire. Edward G. Ragon was one of the leading executives of this concern for twenty-nine years, and during that period spent only three business days away from his desk. Such was his tenacity of purpose, his devotion to duty. But after his health finally gave way under the strain, he frankly admitted the fact that such a course is unwise, advising younger friends to avoid taxing their physical vitality with so terrific a strain. His whole soul was in his work. The Hon. Mr. Williamson's characterization of the man revealed this phase of his nature, as follows:

> He possessed that force of character that seemed to overawe opposition, and yet he was as kind and gentle by nature as a woman. Somehow men yielded him deference; it must have been that unconscious acknowledgment that the weaker makes to the stronger. The soul whispers to itself when it realizes that it is in the presence of its superior. One mind unconsciously dominates another by the power of its own might. Were we to search for an example, for a man who every day for thirty-five—forty years—performed every duty as it arose, who stood each day upon the achievements of yesterday, and at life's end, had mounted up above the level of the achievements of other men, as the promontory rises from the sea, the name of E. G. Ragon would satisfy all.

It was but natural that the world of finance should seek the coöperation of such a man, and for years Mr. Ragon was an honored director of the Old National Bank, an institution popularly known among business circles of Vanderburg County as "Evansville Old Gibralter." The board of directors met after the death of Mr. Ragon, and passed the following resolutions:

> IN MEMORIAM—E. G. RAGON.
>
> At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Old National Bank, held on Thursday, February 27, 1902, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of our esteemed associate, Edward G. Ragon, this bank has lost a valued friend whose high sense of honor prompted him in the faithful discharge of his duties as director of this bank.

Resolved, That this board deplores his death and recognizes, with gratitude, his valued services and unquestioned integrity in commercial and private life; and it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this board extends its sincere sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement for the irreparable loss and offers as a consolation the recollection of his noble life so well spent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the family and that as a last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased this board as a body attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the city papers.

R. K. DUNKERSON, President.

HENRY REIS, Cashier.

Edward G. Ragon married, in November, 1862, Sallie McKinney, born in Cadiz, Kentucky, who still survives him. She is a daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Walker (Rowlette) McKinney, both natives of the same State, and descendants of Scottish ancestry. Mr. Ragon's home life was ideal, his devotion to his fireside and family one of the most beautiful phases of his life, which was admired and frequently remarked upon by all who knew him. He permitted himself no relaxations from business except such as were of a social nature, centering in the home, and to him his family was everything. Always a wise and sympathetic advisor to his children, his influence upon their lives was of the noblest, and their memory of the revered head of the family is deeply precious. Besides his wife, a son, Chester Lee Ragon, survived the husband and father, also two daughters, one of whom was Ada May. The death of the only son in the year 1915 laid an added sorrow upon the family circle, a review of whose life follows. The Ragon home at No. 1205 Upper Second Street was, during the lifetime of its honored head, a center of a brilliant social circle and lavish hospitality.

Deeply as Edward G. Ragon was appreciated during his lifetime, his death brought out many expressions of unqualified commendation and fervent eulogy which may well form a part of the permanent records of his native land. This review cannot be more fittingly closed than with the words of the Hon. Mr. Williamson above quoted in his review of conditions relevant to his career:

When we consider that it has been within the last fifty years that the results of scientific investigation have gone beyond the mere statement of governing principles, and of abstract truth, and interested the manufacturer to produce, and the merchant to buy and sell, we realize that science has rendered the colossal development of modern industry possible, and beyond a doubt, industry and commerce have done no less for physical science.

. . . . . .

Thus the agencies which produce and distribute the world's commerce are constantly acting and reacting upon each other. The part our own people have taken in all this, in discovering, producing and distributing, has won for us the first place among the nations; filled our own homes with comforts, literature and works of art, that embellish and beautify human life, and at the same time produce a surplus beyond the requirements of our own people, so colossal as to whiten the seas with our merchant marine, and plant Old Glory on the Islands of the sea, not for a day, but to remain as long as the Union endures.

I mention these things that we may the better understand the worth of a man like Mr. Ragon, that we may gain some conception of the kind of talents called into exercise in the establishment of the stupendous monument he has left in our midst.

. . . . . .

He met with severe reverses by endorsing for friends, but he overcame these without bitterness of spirit, stronger than ever. He went about his daily work without ostentation, imposing upon himself the hardest tasks and the most unremitting toil.

So in all the walks of life he quitted himself as one worthy of the highest encomiums of his fellowmen. Let us cherish his memory and emulate his virtues.

RAGON, Chester Lee,

Talented Commercial Executive.

In the faithful discharge of the duties which came to his hand Chester Lee Ragon, of Evansville, Indiana, won a position of large success and noteworthy distinction, although his choice of a life work had followed other lines. His personal interests he had set aside in his youth to share with his honored father the burdens of an ever-growing business enterprise, and following the death of his father he carried the business forward to large importance. Not only as the successor of his father and the assistant of the older man, but in his own able and progressive endeavors, Chester Lee Ragon commanded the esteem and admiration of all with whom he came in contact, for he was a man of outstanding ability, his endeavors always actuated by those aspirations and ideals which give human effort significance for good in every realm of achievement and leave for those who follow after a challenge to greater things. The death of Chester Lee Ragon at the early age of forty-four years deepened a shadow not yet dispelled from the commercial and social world of which his father was a leader and in which he himself became so widely known. His loss was mourned not only in Evansville but among the many circles which touched his activities in this city and in which he was universally esteemed.

Chester Lee Ragon was born in 1871, and died August 18, 1915. He was a son of Edward G. and Sallie (McKinney) Ragon, his father's life reviewed in the preceding sketch. Educated in the public schools of Evansville and under private tuition, he prepared for a professional course at Yale University, and his natural abilities gave his friends the greatest confidence in his success in his chosen field of endeavor. Before going on to his university course, however, Mr. Ragon felt the filial duty which has determined the trend of life for many sons and to which all honor is due. Associating himself with his father in the wholesale grocery business in Evansville, he familiarized himself with every branch of this enterprise, which even then was one of more than local importance. Through the changing conditions and an occasional change in personnel among his father's associates, Mr. Ragon remained with the organization permanently, beginning in 1889 and continuing under his father's management until the year 1893. Received into the firm as a partner in that year, a period of only five years passed before the younger man was given full charge of the enterprise. His father's death, in the year 1902, left Mr. Ragon alone at the head of the business, but his experience and energy inspired to fit him for the widest possible usefulness. His policy during the succeeding years was one of conservative yet definite expansion, and he carried this interest to a point where it was acknowledged one of the most important wholesale grocery houses in the Middle West. During the last ten years of his management of the business it increased remarkably both in volume and extent, and his name became widely-influential in the trade. It was said of him after his death that "Mr. Ragon was a business man of sagacity, energy and decision, and it was largely due to his unceasing industry that the business was extended over this section of the country." For a considerable period before his passing, Chester Lee Ragon was far from the best of health, but he did not permit his ills to interfere with his regular attention to business affairs, and this setting aside of his own feelings

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W. Witherlee

inspired his associates and assistants to the most loyal and tireless coöperation. His unselfish spirit and willingness at all times to consider every condition which might act adversely upon the different phases of the business gave him a deep sympathy with an understanding of the problems of his employees, and nothing could have been happier than the relations that existed within the organization. Mr. Ragon's death was a staggering blow to his associates, and an occasion of deep and sincere grief among his employees. He had, nevertheless, built up such an efficient personnel around him and had kept the routine business in hand in such an excellent manner that the forward progress of the concern continued after his demise, and the firm name still stands for continued and ever-widened advance. Mr. Ragon had few interests not closely or immediately connected with his business affairs. He was a member of Grace Memorial Church.

Chester Lee Ragon is survived by his wife, Margaret Ragon, who resides in Evansville, Indiana.

WITHERBEE, Walter Crafts,

Expert Mining Engineer, Financier.

At the age of sixty-six years Walter C. Witherbee, of Port Henry, New York, a business man of high repute and a mining engineer of experience and skill, passed away at Port Henry, which was also his birthplace. Mr. Witherbee was a widely known fraternity and club man, and was an ardent devotee of out-of-doors life and sport. He was a son of Silas Hemenway and Sophia Catherine Witherbee, his father an iron manufacturer, founder of Witherbee, Sherman & Company, Inc., of Port Henry, New York.

Walter C. Witherbee was born in Port Henry, New York, July 1, 1856, and there died September 28, 1922. He was educated in public and college preparatory schools and at Yale University, being a graduate of Yale, class of 1880. After completing college years he entered business life in association with his father, becoming one of the leading men of his section of the State. While iron ore mining and manufacturing were his chief interests, he had many other connections, and at his passing was chairman of the board of directors of Witherbee, Sherman & Company, Inc.; president of J. H. Gautier & Company; official and a director of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company; president of the Port Henry Steam Ferry Company; and official and a director of the Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad Company. In all these companies he was a vital force, not a figure head, and he held high rank among his contemporaries of the business world. In the financial life of his section he was the capable, efficient banker, wisely guiding the destinies of the Citizens' National Bank of Port Henry, of which he was president.

Mr. Witherbee was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the American Iron and Steel Institute; and the Yale Engineering Association, and kept in close touch with the doings of these societies so closely allied to his profession and business. In political faith he was a Republican, his voice a potent one in party councils in Northern New York. For two terms he was collector of the port of Plattsburg; was a member of the New York State Central Committee; chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee; a delegate to National Republican Conventions; and a presidential elector. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a liberal supporter of all good causes. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Morning Sun Lodge, Free and Ac-

cepted Masons; Cedar Point Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lake Champlain Commandery, Knights Templar; and Albany Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree. He was also a member of Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Plattsburg Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Yale he was elected a member of the Senior Society, Skull and Bones, and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. His clubs were: The University, Yale, and Graduates, of Yale; the New York Yacht; Lake Champlain Yacht; Camp Fire of America; Ends of the Earth; Deer Island; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Rocky Mountain; Wawonaissa; Benedict; Bear Lake Fish and Game; Lake Champlain Forest, Fish and Game; Port Henry Country; and Triton. Other societies of which he was a member were: The Navy League; American Museum of Natural History; the National Rivers and Harbors Association; American Canoe Association; Russell Trust Association; New York Historical Association; Adirondack Reserve; the Canadian Camp Fire; and the American Defence Society.

Mr. Witherbee married, June 23, 1886, at No. 32 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Annie E. Gautier, daughter of Josiah Hornblower and Mary Louise Gautier. To Mr. and Mrs. Witherbee four children were born: 1. Josiah Gautier, born May 12, 1887, deceased. 2. Silas Hemenway (2), born April 17, 1888. 3. Louise Gautier, born February 24, 1890; married A. Stanton Merrill. 4. Anna Catherine, born November 10, 1897. The family home was at Port Henry, and there Mr. Witherbee was a lifelong resident, and there, where best known, he was held in the highest esteem.

DIEKMANN, Charles Frederick,

Eminent Manufacturer.

When the hand of the Great Reaper removes a man bent with age whose life work is done and who lies down with a sense of relief from the burdens long borne no one can too bitterly regret the passing of the ripened leaf, for it is only in the course of nature that such an event should come to pass. But when a man of great power and wide usefulness is stricken in the flower of his achievement the world cannot but mourn. Charles Frederick Diekmann was one of the most widely-known and sincerely-esteemed business executives of this city and State. His preparations for life had been excellent, his natural equipment was magnificent, and in the working out of industrial problems his large ability was ever more definitely demonstrated and more clearly recognized. The world needed him, not only his world, but industrial advance generally has need of such men, yet he had scarcely entered the fortieth year of his age when he was stricken and taken away from the interests which it seemed could not go on without him. His work has been taken up by other hands, yet his loss is a keen and living sorrow among all who were associated with him, and to his friends it seems that his place in life will never be filled. Mr. Diekmann was a man of such sincere, frank and friendly spirit, such lofty ideals and such practical activities that in his every relation as a business man and a citizen people leaned upon him and looked up to him as to a gifted and trusted leader. He is gone and all that remains for his friends is the possibility of now and then expressing in feeble human language their esteem for the man and their sorrow in his loss.

Charles Diekmann, father of Charles

F. Diekmann, was born in Germany, came to America at the age of nineteen years, and settled in Evansville, Indiana, with his family, who on both the paternal and maternal sides came of distinguished ancestry in the old country. Going forward under American conditions and inspired by American traditions, he became one of the highly-honored and thoroughly-estimable citizens of this municipality and commonwealth. He first secured employment at the Roelker Plant, then after five years became one of the organizers of the Evansville Foundry Association and continued here as general manager and superintendent until his death, which occurred in June, 1902. He married Anna Grueber, who was also a native of Germany and came to America in her childhood, and Mrs. Diekmann still survives her husband and son, residing in Evansville, Indiana.

Charles Frederick Diekmann was born in Evansville, Indiana, September 28, 1880, and died in the place of his birth, November 4, 1923. As a lad he attended the local parochial schools of Trinity Lutheran Church, then completed his studies at Columbian Commercial College in Evansville. Brilliantly gifted mentally, and possessing a high ambition, Mr. Diekmann demonstrated his business ability from the early years of his activity. First becoming identified with the John G. Newman Commission Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, he remained with that concern for about two years, then for three or four years was active in a similar capacity in the plant of the Globe-Bosse-World-Furniture Company. His next affiliation was with the Evansville Foundry Association, of which concern his father was an official until his death. Mr. Diekmann entered this office in the year 1904, but soon after, with the other stockholders of this concern, founded a new company known as the Crescent Stove Works. The personnel of that date included George Burute, A. F. Karges, F. W. Bockstege, H. Rothemeyer, John Klingelhoefer, Henry Dieterich, Adolph Jutzi, John Bredenkamp and E. F. Diekmann. Mr. Diekmann was made general manager and treasurer of this organization, in which position he served until his death. His broad practical ability and previous experience carried him and the enterprise to a high level of achievement. Giving to his work in this connection the full strength of his forward-looking spirit and tireless energy, Mr. Diekmann made history in the stove industry not only in the amount of finished product turned out and distributed but in new designs and the application of new ideas to stove construction and finish. So important were his services both to the immediate organization and to the trade generally that when he was cut down in the height of his usefulness the industry stood aghast. His immediate associates were stricken with the deepest sorrow, and in the effort to express to those members of his family who were bowed in bereavement the following memorial was prepared and tendered to them:

IN MEMORIAM.

The Reaper has garnered the physical life of our treasurer and general manager, Charles Frederick Diekmann.

We, the officers and board of directors of the Crescent Stove Works, would pay our respect to his memory, make tribute to our love and regard for him and permanently record his passing.

For near two decades his mind and thoughts have guided the business affairs of our company; under his direction, by his honesty of purpose and integrity of intention its business and financial affairs have grown and developed to its present proportions.

We shall miss him with his ever cheering and never condemning counsel; to his associates and friends he was always Charley, the true and loyal; to his family, his wife and children, he was

indeed the loving son, father and brother, ever indulgent and dutiful. To his church he was faithful, and to God, his devotion was true reverence. His entire life has been perfected by his death.

"Not that the earth doth yield, in hill or dale, in forest or in field a rarer plant."

In the forty-third year of his useful and well-used life he is taken. Nature takes her own way, it seemingly better understands its affairs than we.

Charley, Thy life has perished in the green
And while we love and respect you beneath the sun,
The world which credits what is done
Is cold to all that might have been.

Your example, your business with your associates, your home life to mother, wife, children, brothers and sisters, will ever and always be an inspiration to go forward and upward and leave, as you have, the greatest heritage possible, a good name.

To hearten and cheer his loved ones, we would say, look up and not down. He whom you mourn has gone to his great reward and so lived his life as to have it pointed to as one of love, honor, fidelity and integrity, and sure such a one has not lived in vain God's will be done.

It is ordered by the officers and directors that the foregoing memorial be spread in full upon the records of this company, that a copy be sent to the family of our departed associate, and a copy be given to the press for publication.

GEORGE BUENTE, JOHN KLINGELHOEFER,
A. F. KARGES, HENRY DIETRICH,
F. W. BOCKSTEGE, ADOLPH JUTZI,
H. ROETHEMEYER, JOHN BREDENKAMP,
E. F. DIEKMANN.

Mr. Diekmann's further business affiliations included a directorship in the West Side Bank of Evansville, the Globe-Bosse-World-Furniture Company, the West Side Investment Company, Security Savings and Loan Association, and he was a stockholder in the North Side Bank and Mercantile Bank of Evansville. Always interested in local public affairs, he supported the Democratic party and was serving as councilman-at-large at the time of his death. Mr. Diekmann was a well known member of the Evansville Country Club, and attended the Trinity Lutheran Church, of which he was a trustee.

Charles Frederick Diekmann married, in Evansville, Indiana, January 31, 1911, Minnie Richardt, born in Evansville, a daughter of Henry and Louise (Fischer) Richardt, both parents natives of Evansville. Mr. and Mrs. Diekmann's children are two daughters: Mary Louise and Charlotte, both students in the local schools. Mrs. Diekmann and her two daughters reside at No. 813 First Avenue, Evansville, Indiana.

WISHART, Charles Frederick, D. D., LL. D.,

Presbyterian Assembly Moderator.

Gifted orator of scholastic training and long experience in the Presbyterian Church and upon many notable institutional occasions, leading ecclesiastical official in the Presbyterian Assembly, theologian and author, Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Wishart is one of the most eminent denominational divines in the United States. Of great constructive ability, he has performed an enduring work in behalf of the Presbyterian Church in the founding and maintaining of parishes and religious organizations; and both as pastor and theological teacher, his qualities as a director and builder of thought in faith and worship are of a masterly type. These qualities have made themselves evident in all his service and ministry to his church and his generation.

Charles Frederick Wishart, a son of William Wishart, Doctor of Divinity, and Sarah (Irvine) Wishart, was born September 3, 1870, at Ontario, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, afterwards graduating at Monmouth College, Illinois, with the class of 1894, and his degree of Bachelor of Arts. From that time

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J. H. Seitz

onwards, he trained his forensic gifts, at first specializing in oratory at the University of Chicago; and then, preparing himself for the ministry, he graduated at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary with the class of 1897. In recognition of his theological attainments he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Monmouth College in 1909; and of Doctor of Laws from James Millikem College in 1918, and Lafayette College in 1920. Dr. Wishart was the winner of the Illinois Inter-collegiate Oratorical Contest in 1893, and the Inter-state Oratorical Contest, representatives from ten States participating, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1894; and he was winner of the Purdy Scholarship in 1895.

Dr. Wishart was ordained to the United Presbyterian ministry in 1897, and that year he founded the Eleventh United Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburgh, and he was the pastor of that church from 1897 to 1910. From 1910 to 1914, he occupied with distinction the chair of systematic theology at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, when, returning to the pastorate, he was minister of the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, from 1914 to 1919. In the latter year he was appointed president of the College of Wooster. In 1897 he was elected president of the National Young People's Christian Union. From 1917 to 1919, he was president of the General Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and of the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension in 1918. He was lecturer at the McCormick Theological Seminary in 1919; and in 1923 he was corporator of the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund. Dr. Wishart was appointed moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1893. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Rho college fraternity; and of the University Club, of Chicago; the City Club, of New York; the Union Club, of Cleveland, Ohio; and the Century and Rotary clubs, of Wooster. Dr. Wishart is author of "The Unwelcome Angel," published in 1919; "The Range Finders," 1921; "The God of the Unexpected," 1923.

Rev. Charles F. Wishart married, July 6, 1904, Josephine Long, of Tacoma, Washington. The family residence is Wooster, Ohio.

SEITZ, William Henry.

Manufacturer, Civic Leader.

The annals of American history are filled with the accounts of self-made men that far surpass the conceptions of any writers of fiction. Here, as in no other country which the world has yet known, may the poor boy, if he so wills, rise from obscurity and poverty to the highest offices of his community or of the Nation. Such a chronicle is contained in the life of Hon. William H. Seitz, son of a German emigrant, who fought a winning battle with direst poverty and rose to a position as chief executive of the city of his adoption and one of its leading and most influential citizens. He gave unselfishly of his time and means to others, and was one of the high type of citizenship which other citizens delight to honor. His keen conception of service and duty to the common welfare caused him to labor untiringly for others, and he received in return much that made life worth living for him. It was entirely fitting that when the end came to his life it should be at a time when he was laboring most zealously for the firm establishment of a hospital which should serve his community well. Such errands of mercy were characteristic of his life and helped to set him apart

among the leading citizens whose numbers are all too few.

William Henry Seitz was born in Illinois, September 17, 1854, moved to Honeybrook, Pennsylvania, when three years old, and died in Benton Harbor, Michigan, April 2, 1919. His father, John Seitz, was a native of Germany, who came to America at the age of seventeen and had educated himself for a lawyer, but finally became a cabinetmaker and was always a genius, but, as so often the case, received small returns from the results of his ingenuity. His wife was a native of Alsace-Lorraine.

The early education of William H. Seitz was received in the schools of Pennsylvania, but he had ever a brilliant mind and was largely self-educated. He was a great reader, splendid historian, and quickly absorbed education. His quickness at mathematics and ability as a writer helped to make him the very capable business man that he was and did much to advance him in life, as did his natural gift as an orator which made him much in demand and added to his popularity. As a boy he worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines, picking slate. Then for a time he was a teamster, and later he became an employee in a creamery. When his father removed to Illinois, where he had bought a farm, young William H. learned the creamery business and became skilled in the making of butter and cheese. When his father finally removed to Royalton, Michigan, he secured employment in the creamery there and eventually built his own creamery and conducted a farm near Pipestone, Michigan. In 1893 he removed to Benton Harbor, Michigan, and engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business for many years. He was also president of the Benton Harbor Malleable Foundry Company, Prime Founders of Benton Harbor Castings Company, Benton Harbor Auto Machine Company, and president of the Twin City Awning Company. His shrewd and capable business mind was competent to engage in many activities, and he was a successful real estate operator as a member of the firm of Clossen & Seitz. He was also a stockholder in the American National Bank of Benton Harbor.

But despite these manifold business activities Mr. Seitz found time to engage in many public duties. He was an active member of the School Board for many years, and made a splendid record of achievement there. Politically he was a Republican and a leader. He was first elected alderman for the Second Ward, and then served two terms as mayor in 1910-14. He was defeated by Monroe H. Morrow when a candidate for the third term. During the World War he was a leader in the drives for Liberty Bonds, contributing largely of his funds for the various welfare movements and doing everything within his power to prove his high type of citizenship. One of the public institutions of Benton Harbor in which Mr. Seitz was specially interested was the Mercy Hospital. It was while attending a meeting of the City Council in the interests of this institution that the end came suddenly, his death occurring in the City Hall. "Seitz Park," a plot of ground near Mercy Hospital, was the gift to the city of Mrs. Seitz as a memorial to Mr. Seitz. The following comment on the life of Mr. Seitz is an editorial which appeared at the time of his death in the "News-Palladium," a local daily newspaper:

> The late William H. Seitz was one of Benton Harbor's most remarkable men, a man the city can ill afford to lose. He was connected with several of the leading manufacturing concerns of the city, was a bank stockholder, belonged to several lodges, was an official member of the Congregational Church, and president of the Benton Harbor Hospital Association.

With these diversified interests it is true that he gave to the hospital more time and attention than he gave to any other of his activities, and it is even asserted that he gave the hospital more of his time and of himself than all his other interests combined.

It was fitting that he should give his life while serving the hospital. If left to him he would have chosen this way. The criticisms of the hospital he took to heart; he was serving without pay or any hope of reward, and he was greatly troubled over the recent attacks made upon the institution that has done so much toward relieving the sufferings of mankind.

Mr. Seitz left a comfortable estate for his family, but his greatest monument is Mercy Hospital, an institution enlarged and made of greater blessing to mankind through his untiring labor.

Mr. Seitz was a member of and active worker in many fraternal organizations, including the Masonic order, Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he especially favored the Knights of Pythias, of which he was a Chancellor Commander, serving for the second term, the only man in Benton Harbor that was ever accorded that honor. He was a member of the Berrien County Country Club, and during the last year of his life he became an ardent golfer. His church affiliation was with the First Congregational, of which he was a director and member of the Brotherhood Class. He took a keen interest in this church, and during the later years of his life was a regular attendant. It was in this edifice that his funeral services were held with Blue Lodge Masons and Knights Templar attending in a body. Services at the grave were under Blue Lodge auspices, and the Knights Templar furnished an escort.

Mr. Seitz was twice married. He married (first) Mary Smokes, of Royalton, Michigan, who died at Benton Harbor in 1903. Children of this marriage were: 1. Millard, who married Ruth Love; they have one son, William. 2. Morris W., who married Ina Ray Smith; he is an attorney, residing in Portland, Oregon. 3. Elsie. 4. Mable, who married Alba Scherer, of Benton Harbor; they have one son, Millard. Mr. Seitz married (second) Nellie D. (Closson) Johnson, widow of Bert O. Johnson, of Benton Harbor, June 30, 1904. She was the daughter of George W. and Clara L. (Mitchell) Closson, her father being a native of Watertown, New York, who was taken to Michigan when but six months old by his parents, and her mother was a native of Jackson, Michigan. Both parents were of sturdy old Yankee stock, making Mrs. Seitz eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution on both the paternal and maternal sides. To the marriage of William H. Seitz and Nellie (Closson-Johnson) Seitz was born a daughter, Puritan Elaine, now a student at Benton Harbor High School (1924).

McKENNA, Joseph,

Supreme Court Justice.

The present year, 1925, is the sixtieth anniversary of the admission to the bar and the first year of practice of Joseph McKenna, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The sixty years, from the close of the Civil War to the present time, comprehend a period of accomplishment in law and in civics such as is the reward of comparatively few men in public life. In Congress and in the Presidential Cabinet, and in the chair of the jurist, Judge McKenna has performed service of a broad and beneficent type for his constituency and the American public.

Joseph McKenna, jurist, son of John and Mary (Johnson) McKenna, was born August 10, 1843, in Philadelphia, Penn-

sylvania, where he attended the public schools, after which he was a student at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, until 1855. Removing with his parents to Benicia, California, he attended the public schools there, and graduated at Benicia Collegiate Institute with the class of 1865, and was admitted that year to practice at the bar. The following year, 1866, he was elected district attorney of Solano County, California, and he occupied that office to 1868. He was a member of the California House of Representatives in 1875-76; and was a candidate for Congress in 1876 and 1878. He was a member of the Forty-ninth to the Fifty-second Congress, from 1885 to 1892, from the Second California District, and he resigned from the Fifty-second Congress, March 28, 1892. Judge McKenna was United States District Judge, of the Ninth Circuit, from 1892 to 1897; and he was Attorney General in the Cabinet of President William McKinley, from March, 1897, to January 25, 1898.

Judge Joseph McKenna was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, January 26, 1898. In December, 1924, he announced that he anticipated his retirement from the bench, though his decision at that time had not taken definite form. He is far past the retirement age, and is in comparatively good health.

Judge McKenna married, June 10, 1869, Amanda F. Borneman, of San Francisco, California. Their residence is at "The Connecticut," Washington, District of Columbia.

MANN, Gustave B.,

Manufacturer, Progressive Citizen.

The life of Gustave B. Mann meant much to the city of Evansville, Indiana, of which for many years he was a resident. Practically his lifetime was spent in Evansville, and his many years of useful activity form a part of the history of that city which cannot be forgotten by those who were familiar with his career. In his death Mr. Mann left memories behind him which are cherished by countless friends, for he was a man of the most genial presence, his cordial manner and friendly way of meeting all with whom he came in contact being founded upon a genuine and sincere interest in the well-being of his fellowmen. Interested at all times in many branches of constructive endeavor, affiliated with various lines of organized advance, alert to every phase of community welfare, and in sympathy with progressive endeavor in every realm, Mr. Mann's life was a well rounded one, and many affairs were promoted and encouraged by his influence and words of commendation.

John Mann, father of Gustave B. Mann, was born in Germany, and came to this country as a young man, identifying himself with the progress of the Republic in the same spirit of pioneer aspiration which inspired the early settlers of America, and which has actuated the civic and national endeavors of succeeding generations. John Mann settled in Jasper, Indiana, the county seat of Du Bois County, where he became a prominent merchant and grocer. Later coming to Evansville, the subsequent years of his life were spent in this city, and he became one of the leading figures in its business affairs. John Mann married, in Jasper, Indiana, Magdalene Schauss, also a native of Germany, and they came to Evansville when their son, Gustave B., was a child of five years.

Gustave B. Mann was born in Jasper, Indiana, March 28, 1864, and died suddenly at Wimbo Lake, October 27, 1921, when on a fishing trip. Mr. Mann's edu-

Geo. B. Mann

cation was begun in the public schools of Evansville, and following the completion of the high school course he attended commercial college and made special preparations for a business career. As a young man of eighteen he entered the employ of the F. W. Cook Company, and gaining thorough familiarity with the business by the practical method of experience in each department, he rose to executive responsibility, and was eventually made secretary of the concern. This affiliation brought him in close touch with many branches of commercial and industrial advance, and in the year 1900 he became one of the founders of the Diamond Coal Company, his associates in this enterprise having been Joseph Hartlein and Adolph Schmidt. Mr. Mann had few affiliations except of a business nature, and in political affairs held independent convictions, although in the advance of the community he bore a part in all progressive effort. In early life he was a member of the Indiana National Guard, and always felt a deep interest in military affairs. Fraternally he was identified with the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Elks Club and the Wimbo Lake Club. His choice of recreation taking him into the out-door world, Mr. Mann frequently went on a fishing trip or through some other interest in wild life took a few days in the open. In the latter part of October, 1921, with a party of congenial friends, he went to the Wimbo Lake club house on Green River, and on the morning of October 27 he was stricken with an attack of indigestion. Medical attendance was summoned, and it was thought that he was well on the road to recovery, but in the evening of the same day a second attack resulted in his death. His usual excellent health made this sudden passing a great shock to his large circle of friends, and it was felt in Evansville that one of the progressive and notable citizens was removed from this community. A local newspaper, in commenting editorially upon this event, said in part as follows:

In the death of Gus B. Mann, the city loses one of its widely known and much esteemed citizens. He was a good husband and father, good citizen, and good fellow, traits that endeared him to all who knew him, and his passing may only be chronicled with a feeling that something worth while, something of real value, has been subtracted from the sum total of community assets.

There is always a tendency to lay stress upon the value of the worldly goods of which an individual was possessed at the time of death. We do not know what the size of Gus Mann's fortune may have been, we do not care.

The thing that counts is that he gave to society four well-educated children, a priceless heritage too frequently dismissed without thought by those who write of men and women who have passed on. Some are privileged to give only of themselves and their worldly goods as they go through and out of life, but he who also bequeaths to the world and the future good citizens, as well, is doubly blessed and should be doubly honored.

Gustave B. Mann married, October 23, 1894, at Evansville, Indiana, Anna R. E. Kroener, of this city, daughter of Frederick and Augusta (Brandley) Kroener, her father a prominent business man of Evansville. Their children are: Frederick J., of Warren, Ohio, who married Marion Virginia Thrush, of River Falls, Wisconsin; Mildred M.; Gustave B., Jr.; and Anna K. The family are prominent members of St. John's Evangelical Church. They reside in the handsome family home at No. 401 Parrett Street.

WHITIN, George Marston,

Celebrated Machine Manufacturer.

Delegated as he was with powers of a superior type in a large domain of business, particularly in the cotton textile machinery manufacturing industry, George Marston Whitin throughout his energetic

and highly useful life proved equal to the trust that was imposed upon him, both in the broad direction of a great enterprise, and in the wise distribution of its many related industrial, humanitarian, social, and beneficent agencies. His colleagues in business, the vast number of people employed in the plant of which he was the executive head, and the world without that was accustomed to approach in its varying degrees of contact with the concern that had been founded by his sires and splendidly developed by himself, responded to the nation-wide influences that had been set in motion with the increasing activities of the Whitin Machine Works, and acknowledged his premiership in textile and associated matters. While Mr. Whitin was the head of so important an industry, yet all his interests had been very practically interwoven therewith; he was born and bred as well to the round of duties of the workshop of the plant as to official supervision and ownership of the business, while his generous comprehension of the requirements of his workmen, and of the homes of the workmen as well as the community roundabout, had its constructive fruition in his philanthropic dealings with an entire township. Neither was that force for good confined to any narrow bounds, for Mr. Whitin was at all times honored with official service in a score of business institutions throughout the country, and his benevolences were those of a man of the greatest discernment and perspicacity. His parentage, too, was of similar calibre in its large and provident value to the industrial world. He was the son of Charles E. and Adeline C. (Swift) Whitin, and a great-grandson of Colonel Paul Whitin, the founder of the business, and a man of greatest action and progressiveness in his enterprises. John C. Whitin was also one of the big men in this business; he developed the machine end of it.

George Marston Whitin was born in North Uxbridge, Massachusetts, September 11, 1856, and after having received his preliminary education at the public and high schools of Whitinsville, completed his studies at Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts. Upon graduation, he at once turned his attention to plans for his lifework, and entering the Whitin Machine Works as an apprentice to the trade of machinist, thus served for three years, afterwards spending a year or two in the cotton mills of Rockdale, New Bedford, and other centers, for the purpose of securing a thorough knowledge of cotton manufacturing in its every department. He was then placed in charge of the Riverdale Cotton Mill, whose affairs he conducted for about three years, and was transferred from there to the Whitin Machine Works, in Whitinsville, where he was made assistant superintendent. In 1883 he was made a director and clerk of the corporation; in 1885 he became assistant treasurer, and on the death of his father-in-law, Josiah Lasell, in 1886, was elected treasurer, to succeed him. He was treasurer and general manager until five years before his death. Under his management, the concern adopted an aggressive policy, and its progress was in every way remarkable. From the time of his election to the office of treasurer until a few months before his death, Mr. Whitin was the active manager of the works, as well as director and treasurer of the corporation, and therein he displayed unusual ability and business sagacity. He was a man of large vision, thoroughly conversant with every phase of the business in which he was engaged, and the policies which he adopted made the Whitin Machine Works one of the

great enterprises of its kind in New England. The growth and development not only of the Whitin Machine Works, which increased three-fold under his direction up to the time of his retirement, to the present size, with its more than 3,500 employees, but also the prosperity of Whitinsville Township, stand to-day as tribute to his courage and foresight. Mr. Whitin brought to his work great personal energy and attention to detail that was beyond the ordinary; he also had very much at heart the condition and happiness of the individual workman, and was responsible for the model industrial village that has been built in Whitinsville.

Mr. Whitin was also both intimately and very generally associated with the cotton textile industry, and his advice was frequently sought and highly regarded in matters of policy and direction. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the following named corporations: Quissett Mills, Nashawena Mills, Crown Manufacturing Company, Calhoun Mills, Manomet Mills, Arlington Mills, Williamston Mills, Whitman Mills, Kilburn Mills, Nonquitt Spinning Company, Lawton Mills Corporation, Sharp Manufacturing Company, Nyanza Mills, Brogon Mills, and the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company. In addition, also, Mr. Whitin was a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad; vice-president of the Worcester Trust Company; and for many years president of the Whitinsville Savings Bank, and director of the Whitinsville National Bank. He was an ardent Republican in political affiliations, and for a number of years was one of the vice-presidents of the Home Market Club. Although he never held political office, he always took a deep interest in the civic and general advancement of Whitinsville. For many years he was exceedingly interested in the "better housing" question, and long before public interest was generally aroused, he built at one end of Whitinsville a secondary village, in which he carried out his views. Until the last few years of his life, he had a personal acquaintance with nearly every man in the works, and their relations were rather those of friendship than those of the ordinary employer and employee. For recreation, he turned to the woods and streams, and was fond of hunting and fishing. Mr. Whitin was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was affiliated with the Whitinsville Lodge, and with Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a member of the Republican Club of New York City; the Home Market Club, Union, and Algonquin clubs, of Boston; the Tatnuck Country Club, of Worcester; and the Grafton Country Club, of Grafton, Massachusetts. The village Congregational Church of Whitinsville numbered Mr. Whitin among its members.

On October 1, 1879, George Marston Whitin married Catharine Whitin Lasell, daughter of Josiah and Jennie (Whitin) Lasell, and granddaughter of John Crane Whitin. They were the parents of four daughters: Elizabeth, who married Lawrence M. Keeler; Elsa, who married Sidney R. Mason; Catharine, who married E. Kent Swift; and Lois H., who married Major W. Carey Crane, United States Army.

Mr. Whitin died at his home in Whitinsville, Massachusetts, December 8, 1920. The community of his varied business and social interests was one of the most extensive of any industrial leader in New England, and the impression of his forceful personality bestowed upon the Whitin Machine Works was widely radiated throughout all the business associations of the great plant.

BENNETT, John Harrington,

Founder of Stamping Industry.

Merited success and attainment in the metallurgical province of industry and its related fields were inevitable results of John Harrington Bennett's devotion to the interests of his business plan and purpose. Both in that direction and in all things that he ever attempted, he exhibited an interest that was vital, and that would not be content until his efforts to obtain the goal were realized, and all such effort resulted not only in a praiseworthy accomplishment on his own behalf, but in general benefit to the large community he served. In the metal trades, the plant founded by Mr. Bennett at Worcester, Massachusetts, has its large and significant place, its product, through his achievement and its increasing excellence, having become indispensably popular. A soldier of the Civil War, he was a worthy descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, and as a patriotic citizen, and a promoter of the social, fraternal and industrial interests of Worcester and of Western Massachusetts, he had no peer. Action was the keynote of his association with his world of work and progress from boyhood to the time of his death. He was a son of Jonathan Smith and Miranda W. (Harrington) Bennett. His father, a native of Groton, Massachusetts, was a carpenter by trade, and his mother, a daughter of Seneca Harrington, was of an old Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, family, and related in all degrees with the early Harrington families of Worcester. Thomas Bennett, grandfather of John Harrington Bennett, was a resident of Woburn, Massachusetts, and, serving in the Revolutionary War, was one of eight Massachusetts men who made the attempt to return from Newburgh, New York, and one of the two who succeeded in that effort, conditions of travel at that time being practically those of the wilderness. John Bennett, who was the first of the family in this country, was born in England in 1632, and there is a tradition that he was a son of a nobleman; he settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1659, and was drowned in 1674; his son owned land in the Massachusetts towns of Groton and Lancaster, and lived also in Woburn and Charlestown.

John Harrington Bennett was born in Groton, Massachusetts, December 9, 1845, and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace. Afterwards applying himself to industry, he learned the trade of machinist, and in 1888 he started in the metal business in Worcester with limited facilities and with a capital of only five hundred dollars, his establishment being in a shop on Park Avenue, where he also resided. Gradually, his business was extended, and having added to his plant year after year, he won the success that he sought. Founder of the stamping industry in Worcester, he for years conducted a metal stamping business at No. 380 Chandler Street, under the name of the Bay State Stamping Company, which enterprise, employing about one hundred hands, is now being carried on by his widow and son. Mr. Bennett was an inventor along lines having to do with the technique of his plant and its product, and he took out a number of valuable patents and manufactured the Bennett handy oil and grease cups, self-closing oil cups, ferrules, and a large variety of articles made of sheet metal.

Mr. Bennett served in the Civil War with the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the first New England regiment to go to the defence of Washington. His fraternal affiliations were those of George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Repub-

Dr Otto E Fischer

lic, and Iroquois Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. While working as a journeyman, he had been active in the labor movement, and was a member of the Knights of Labor General Assembly, District of Massachusetts, and of the General Assembly of the United States; and he was Master Workman of the local assembly, which was then very strong, initiating on one night three hundred new members. He was also a member of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, the Worcester Metal Trades' Association, the Worcester Credit Men's Association, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bennett married (first) Georgianna Wiggins, born in Freedom, Maine, daughter of Frank P. and Henrietta (Bean) Wiggins, and they were the parents of the following children: Conrad R., born December 20, 1868, married Katherine Morrow; Edith E., born November 28, 1871, married Robert Whittemore; Florence Newell, who died in infancy. He married (second), October 21, 1903, Celia E. Doane, born September 10, 1874, daughter of John B. and Ellen H. (Randall) Doane, and they were the parents of two children: Ruth Lucille, born February 2, 1905; and John Doane, born February 18, 1906.

John Harrington Bennett died at his residence on Chandler Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, February 22, 1920. He held a firm belief in the value of unremitting toil, and its application to the benefit of every need in life. Himself a successful workman, he also became an industrial leader of high standing in his State.

FISCHER, Otto Ernest, D. D. S.,

Prominent Dentist and Instructor.

Thoroughness was the dominant note in the many interwoven chords which went into the making of the harmonious theme of existence for Dr. Otto E. Fischer. The things that he set out to do he did surpassingly well. From his Teutonic forefathers he had inherited a capacity for infinite plans in the mastering of details, along with habits of industry and perseverance, and it was these qualities that helped to bring him to the front as one of the leaders of his profession and to make his life a well-rounded one. He was justly recognized as one of the keenest minds to be found among the dental profession of the Middle West and, as one of the founders and instructors in the Englewood Dental College, was an acknowledged authority in the practice of dental surgery. His own private practice was a large and extensive one, and his patients were often attracted from long distances because of the fame of his skill. In his private life he was an accomplished musician, a man with wide fraternal associations, and an engaging personality that made and retained the friendship of what might literally be termed a host of friends. An ardent patriot always, the source of his patriotism rose from the innermost depths of his nature. His father had left Germany in order that he might escape the crushing hand of Prussianism, and the son, American born, had from earliest childhood been taught the benefits and privileges of living in a free country. Its institutions he took advantage of and did full credit to them in his sterling brand of citizenship. For twenty years he was a member of the National Guard because he realized the value of preparedness as a necessary measure in the avoidance of warfare. As a good citizen should, he took a keen interest in political matters until he became convinced in his own mind that some of the professional politicians with whom he was obliged to as-

sociate were indulging in political chicanry which was contrary to his own straightforward ethical principles. Broad-minded and liberal in his nature, he gave freely of both his time and means for the advancement of principles in which he thoroughly believed.

The youth of Dr. Otto Ernest Fischer, D. D. S., was spent in Brooklyn, New York, where was born on September 5, 1858. He was the son of William and Josephine Fischer, both natives of Berlin, Germany, who after their arrival in America made their home at No. 1229 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, for many years. The father was an expert cabinetmaker with an excellent reputation as a craftsman of unusual ability.

Dr. Otto E. Fischer received his early schooling in the Brooklyn schools. After leaving the public school, having decided to adopt dentistry as a profession, he entered the American College of Dental Surgery of Northwestern University, Chicago, graduating with the class of 1887. He had previously received the Certificate of Honor from Northwestern University in 1886. After the completion of the college course he worked for a time in the office of Dr. Vinium, in the old Central Music Hall. Later he removed to Milwaukee, remaining for a year, after which he returned to Chicago, where he established himself on East Eighteenth Street, in which locality he practiced for thirty years. With Dr. John Cooper he was founder of the Englewood Dental College, in which he was an instructor. Dr. Cooper died before they were long established and his interests were taken over by Dr. Fischer.

His exceptional professional skill and long years of experience, coupled with his ability as an instructor, made Dr. Fischer one of the prominent figures of his profession in the later part of his life. In addition to other duties he was dental examiner of the Public Life Insurance Company, in which institution he was a heavy stockholder and a member of the advisory board.

But a man of his genial and lovable temperament was not content to permit his life to be entirely absorbed by professional duties. He was an ardent Republican in politics and one of the leaders of the Chicago First Ward until evidences of crookedness among some of his associates caused him to abandon his activities along this line. On July 2, 1884, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Infantry, the Illinois National Guard. He worked his way up to the position of second lieutenant, receiving his commission on March 17, 1910. After twenty years of service he was honorably discharged, receiving a gold medal in recognition of his exceptional service. Fraternally, he was a member of fourteen different lodges including: Charter membership in Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Welcome Lodge, No. 916; Triangle Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was treasurer; charter member of Welcome Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Royal Arch Masons; Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar; Lakeside Lodge, No. 230, Knights of Pythias; Carnation Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; American Legion; Royal League; American Flag House and Betsy Ross Association; Veteran Corps of First Infantry Regiment, etc. Being an accomplished musician he played in the Grotto and Commandery bands of the Duncan York Chapter of Masons.

On October 15, 1891, Dr. Fischer married, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Lenora Spangenberg, a native of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, she having been born in the Pennsylvania mountains. She was the daughter of Fred and Dorothy (Peihl)

Spangenberg, the father being a farmer of near Gilman, Illinois. The parents were natives of Berlin, Germany, who had left for America to escape Prussian oppression. They were pioneers in the section of Illinois in which they settled, and became quite prosperous. They reared three children of which Mrs. Fischer is the eldest.

Dr. Fischer died March 24, 1924. His passing on was an occasion of sincere grief to the widespread circle of friends who knew and loved him. The funeral services, conducted under Masonic auspices, were of a most impressive nature.

HAYDEN, William Halleck,

Assayer, Manufacturer.

Founder of industrial plants in the eastern and the middle-western sections of the United States, assayer of wide reputation, and one who by special studies applied his knowledge to practical and successful uses in his business, William Halleck Hayden, of Haydenville, Massachusetts, distinguished himself in his family branch for his constructive and administrative abilities. In his Haydenville foundry establishment he was an industrial pioneer, and following the reverses there caused by floods, he again proved his pioneer spirit in the institution of the prosperous business that at Columbus, Ohio, bears his name to-day. Imitating the example of a diligent ancestry that first made their presence known in America in 1630, he continued, though upon the more extensive plane of his times, their wholesome custom of making one's life and gifts worth while to the community. He was of that old English family, the Heydons, who, as Rev. William B. Hayden has pointed out in his booklet "The Heydons of England and America," have the name derived from "high down," which signifies the plain on the hill, the seat and domain of the ancestry in the Norman immigration being called Stinton Hall and Manor, at first, or Heydon Hall and Manor, Stinton being the location where the Heydons first settled, these manors being subsequently divided. The Heydons received their tenure from the Earl of Warren, and the family came into public notice early in the thirteenth century, in the person of Thomas de Heydon, a justice itinerant, the favorite occupation of a number of the early ancestors having been the law. The American descendants are of a Devon branch of the family, and the English line to the first comers to America in thus traced:

Thomas de Heydon, of Norfolk. William Heydon, his son, the father of the first of the Devon line, who was

John de Heydon, younger son, a judge in Devon in 1273, the first year of the reign of King Edward I.

Robert Haydon, first to change the spelling, who settled at Boughwood, near which the family always afterwards continued.

Henry Haydon, "possessor of several thousands per annum." And so on in succession—William, Robert, John, Henry, John, William, Richard, Richard, sheriff and alderman, of London; John, eminent in law; Thomas, Thomas, Robert, Gideon, Gideon, William, Gideon.

The American ancestry began with these sons of Gideon: John, William, and James Haydon, who appeared in Boston, Dorchester, and Charlestown in 1630. John became head of the Braintree, or Massachusetts branch, and ancestor of William Halleck Hayden. He was a freeman, May 14, 1634, of Dorchester; of Braintree, 1640. His will mentions wife Susanna, who was living in 1695.

William Halleck Hayden, a son of William and Eleanor Hayden, was born De-

cember 6, 1827, at Haydenville, Massachusetts, and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace. He was one of the first pupils at Williston Academy, and he then graduated at Yale University at the age of nineteen years. He returned to Haydenville, with the intention of making preparations to take up the study of medicine, but relinquishing that project for the profession of assayer, he took the voyage around Cape Horn in 1849 on his way to the California goldfields, where he had planned to establish a private mint. He was hindered from carrying out his plans in that direction by the passage of a law which lay a prohibition thereon, and upon his return to Haydenville, he became associated with the Haydenville Manufacturing Company, and represented that firm in the Boston trade. Later, in the profession of assayer, joining in with mining interests, he went to Central America, where he met with a large degree of success. Mr. Hayden's plans again recalled him to his native town, and there he established a foundry which he conducted until the famous Mill River flood inundated the valley and devastated his property. He then removed his business interests to Columbus, Ohio. The ancestral home at Haydenville, Massachusetts, however, is still retained in the family.

Mr. Hayden married, April 7, 1851, Eliza Goodspeed, and they were the parents of the following children: William; Edward Parker, deceased; Eleanor; and Herbert, deceased.

William Halleck Hayden died December 31, 1891, in his sixty-fourth year. Actively associated with the industries of his time, and with events that were making history before and during the Civil War, he left the enduring impression of one who had faithfully devoted himself to his generation and his calling.

JONES, Edward A.,

Manufacturer.

A leading manufacturer of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to-day, Edward A. Jones has been a strong factor in the growth and development of the business to which he came a young man, with high technical training, to assist his father. After his father's death in 1904, he was made president and treasurer of the E. D. Jones & Sons Company, which offices he still holds, while at the same time his progressive methods are continually pressing forward for the advance of his establishment.

Edward A. Jones was born November 3, 1864, in East Lee, Massachusetts, the son of Edward D. G. and Ardilla H. (Herrick) Jones. His father, Edward D. G. Jones, was born in Otis, Massachusetts, on September 22, 1824, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 30, 1904. His mother, Ardilla H. (Herrick) Jones, was born June 30, 1836, and died April 6, 1866, in East Lee, Massachusetts. Two children were born to Edward D. G. and Ardilla H. (Herrick) Jones: Edward A., of further mention; and Harley E., who was drowned in Pontoosuc Lake, on September 24, 1896, at the age of thirty-five years.

When Edward A. Jones was but three years of age his father moved to Pittsfield, and it was there that he received his early education in the public schools, which he attended until he was about fourteen years of age, at which time he went to Highland Military Academy, in Worcester. He left to attend the Peekskill Military Academy, graduating from there in 1882. He then attended the Massachusetts Institute of

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Spalding Lewis

Technology, from which he graduated after losing one year on account of sickness, with the class of 1887, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mechanical Engineer. After this he returned to Pittsfield to enter his father's business, the manufacture of paper mill machinery. Here he learned the business thoroughly, moving from position to position until at his father's death he was made president and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Jones married, October 7, 1891, in Springfield, Massachusetts, Isabel Abbe, and they had one son, Charles Edward, who was born in Pittsfield, January 7, 1894. When the United States entered the World War, Charles Edward Jones at once offered his services. He received his training at the Plattsburg Camp, was sent from there to Mineola in the Aviation Corps, and sailed for France on October 25, 1917. He was killed while flying on February 15, 1918. The fine enthusiasm of Charles Edward Jones to serve his country was equalled perhaps by the patriotism of his parents. They gave their dearest possession to the cause, as he gave his life for his country, that civilization might not perish from the earth.

EVANS, Spalding,

Manufacturer, Banker, Esteemed Citizen.

In the life of Spalding Evans the people of Lockport, New York, realized more than passing benefit, and in his death the community was bereaved. Throughout a long and active career Mr. Evans filled useful and permanently-significant responsibilities in the industrial, financial and civic advance, and in every relation in life he placed on record a history of worthy achievement of which every citizen of Lockport is justly proud. Largely successful in his individual activities, Mr. Evans was still the friend of all, meeting with equal cordiality and kindliness the employee and the influential contemporary. Personally gifted to a marked degree, always open-minded in his survey and appraisal of any situation, Mr. Evans was such a man as gives constructive thought and effort to any phase of progress, such a man as the world can ill afford to spare. Although he lived to a good age and achieved much before the hand of death gathered him to his fathers, still it was felt in many circles with which he was identified that he passed on too early to a sphere of higher usefulness and opportunities. He gave to the world so much that was worthy and commendable, aided in so many endeavors for the general uplift, and in his own strength carried so many burdens that the entire community mourned his loss and will for many years to come miss his genial presence and his hearty coöperation in worthy endeavor. He was descended from an eminent and honorable family.

(I) Lewis Evans was born in Wales in 1666, and died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1770, at the remarkable age of one hundred and four. He is the first American ancestor of the family. He fought in the battle of the Boyne in Ireland in 1690, and came to America in 1728. He married, in Wales, Alice Thomas, about 1728, and had children, among them being William, of whom further.

(II) William Evans, son of Lewis and Alice (Thomas) Evans, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and died in the same county in 1760. He married, in 1753, Martha Hough, and had six children, among them being Lewis, of whom further.

(III) Lewis Evans, son of William and Martha (Hough) Evans, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 28,

1759. He married, in 1787, Rachel Ellicott, and among their children was David Ellicott, of whom further.

(IV) David Ellicott Evans, son of Lewis and Rachel (Ellicott) Evans, was born at Ellicott's Upper Mills, Maryland, March 19, 1788, and died in Batavia, New York, May 17, 1850. He was an agent for the Holland Land Company in 1827-37; a director in the United States Bank; State Senator, and member of Congress. He married (first), September 3, 1816, Lucy Grant, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Cary) Grant. He married (second) Catherine Brinkerhoff. By his first wife he had Charles, of whom further, and three other children. By his second marriage he also had four children.

(V) Charles Evans, son of David Ellicott and Lucy (Grant) Evans, was born in Batavia, New York, June 5, 1821, and died in Lockport, New York, September 8, 1865. He was widely prominent in business affairs in Lockport. He was a strong Democrat by political affiliation, and at one time served on the staff of Governor Seymour at Albany. He married, August 6, 1845, Alice Jane Spalding, daughter of Lyman Austin and Amy (Pound) Spalding. They had three children: 1. Walter, banker and lumber dealer, who died in 1902. 2. Edward, who died in youth. 3. Spalding, of whom further.

The family that Alice J. (Spalding) Evans belonged to is a prominent one, and is a name of note in Lincolnshire, England. The name Spalding or Spaulding was derived originally from the word "spa," there being a celebrated spring of water in that place. The earliest mention of the name in America was Edward Spalding, who settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1634, and died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 26, 1670. Lyman A. Spalding, a member of this family, well known in Lockport, New York, for many years, and a pioneer in the development of this place, married Amy Pound, daughter of John Pound, also a prominent early settler of Lockport. Of their children the Hon. L. Austin Spalding was United States Consul under President Cleveland, at Aix la Chapelle; a daughter, Alice J. Spalding, became the wife of Charles Evans, as above noted, and both are now deceased and interred in Cold Springs Cemetery, of Lockport, New York. They were prominent members of the Episcopal Church.

(VI) Spalding Evans, son of Charles and Alice J. (Spalding) Evans, was born in Lockport, Niagara County, New York, January 24, 1854. His education was begun in the local schools, and possessing a rarely brilliant mentality he was only eleven years of age when he entered De-Veaux College, from which he was graduated in 1872. He was a trustee of De-Veaux College, 1890-1899. He also entered Hobart College, at Geneva, New York. In early business life he was associated in the canal transportation business in Buffalo. Later he entered the manufacturing business under the firm name of Evans & Company. The business was successfully conducted until the death of its head and founder, and has since been well carried forward by other members of the family with D. Gurney Spalding as the active manager.

The public affairs of his day never failed to enlist the interest and support of this progressive and outstanding business man. His constructive endeavors were highly valued by every leader of public thought and opinion, and as far back as the year 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the postmastership of Lockport. Receiving the appointment of

this responsible office, he fulfilled its duties during a period of four years to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. Throughout the subsequent years of his active career Mr. Evans was deeply interested in every phase of advance in Lockport, its growth and progress being his pride and the promotion of its civic development, the maintenance of its worthy institutions gaining at all times his coöperation. Mr. Evans was for many years a director of the Niagara County National Bank, of Lockport, and after his death the following resolutions were adopted by this institution:

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Niagara County National Bank of Lockport, New York, at a special meeting, March 12, 1923:

Spalding Evans, an honored and respected citizen of our community, for thirteen years a director of the bank, has reached his journey's end.

He earned and held an enviable position in the public thought. He stood for courage, justice and, above all, for absolute integrity. In his nature there was no compromise. To him, there were but two paths—the right and the wrong. He knew that character speaks louder, by far, than any words, and in the emulation of that principle he found delight.

As a business associate he was most lovable—a cultured gentleman, kind, patient, considerate of the interests of all, a wise counsellor.

With those loved ones who have waited hopefully and devotedly, we pause to mourn and to sympathize. It's the best we have. May kind Providence supply the comfort we cannot give.

Resolved, that this expression be spread upon the minutes of the bank, published in the Lockport papers and copies addressed to the bereaved family and friends.

For nearly ten years Spalding Evans served as a trustee of DeVeaux College, of which he was a graduate, and his love of learning and his deep appreciation of letters amounted to a lifelong interest. At the time of his death he was the owner of one of the finest libraries in western New York State, a collection of some six thousand volumes, including many rare and choice specimens of the printer's art. Of this wonderful collection of books the Grosvenor Library "Bulletin" said, in an issue following the death of Mr. Evans:

Mr. Evans was the most eminent bibliophile in Western New York; not only a true lover of the printed volume on account of its technical, mechanical and artistic make-up, but a collector of the best of the world's literature, intimately familiar with the text and contents of his library. He was the ideal exemplification of all that the term "bibliophile" implies. A refined, cultured gentleman, of modest mien, possessing a rare sense of humor, and a discriminating collector who understood and appreciated every element relating to the technique of the craft.

His library is one of the most complete and attractive ever assembled, of the intimate association type. First editions are in abundance, the result of personal search and individual quest. Autographs and manuscripts are seen in variety, as well as the personally extra—illustrated volumes bound in rare Moroccos and Levants with splendid examples of inlays and toolings of the master binders.

Many of us who were favored will always remember the library presided over by its hospitable master with rare grace and charm, and will recall the generous welcome extended to the amateur seeking information about books. The graduates are numerous who were stimulated and inspired from observation and suggestion cheerfully imparted by the fascinating, erudite host.

Mr. Evans is survived by a devoted wife, daughter and grandchildren, all of whom share in the love and appreciation of good books. Unlike many famous libraries this one will not be dispersed, but will be retained intact, and will "carry on" in memoriam dedicated to a true gentleman and the perfect bibliophile.

Mr. Evans was affiliated socially with the Tuscarora Club, of which he was one of the founders, and he was also one of the founders of the Lockport Country Club. His religious affiliation was with Grace Episcopal Church, and he was an influential figure in the progress of that denomination.

Spalding Evans married, August 20, 1879, Mary Anna Buck, of Lockport, a

member of a distinguished New England family. John L. Buck, grandfather of Mrs. Evans, who was born in Northfield, Vermont, was a prominent citizen of his native State. From Vermont, he came to the western part of New York State, and was a lawyer of distinction in Lockport, Niagara County. John L. Buck married Mary Ann Hildreth, and they were the parents of John Hildreth Buck, who was also a lawyer in Lockport, New York. John H. Buck married Harriet M. Fletcher, a daughter of the Hon. Paris Fletcher, of Bridport, Vermont. The Hon. Paris Fletcher became one of the founders and a life long stockholder of the Niagara County National Bank of Lockport. To John H. and Harriet M. (Fletcher) Buck were born six children: Two who died in infancy; Mary Anna, who became the wife of Spalding Evans, as noted above; Champlin Fletcher, a well known physician of Lockport, who married Althea F. Nicholls, their only child, a son, Champlin Fletcher, Jr.; Harriet E., who became the wife of William E. Shaw, of Lockport; and Fannie Fletcher, wife of Nathan M. Clark, now residing in New York City.

Mrs. Evans survives her husband, as does also their only child, Mary Hale Evans, who was born in Lockport, educated in the public schools of this community, and Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Connecticut, finishing her studies abroad. She became the wife of Richard Evans Norton, a member of the well known Philadelphia banking house of W. H. Newbold's Son & Company. They are the parents of two daughters, Nancy Evans and Caroline Harper. The Norton family reside in Rosemont, a suburb of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Evans was educated in Lockport and in Europe, and always shared her husband's taste for literature and art. A student from her girlhood, she early developed a talent for self expression and is the author of many poems of permanent literary value. Five volumes of her poetical works have been published under the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York City. The titles of these works are as follows: "In Various Moods"; "Nymphs, Nixies and Naiads"; "The Moonlight Sonata and Other Verses"; "The Caliph's Secret and Other Verses"; "The Cry of Vashti and Other Verses." One of the choicest poems of Mrs. Evans which has appeared in a leading magazine is entitled, "A Christmas Episode at the Old Eagle Tavern." Mrs. Evans devotes much time to social and welfare endeavor, is a member and president of the Western New York Branch of the League of American Penwomen, and is a member of the Buffalo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at this time (1924) First Vice-Regent. Her clubs besides these are the Twentieth Century, the Scribblers, the New England Women, of Buffalo, Saturday Club, Historical Society and Country Club of Lockport, the Poetry Society of America, and she is a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Lockport.

Such a life as that of Spalding Evans exemplifies the beauty of a spirit open to every need of human fellowship and alert to every phase of human progress. As a man and citizen, Spalding Evans was considered representative of the best in American ideals and activities. His lofty aspiration, his courageous attitude in every matter involving questions of right and wrong, his industry, modesty, and his gracious personality always evident in a manner of rare charm and benevolence, all these qualities endeared him to those with whom he came in daily contact, and in his passing his friends felt that one of their very own had gone out into the Great Beyond. He died March 11, 1923.

and from every side countless expressions of regret poured in to his bereaved family and friends. His life will be recalled as one of rare beauty and permanent usefulness as long as those whose privilege it was to know him still go forward in the progress of his native city and State.

ROCHESTER, Thomas Fortescue,

Noted Physician, Author.

This famous family name is that of an ancient Episcopal city, situated on the Medway River in the county of Kent, England. It once constituted the earldom title of John Wilmot, whose dissolute life and repentant death have been the theme of much writing by both church and secular chroniclers of English history. The Medway River, which is a stream of considerable size, passed through the town with a current that is ever strong and turbulent, hence the primitive name attached to the settlement at its foundation by the ancient Britons was Dwr-brvf, signifying "swift stream." The present appellation is derived from the Saxon term, *Hroff-ceaster*. The first part *Hroff* is thought to be either a contraction of Durobriois, the Roman version of Dwer-brvf, or, according to Bede, it may have been the name of some feudal prince of that period. The latter word *ceaster* (chester) was the Saxon term for camp. It is interesting to note in this connection that the American city, in the State of New York, which bears this name, has a location which bears a close resemblance to the English city. The Genesee River, which is somewhat larger than the Medway, passed through the town much after the fashion of its English counterpart.

The Rochester family is undoubtedly one of the oldest of the English families. As early as 1558 they were residents of Essex County, England, as is proved by the report of the Herald's "Visitation" of that year. He confirmed, or allowed, the coat-of-arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, a fess between three crescents sable.

(I) Nicholas Rochester was born in the county of Kent, England, about 1640, and married there. He was one of the immigrants to Virginia in 1689, and on December 26, 1689, he purchased one hundred acres of Westmoreland County from one John Jenkins, a planter, who by patent from Governor Richard Bennett in 1653 had obtained 1,000 acres of land "in consideration of importing twenty persons into the colony." The land conveyed was located in Nominy (or Nomini) Forest in the southeastern part of the county, about three miles from Warsaw in Richmond County. The deed was not recorded but is mentioned, by date and description of land, in a settlement of disputed boundary with one John Dunkin, November 2, 1726. William Rochester, son of Nicholas Rochester, and John Rochester, son of William Rochester, afterwards purchased other lands on the Machodoc (or Machotock) River adjoining the one hundred acres until it grew to a plantation of about four hundred acres, which descended to the children of the second John Rochester and was sold by them in 1798 to one John Gordon, when they removed to Kentucky. The old homestead stood for more than one hundred and fifty years, bearing in the chimney corner the legend "W. R. 1746" cut in a broad brick near the coping stone.

Nicholas Rochester had one son, William Rochester, born about 1680. On May 26, 1719, he made a deed of gift of property to his son, in which he provided for it descending to the eldest son of William and his issue; in case the eldest son

died without issue, to the younger son and his issue. At that time he was an old man and, the County Court being in session, on May 27, 1719, the following order was issued:

Nicholas Rochester, an ancient person, is, upon his mocion, acquitt from future payments of liens in this county.

(II) William Rochester, son of Nicholas Rochester, was born about 1680, and died between October 23-30, 1750. He married Frances McKinney, widow of William McKinney, and left two sons: 1. John, of whom further. 2. William, born about 1710; married (first) Mary Asbury in Richmond County, Virginia. She died in 1759. He married (second), in 1759-60, Elinor. Three children by second wife: Ann, Elizabeth, and Jeremiah.

(III) John Rochester, eldest son of William Rochester, was born about 1708, and died in November, 1754. He married Hester (or Esther) Thrift, daughter of William Thrift, Esq., of Richmond County, Virginia. Children: 1. William, died in infancy. 2. John, born in 1746, and in 1763 was taken by his step-father, Thomas Critcher, to Granville County, North Carolina. In 1766 he returned to Westmoreland County, Virginia, and married (first) Ann Jordan, daughter of Robert Jordan, a rich planter. His wife died in 1789. On June 9, 1793, he married (second) Ann McClannahan, widow of William McClannahan. He died in December, 1794. He was a man of prominence in the community, served as sheriff, was captain in the militia, and vestryman of Cople Parish. By his will, his son, John Rochester, was made guardian of his brothers and sisters, who were minors. This John took the family with him to Kentucky in 1798, and died there in 1825. 3. Ann, married Benjamin Rayland. 4. Phillis, married Samuel Morse. 5. Nathaniel, of whom further. 6. Esther (or Hester), married Reuben Pyles.

(IV) Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, son of John and Hester (or Esther) (Thrift) Rochester, did much to add to the distinction of this famous and honored name, as not only did he serve his country valiantly through the trying period of the Revolutionary War, but he was the founder of the great and thriving American city which bears the family name. He was born February 21, 1752, in Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the location which for three generations had been the homestead of the Rochester family in America. His father died when he was only two years old, and when he was seven his mother married a Mr. Thomas Critcher, who in 1763 removed with the family to Granville County, North Carolina.

The educational facilities of that day were extremely limited, and young Nathaniel Rochester had but little opportunity for schooling in his early years. Later in life, in intervals of leisure, he was able by study to so improve his always alert and vigorous mind that he became noted for his fund of practical and varied information which fitted him for the many public trusts which he held. He was early destined for a mercantile career, and at the age of sixteen, in 1768, he entered the mercantile establishment of James Monroe at Hillsboro, North Carolina (which was forty miles from his home). He held a position there as clerk until 1773, when he entered into partnership with his former employer and Colonel John Hamilton, who afterwards held the consulate for the British Government in the Middle States. The struggle of the colonies with England was now near at hand and making an appeal to the energy and resources of the patriots. The political changes played havoc with all

commercial transactions, and Nathaniel Rochester at once identified himself with the struggle for freedom with much effectiveness. His role as a member of the staff that guided the operations of the North Carolina militia in that period proves that he was already a young man of discretion and valor, for the soldiers of that struggle had to be able to think quickly as well as to act.

At the age of twenty-three he was made a member of the "Committee of Safety for Orange County." According to his own statement the duties of this committee were: "To promote the Revolutionary spirit among the people; to procure supplies of arms and ammunition; to make collections for the city of Boston, whose harbor at that time was blockaded by the British fleet, and to prevent the sale and consumption of East India teas." (The use of that beverage was then a matter of political principle.) In 1775 he entered upon direct legislative duties as a member of the Provincial Convention of North Carolina. From this convention he received a commission as major. At that time there was residing in Cumberland County a number of Highland Scotch, who had cast their lot with the fortunes of the Pretender, and thus had become exiles from the other country. Brigadier General Alexander McDonald, of the British Army, was sent on a secret mission the object of which was to connect the Scotch with the British troops in New York. He was quite successful in arousing their interest; 1,000 claymores were pledged for service for the King and they made ready to embark to Wilmington. This plan became known at Hillsboro, and Colonel Thackston with a force moved on in pursuit to Fayetteville (then known as Cross Creek). Major Rochester was dispatched to overtake them before they could take transports at Cape Fear River to convey them to New York. At daybreak, after a march of twenty miles, the general and the Scotch troops were set on the retreat, they having been intercepted and turned back at Moore's Creek bridge by Colonel Caswell, who afterwards became the first Governor of the State. Major Rochester made prisoners of them all but, owing to the scarcity of provisions which then prevailed, he finally released all but about fifty, who had been appointed officers by General McDonald. The rest were released under obligations not to serve again during the war. (They later violated this by joining Lord Cornwallis in his march through North Carolina in 1782). The captured officers were then marched 400 miles to Frederick, Maryland, where they remained as prisoners of war until they were exchanged. They were all forced to disarm at Diva's Ferry and the Scotch relinquished their dirks with great reluctance for many of them had been held and wielded through many generations.

When Major Rochester returned to headquarters he found that Colonel Martin had armed with 2,000 men. In 1776 he was again a member of the convention at Halifax at which a constitution and form of government were adopted. At this convention he was promoted to the rank and pay of colonel for the North Carolina line, consisting of ten regiments, and appointed commissary general of military stores and clothing. The convention also appointed a governor and other State officers and directed an election for the members of State Legislature to be held in November. A week or two before the election, Colonel Rochester was compelled to resign his office on account of ill health which had been caused through the exposure and hardships of camp life. His townsmen at Hillsboro then elected him member of the Assem-

bly. In 1777 he was appointed commissioner to establish and superintend the manufacture of arms in Hillsboro. The iron used for this purpose had to be drawn from Pennsylvania, a distance of over four hundred miles. Later he was also elected clerk of court.

After the war was over Colonel Rochester again embarked in mercantile pursuits, first at Philadelphia and then permanently at Hagerstown, Maryland. There his first associates were Colonel Thomas Hart, father-in-law to the Hon. Henry Clay, and James Brown, minister to France. With the former in 1783 he went into the purchase of wheat and manufacture of flour. They also established nail and rope factories, and from this he gained a knowledge of water power and its application which he later used to good advantage in purchases made in Western New York, both at Dansville and Rochester. In 1785 Colonel Rochester visited Kentucky to look after some land held by his partner and self. This was a trading expedition as well and it yielded a profit of about 100%. In 1786 he was seized with a violent illness resulting in constitutional effects from which he never entirely recovered. He was always slender, and his thin and pallid features contrasted strangely with his strong and vigorous mind. While living at Hagerstown, he was a member of the Assembly of Maryland, postmaster of Hagerstown, sheriff, judge of the County Court, and in 1810 he was presidential elector for President Madison.

While on a second visit to Kentucky, in 1800, Colonel Rochester also paid a visit to West Genesee in New York State, where he had previously bought 640 acres of land, and sold his purchase. In September of that year he again returned to that territory in company with Major Carroll, Colonel William Fitzhugh and Colonel Hilton. The first two bought 1,200 acres of land in Livingston County, and Colonel Rochester bought 400 acres adjoining theirs and 150 acres further south at Dansville. In 1802 these gentlemen again returned to Genesee to look after their lands and tenantry and purchased the "Hundred Acre Lot," now the heart of the business section of Rochester, at $17.50 per acre. At the same time, Colonel Rochester purchased 300 acres adjoining his tract in Livingston County.

Up to 1810 Colonel Rochester continued to be a manufacturer in Maryland. When the Hagerstown Bank was organized he was its first president (at a salary of $1,000), in 1808. He was in touch with the prominent men of his time, and records have been preserved of letters which he received from Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Colonel Rochester had always been bitterly opposed to the slavery system of the South and it is said to have been this which finally decided him to remove to his holdings in the North. Accordingly, in May, 1810, he and his family became residents of Western New York and Dansville, Steuben County. There he spent five years, erecting a paper mill, made other improvements, and increased his landed estate there to 700 acres. In 1812, associated with Charles H. Carroll and William Fitzhugh, he surveyed the 100 acre tract which they had purchased and laid it out in lots for settlement under the name of Rochester.

In the winter of 1814-15, Colonel Rochester sold his holdings in Dansville for $24,000 and moved to a farm in Bloomfield, Ontario County, where he lived for three years. In April, 1818, he took up his residence in the village which bore his name. In January, 1817, he was secretary at the convention at Canandaigua, which urged the completion of the Erie Canal. Soon after this he went

to Albany as agent for the petitioners for a new county, but the application failed. In 1821 he applied again and succeeded in having the law passed which created the County of Monroe, to which he was appointed clerk the following spring. In 1822 he was elected a member of the Assembly in Albany. A charter was granted for the Bank of Rochester in 1824, and Colonel Rochester was one of the committee appointed for taking subscriptions and apportioning the capital stock. In June he was elected first president of that institution. In December he resigned the office (with that of director), according to the agreement made when he accepted that he would only hold the office until the new institution had been given a good start. He was then seventy-four years old and had commenced to feel the infirmities of age. After a lingering and very painful illness he died on May 17, 1831. He had lived to see the town which he had founded attain such rapid growth that there were then only four other towns in New England with a larger population.

Colonel Rochester was a thorough but unostentatious gentleman of the old school. His household affairs were conducted with extreme simplicity, and he was a regular attendant at the Episcopal Church. At an early period he was clerk of the vestry in Hillsboro, and on his removal to Rochester he helped to establish the congregation of St. Luke's Church.

In 1788 he married Sophia Beatty, the daughter of Colonel William and Mary Dorothea (Grosh) Beatty, of Frederick, Maryland. Colonel Beatty was grandson of John Beatty, who was born in Scotland in 1660, and on account of religious persecution went first to Ireland, then to England (where he married Susan Affordby), and from there to Holland, from where he sailed to America in 1700 and settled in Esopus, New York. His grandson, Colonel Beatty, married the daughter of John Conrad and Maria Sophia Grosh, of Mayence-on-Rhine, who settled in Frederick, Maryland, in 1757. Mrs. Nathaniel Rochester died December 9, 1845, leaving fifty-eight direct descendants. She was born January 25, 1768.

Children of Colonel and Mrs. Nathaniel Rochester: 1. William Beatty (judge), born January 29, 1789, in Hagerstown, Maryland; educated at Charlotte Hall, Maryland; studied law first at Hagerstown, Maryland, and afterwards in the office of Adam Bentley, Maysville, Kentucky. Opened an office at Bath, Steuben County, New York, in 1809. In the War of 1812 he was an aide to General McClure. At the adoption of the new State Constitution he had been elected to Congress, but resigned to become Circuit Judge of New York, 1824-26. He was presidential elector for James Monroe in 1820, and "Bucktail" candidate for Governor of New York, 1826. He was lost at sea on the steamer "Pulaski," off the coast of South Carolina, June 15, 1838. Married (first) Harriet Irwin, September 12, 1812; (second) Amanda Hopkins, January 31, 1816; and (third) Mrs. Eliza Powers, April 9, 1832. 2. Nancy Barbara, born November 12, 1790, died November 29, 1792. 3. John Cornelius, born February 28, 1792, died March 1, 1837; married Nancy Kelly, in 1821. 4. Sophia Eliza, born November 29, 1793, died March 3, 1850; married John Child, May 7, 1818. 5. Mary Eleanor, born April 27, 1796, died March 3, 1849; married Harry Montgomery, May 19, 1812. 6. Thomas Hart, of whom further. 7. Catharine Kimball, born July 4, 1799, died April 7, 1835; married Anson Colman, September 8, 1819. 8. Nathaniel Thrift, born March 4, 1802;

married Catharine Ann Cumings, June 15, 1836. 9. Anna Barbara, born January 3, 1804, died in August, 1805. 10. Henry Elie, born January 7, 1806, died April 17, 1823; married Jane Hart. 11. Ann Cornelia, born February 5, 1808; married (first) William Bishop, February 25, 1851; (second) Seth M. Gates, July 11, 1867. 12. Louisa Lucinda, born September 22, 1810; married William Pitkin, June 20, 1848.

(V) Thomas Hart Rochester, the third son of Colonel Nathaniel and Sophia (Beatty) Rochester, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, September 23, 1797. He was a worthy son of his distinguished sire and, upon the removal of the family to Rochester, he became a prominent figure in the life of that community. He was president of the Rochester City Bank for many years. In 1839 he became mayor of the city of Rochester (soon after its incorporation). He died October 6, 1874. He married Phebe Elizabeth Cuming, September 26, 1822. Children: 1. Thomas Fortescue, of whom further. 2. Nathaniel, born February 19, 1825, died September 27, 1849. 3. John Henry, born April 20, 1828; married Elizabeth Lawson Moore, January 17, 1853, died October 23, 1902. 4. Caroline Louisa, born December 22, 1829, died Feburary 14, 1907. 5. Montgomery, born August 24, 1832, died February 1, 1909. 6. Phebe Elizabeth, born January 13, 1836, died May 13, 1859.

(VI) Dr. Thomas Fortescue Rochester, son of Thomas Hart and Phebe Elizabeth (Cuming) Rochester, and a very worthy representative of the family name, was born in Rochester, New York, (the city which his grandfather had founded) October 8, 1823. His boyhood days were spent near the Falls of the Genesee River. After studying in some of the best local preparatory schools available at that time, he entered Geneva College, from which he graduated in 1845 with high honors. He had chosen medicine for his profession and continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1848. He then spent a year as assistant physician at Bellevue Hospital, after which, for nearly two years, he pursued his studies in Europe, visiting the leading centers of his profession in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. Returning to America in 1851, he established himself in New York City, where he practiced for two years. He left there to take the chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Buffalo.

While a member of the faculty of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, Dr. Rochester through his wide knowledge and excellent ability helped that institution to acquire an international reputation for the thoroughness of the instruction offered. He specialized on diseases of the lungs and heart in which he soon became acknowledged as an eminent authority. In 1861 he was appointed consulting physician to the Buffalo General Hospital, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death. From 1853 to 1883 he held a similar position with the Sisters of Charity Hospital. He was elected a member of the New York Pathological Society in 1848, was also a member of the Erie County Medical Society, serving as its president in 1864, and was president of the Buffalo Medical Association in 1860.

Dr. Rochester was honored with the presidency of the New York State Medical Society in 1875-76, and was its delegate to the great International Medical Congress which convened in Philadelphia in 1876. He was also a distinguished member of the American Medical Associ-

ation. During his earlier medical practice in the city of Buffalo he was associated with Dr. Austin Flint, Sr. He soon became known as one of the most skillful and learned physicians of the city and his reputation spread throughout the State. In an article on its presidents, which was published by the State Medical Society, he was mentioned as one of the most prominent. For several years he was Dean of the Faculty of the Buffalo Medical College, which position he also held up to the time of his death. During the Civil War he was appointed by President Lincoln, together with Dr. James P. White, to inspect the Union field hospitals and he spent some time in this important work.

Dr. Rochester was the author of several works on medical subjects which became standard books of reference; "The Winter Climate of Malaga" was among the first, followed by "History of the Medical Society of Buffalo," "The Army Surgeon," "The Modern Hygeia," "Medical Men and Medical Matters in 1776," besides many other articles on varied subjects. He was also a valued contributor to the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal and Reporter from the time of its founding in 1861, when he began a series of articles on "The History and Origin of the Transactions of the Medical Societies of Buffalo."

He was a man of splendid abilities in many lines, possessed of a great fund of wide information, and always a gentleman of high ideals. He was a prominent member of Trinity Episcopal Church, a member and worker in the Young Men's Christian Association, and president of the State Normal School Board. He was also a life member and president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, which institution owes its existence to his labors during some critical periods of its history. In his benevolences he was generous to a fault and had a wide circle of enduring friendships. His death occurred on May 24, 1887. At a meeting of the Erie County Medical Society, held in his honor, the memorial says:

> His professional achievements, his absolute integrity, his sound judgment, his profound eruditions have endeared him to us all and raised him to the very summit of distinction in this community. He was a man of broad views, unbounded benevolence and active charity, ever noted for kindness, sympathy and philanthropy.

As a result of a romance which started while he was a college student at Geneva, Dr. Rochester was married on May 6, 1852, to Margaret Munro De Lancey, daughter of the Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., D. C. L., Oxon., first bishop of the diocese of Western New York. (See De Lancey family). Children: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Frances Munro, born August 8, 1855, died August 26, 1921; married Hon. Charles B. Wheeler. 3. Elizabeth Cuming, born March 7, 1857. 4. De Lancey, (Dr.), of whom further. 5. Thomas Hart, born July 29, 1861, died March 2, 1862. 6. Margaret Fortescue, born October 1, 1862; for many years she has been very active in the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During the World War she worked with the soldiers. She sailed for France, June 11, 1918, and was made directress of the Young Men's Christian Association Canteen for Convalescent Soldiers, opposite the American Hospital at Neuilly on the Seine. When this hospital and canteen were closed, in 1919, she became from May, 1919, to August, 1919, directress of the Young Men's Christian Association Hut at the American Military Prison, installed in the Prison de la Petite Roquette, in Paris. 7. Caroline Montgomery, born November 9, 1863, died August

30, 1864. 8. Mary Heathcote, born June 8, 1865, died August 23, 1869. 9. Emily Nichols, born February 22, 1867.

(VII) Nathaniel Rochester, son of Thomas F. Rochester, M. D. and Margaret Munro (De Lancey) Rochester, grandson of Bishop William Heathcote De Lancey, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city of Rochester, New York, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 26, 1854. His early education was received in a private school conducted by Professor Briggs in Buffalo, after which he took a course in St. Paul's School in Concord. He then returned to Buffalo and took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. The banking business, which had been one of the interests of his great-grandfather and the profession of his grandfather, made its appeal to him and he entered the Bank of Buffalo as a trotter and rose to the position of teller. Upon the organization of the Third National Bank he became connected with that institution, becoming assistant cashier, cashier, and finally, in 1902, its president, which position he continued to occupy up to the time of his death.

For many years Mr. Rochester was interested in military affairs and was lieutenant, major and lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Regiment of the National Guard. He was a warden of Trinity Church, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of which he was treasurer. He was president of the Sons of the Revolution for two terms. In politics he was a Republican and represented the Tenth Ward on the Board of Supervisors. His death occurred on March 6, 1906, and in the memorial of him by the officers of the bank, it is written:

His rugged honesty and disinterested fairness inspired the confidence of all. His courtesy and consideration for the opinions and rights of others inspired their love. By his devotion to the interests intrusted to him and to the church, his family and the State, he exemplified the highest type of American citizenship. His death has deprived this bank of an honored trusted officer and his fellow officers of a valued and esteemed friend.

He was a warden of Trinity Church, Buffalo, New York, colonel of the 65th Regiment of the National Guard for two terms; president of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a member of the Buffalo Club and the Ellicott Club. The vestry of Trinity Church said, in their memorial of him: "His integrity of character, his self-sacrifice, his courage and his kindness, won for him the respect and affection of all."

On January 12, 1892, he married Ottilie E. Hauenstein. Children: 1. Madeline E., born October 22, 1892; married, December 3, 1917, Norman Duffield. 2. Thomas Fortescue, born August 26, 1894; graduated from Williams College in 1917; a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity. During World War volunteered for Air Service, enlisting in 1917; trained at Forth Worth, Texas, and served in France and Germany with the 88th Squadron, 7th Army Corps. He married, on March 29, 1918, Marjorie Ratcliffe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ratcliffe, of Buffalo, New York. Issue: Two sons, Nathaniel and Stephen. Family residence is at No. 607 Auburn Avenue, Buffalo, New York. In business he is an investment banker, connected with O'Brian, Potter & Company.

(VII) De Lancey Rochester, M. D., the second son of Thomas Fortescue Rochester, M. D. and Margaret Munro (De Lancey) Rochester, was born in Buffalo, February 4, 1859. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1881. While in Harvard he belonged to the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, The Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding

Club. In 1884, he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. After serving as interne in the Buffalo General Hospital, he went abroad, remaining for several months. He returned to Buffalo in 1886, and has been practising here ever since. In 1887 he began teaching in medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo; advanced to several positions in this branch, finally becoming Professor of the Principles and Practices of Medicine in 1917. He resigned from this position in 1920, since when he has been Professor Emeritus. He was one of the founders and first president of this Buffalo Academy of Medicine, also first president of the Eighth District Branch Medical Society of the State of New York. He is a member of Erie County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the American Climatological and Clinical Association, the Buffalo Medical Club, and also of the Saturn Club and the Thursday Club of Buffalo and of the Sons of the Revolution. His residence is at No. 54 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

On June 28, 1887, he married Mary Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. P. Lathrop, of Leroy, New York. They had five children, as follows: 1. Anna Perit, graduate of Smith College. During the World War she served with the American Red Cross in France from September, 1917, to December, 1918, at first doing canteen work at St. German des Fosses and at Mantes; later with the Smith College Unit of the American Red Cross, doing Emergency Relief Work among the wounded at Beauvais, Chateau-Thierry, and in the Argonne Evacuation hospitals. 2. Margaret De Lancey, married, April 16, 1914, Frank Benedict Ober, of Baltimore, by whom she has four sons. 3. Mary Lathrop, died in infancy. 4. De Lancey, Jr., born in Buffalo, June 29, 1895; graduated from Williams College in 1919; saw service in the World War, volunteered, and served in the United States Navy from March, 1917, to December 20, 1918. He married, June 29, 1918, Amorette Lockwood Field, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Howe Field. Issue, one daughter. Residence at No. 132 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo. In business is an investment banker, connected with Harris, Forbes & Company. 5. John Lathrop, born in Buffalo, New York, October 23, 1898; graduated from Harvard University in 1920; volunteered for service during the World War, becoming second lieutenant in Field Artillery, Officers' Reserve Corps. He married, June 14, 1920, Elizabeth White, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald Ellis White, of Salem, Massachusetts. Issue: Two daughters. Residence at No. 754 Washington Avenue, Dunkirk, New York. In business he is a chemist, with the Atlas Crucible Steel Company.

(The De Lancey Line).

The family history which follows is an account of a branch of the ancient house of de Lancy in France, which sprang from Guy de Lancy, Ecuyer, Vicomte de Laval et de Nouvion, who in 1432 held of the Prince-Bishop of the Duchy of Laon, the fiefs of the four banier of Laval, and that of Nouvion. (Ecuyer indicates a gentleman entitled to use coat-armor.) These territories formed one of the four Vicomte-cies of the Laonnois, a division of the old province of the "Isle of France," bordering on Picardy.

Originally the family name was de Lanci, but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was changed to de Lancy, and in the eighteenth, when the founder of the American family became

a British subject, he Anglicized it to De Lancey.

Arms—Azure, a tilting lance proper, point upward with a pennon argent bearing a cross gules fringed and floating to the right, debruised of a fess, or.

Crest—A sinister arm in armor embowed, the hand grasping a tilting lance, pennons floating, both proper.

Motto—Certum vote pete finem.

(I) Etienne (Stephen) De Lancey was born in the ancient city of Caen, Normandy, October 23, 1663, the son of Seigneur Jacques (James) de Lancy (sixth in descent from Vicomte Guy de Lancy) and of Margaret (Bertrand) de Lancy. His father was the first Huguenot of the family. At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, his father was dead and his mother was too old to flee from the country. She was concealed with friends, and young Stephen escaped to Rotterdam in Holland. From there he went to London, where he was denizened a British subject, and the following year he came to New York. He arrived in the new country with £300, the proceeds of the sale of some family jewels which were the parting gift of his mother. The date of his arrival was June 7, 1686. With the modest capital at his command he embarked in a mercantile career and amassed a large fortune, also becoming distinguished for public enterprise, holding several important public offices. The first clock erected in New York was on Trinity Church, the result of his gift of £50 for that purpose. To him and John Moore credit is given for introducing the first fire engine in 1731. Upon his death in 1741 he was buried in old Trinity Churchyard, he having been a vestryman of Trinity Parish.

He married Anne Van Cortlandt, the daughter of Hon. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, who was the first mayor of New York, and Gertrude (Schuyler) Van Cortlandt. His wife was born in 1677, and died in 1742. Children: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Peter, who married Elizabeth Colden, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden. 3. Stephen, who died unmarried. 4. John, who died unmarried. 5. Oliver, member of the Governor's Council and brigadier-general. 6. Susanna, who married Admiral Sir Peter Warren. 7. Ann, who married Hon. John Watts.

(II) James De Lancey, son of Etienne (Stephen) and Anne (Van Cortlandt) De Lancey, was born in 1703, and died July 30, 1760. He was educated at Cambridge, England, and a fellow commoner of the Corpus Christi College, where he studied law in the Temple. Upon his return to New York he became a man of prominence in the colonies. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1733 and continued to hold the office the remainder of his life. He was made lieutenant-governor on October 10, 1753, and in intervals of vacancy in the gubernatorial chair he was acting governor up to the time of his death. He signed and passed the charter of King's College (now Columbia) on October 31, 1754. He married Anne Heathcote, daughter of Colonel Caleb Heathcote and Martha (Smith) Heathcote. She died in 1779. Children: 1. James, who married Margaret Allen, daughter of Chief Justice William Allen, of Pennsylvania. 2. Stephen, who married Hannah Sackett. 3. Heathcote, died unmarried. 4. John Peter, of whom further. 5. Maria, who married William Walton. 6. Martha, died unmarried. 7. Susanna, died unmarried. 8. Ann, married Hon. Thomas Jones.

(III) John Peter De Lancey, the third surviving son of James and Anne (Heathcote) De Lancey, was born in New York, July 15, 1753, and died at Heathcote Hill,

Mamaroneck, New York, January 30, 1828. He was educated at Harrow School, England, and at Greenwich. In 1771 he entered the regular army as ensign and served up to the rank of captain in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment on Foot. He retired from military duties in 1789 and returned to America, where he made his residence at Mamaroneck. On September 28, 1775, he married Elizabeth Floyd, eldest daughter of Colonel Richard Floyd, of Mastic, Suffolk County, England. Children: 1. Anne Charlotte, born September 17, 1786, died May 29, 1852; married, December 10, 1827, as the second wife, John Louden McAdam, the originator of the macadamized roads. 2. Thomas James, born August 12, 1789, died December 22, 1822. He married Mary J. Ellison, and their only child, also Thomas James, married Frances A. Bibby, and died without issue. 3. Susan Augusta, born January 28, 1792, died January 20, 1852; married, January 1, 1811, James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, of Cooperstown, New York. Their second son was Paul Fenimore Cooper, born 1824; Hobart College, 1844; died April 24, 1895. Second daughter was Susan Augusta Cooper, author of "Rural Hours." 4. Maria Frances, born August 3, 1793, died January 17, 1808. 5. Edward Floyd, born June 18, 1795, died October 19, 1819. 6. William Heathcote, of whom further.

(IV) William Heathcote De Lancey (bishop), son of John Peter and Elizabeth (Floyd) De Lancey, was born at Heathcote Hill, Mamaroneck, New York, October 8, 1797. His early education was received at the school of Mamaroneck and then at New Rochelle, after which he was sent to the academy of the Rev. Mr. Hart, at Hempstead, Long Island. Upon the death of that gentleman he was transferred to the academy of Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt at Jamaica, Long Island. He entered Yale in 1813 and graduated in 1817, after which he commenced the study of theology as a private student of Bishop Hobart. He became a Deacon on December 28, 1819, and Priest, March 6, 1822. His first pastoral service was given to his own home at Mamaroneck. In 1822, at the age of twenty-five, by Bishop Hobart's suggestion, he became Bishop White's personal assistant at St. Peter's, Philadelphia. This was his only charge as a priest, and it used to be said that no rector left it except for a bishopric. Soon after, he was chosen secretary of the Diocese and of the House of Bishops.

In 1828, at the age of thirty, he became Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Yale. He was the youngest man, up to this time, to receive that degree. After five years of service he resigned his university position and resumed charge at St. Peter's, which he held until called to Western New York to become its first bishop in November, 1838. The consecration of the bishop-elect occurred on May 9, 1839. After his appointment as bishop he made his residence in Geneva, Ontario County. He was the originator of the "Christmas Fund for Disabled Clergymen" in 1840. In 1852 he was one of the two delegates from the American Church (the bishop of Michigan being the other) to attend the consecration of the third jubilee of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London. On June 23, 1852, he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford. He had previously received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union Theological Seminary in 1847.

Bishop De Lancey's life of great use-

fulness ended on April 5, 1865. At that time a writer in the "Church Journal" said:

The Church of America loses the further services of one of her oldest and wisest Bishops. Descended from one of the oldest and best families in this country—which dates far back in our Colonial history, and was from the first one of the stanchest pillars of the Church—Bishop De Lancey had also the good fortune to be personally connected with the leading minds in our American branch of the Church Catholic. He was one of the men whom nature had marked out for a ruler among his fellows.

On November 22, 1820, Bishop De Lancey married Frances Munro, the third daughter of Peter Jay Munro, of New York and Mamaroneck. He was a distinguished lawyer, and the son of the Rev. Harry Munro, D. D., last rector of St. Peter's, Albany, under the Crown, and Eve (Jay) Munro, daughter of Peter Jay, of Rye, and Mary (Van Cortlandt) Jay, and sister of Chief Justice John Jay. Peter Jay Munro's wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eve (Van Cortlandt) White, of New York. Bishop De Lancey's wife was born January 9, 1797, and died March 30, 1869. They had five sons and three daughters. Children: 1. Edward Floyd, born October 23, 1821; Hobart, 1843; residence, Ossining, New York. Married, November 16, 1848, Josephine Matilda De Zeng, daughter of William Steuben De Zeng, of Geneva. Died June 5, 1865. 2. Margaret Munro, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born in 1825, died young. 4. John Peter, born May 30, 1828, died June 22, 1870. Married, June 11, 1863, Wilhelmina V. Clark. 5. Peter Munro, born 1830, died October 18, 1849. 6. William Heathcote, born 1832, died young. 7. Frances, born 1834, died young. 8. William Heathcote, born May 2, 1837; Hobart, 1856; residence, New York City; married, September 6, 1860, Elizabeth Des Brosses Hunter, his cousin.

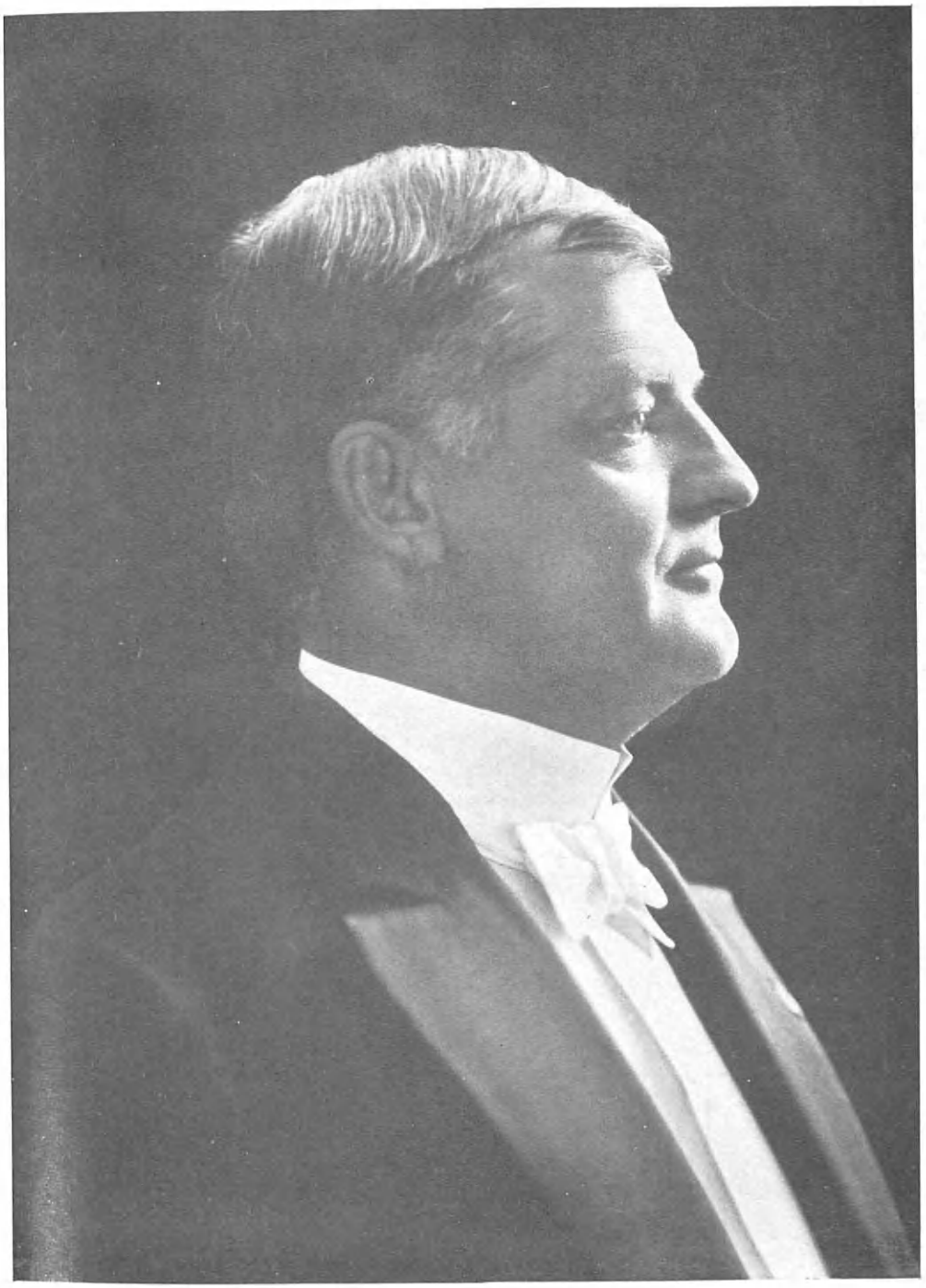
(V) Margaret Munro De Lancey, second of the eight children of Bishop William Heathcote and Frances (Munro) De Lancey, was born February 1, 1823, and died January 6, 1890. She married, May 6, 1852, Thomas Fortescue Rochester, M. D., of Buffalo, New York (see Rochester family).

REFERENCES—Nathaniel Rochester's: "Early History of the Rochester Family in America." Colonel Nathaniel Rochester's: "Autobiography." "The Phelps & Gorham Purchase." Jenny M. Parker's: "Rochester, a Story Historical." O'Reilly's: "History of Rochester." N. Osgood's: "Rochester: Its Founders & Its Founding." T. Jones': "History of New York, During the Revolutionary War." M. J. Lamb's: "History of the City of New York." Bolton's: "History of West-Chester County." C. W. Hayes': "The Diocese of Western New York."

ALDERMAN, Edwin Independence,

Eminent in Masonry.

It may well be declared that few fraternal leaders in the United States, or perhaps in any other portion of the world, have in so eminent and thoroughgoing a way dedicated their lives and interests to Masonry, and particularly to its humanitarian activities, as did Edwin Independence Alderman, who for years had not only held the highest office, and with great honor, in that order, but found the greatest enjoyment of his life in formulating and directing the charitable plans of Masonry. For his service and superintendency in the province of human helpfulness, to which he had entirely given himself and his powers of beneficence, he was elevated to a position of highest esteem by the membership of his fraternity, a place that was more pleasing to Mr. Alderman than any office to which he could have been chosen, though many such honors were his. His name and his labors were entitled to, and they were giv-



E. J. Alderman

en a brilliant setting in the coronal of the Order of Free and Accepted Masonry in the United States, foremost as he was in all matters that related to the essentially charitable work of the organization. He was a son of Captain Edwin B. Alderman, who was of Phelps family ancestry, of which Queen Victoria, of England, was a scion, and of Lydia (Osborne) Alderman.

Edwin Independence Alderman was born at Anamosa, Iowa, July 4, 1861, and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place. The family removing to Marion, Iowa, he graduated from the high school in that city when he was fifteen years of age, and then made special preparation for his business life in his course at Bayle's Business College, at Dubuque, Iowa. It was soon after he had completed his education in the schools that Mr. Alderman, in company with his father, engaged in the farm implement business at Marion, Iowa, and at other points. Meantime, he entered into the study of some phases of the engineering profession, and later on in life he was active in the business world as a combustion engineer, being for several years associated with the Southern Counties Gas Company, of California.

Yet, it is universally granted that his outstanding life-work was that in behalf of Masonic charitable enterprises; and it was early in 1900 that he outlined and took a leading part in the establishment of the charities, methods and plans of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a work that is annually conducted by every Shrine in the United States. Because of this and allied good works for this order, he was one of the best known figures in Masonry, and he so remains. His association with, and progress in, the realm of Masonry formed the great fraternal chapter in his experience. He was a charter member of Trojan Lodge, No. 548, Free and Accepted Masons, of Marion, Iowa, and having held every office in that lodge, he was three times its Master. He was a member of Patmos Commandery, Knights Templar, of Cedar Rapids, and he served as its Eminent Commander. He entered into active connection with the Shrine when he became a member of El Kahir Temple, at Cedar Rapids, through whose various offices he consecutively served; and at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1908, he was named to the highest honor of Imperial Potentate of the Imperial Council, continuing in that office one year, to June, 1909.

Mr. Alderman entered upon Scottish Rite Masonry at Cedar Rapids, taking the thirty-second degree, and holding every office in the Consistory. He removed to Los Angeles, California, in 1911, and he was transferred to the Scottish Rite Consistory of that city, where he continued his active work in that body. He had the distinction, as a Mason, of having held with great efficiency all offices in the various bodies, as well as Worthy Patron in the Order of the Eastern Star. In religious affiliation he was an Episcopalian, being a member of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral of Los Angeles.

It was while Mr. Alderman was a resident of Marion, Iowa, that he received election as fire chief of that city. He made a thorough study of the life and needs of the fireman, and with all his other duties, the opportunity to bring about the organization of the first of the Volunteer Firemen's Associations in Iowa. Afterwards, his notable offices were called for in the formation of the National Fire Chiefs' Association, and he received the election as Chief of that body. A resident of Los Angeles for several years, he was always interested in

the advancement of the community, and he was treasurer of the Associated Oil Syndicate of that city. Retiring from active business in 1918, he then devoted much of his time to the culture of oranges.

Mr. Alderman married (first) Rosa Bales, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, and (second) Mrs. Harriett May (Wadham) Yourex, a daughter of George W. and Julia (Sayles) Wadham, the former of London, England, and the latter of Virginia. There were three children by the first marriage, namely: Mrs. Madge A. West, Merle N. Alderman, and Edwin Bales Alderman, all of whom are residents of Los Angeles.

Mr. Alderman died at Hollywood, California, on Christmas Day, 1923, the Christian anniversary whose humanitarian significance he had interpreted in a very memorable way, the noble work he founded being a continuous one. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriett May (Wadham-Yourex) Alderman, his daughter and two sons.

He was a man who greatly enjoyed outdoor life, and he had traveled much. His home life was of the highest type, and his club life was no less so. His disposition was always most kindly, his first thought being for the ease, comfort and safety of others, and it is rightly declared that he was beloved by all who knew him, his life throughout being of the finest morals, and blameless.

"Honest Ed" is the endearment with which associates in larger affairs characterized Mr. Alderman. The right was captain of his soul and ruled his conscience scrupulously, conscience set up active duties toward his God, his home and his country, tempered by broadest sympathies and wisely guided along practical lines in success and in defeat. Disdaining the commercialization of duty, he was an outstanding individuality, a tower of sterling qualities upon which many in trouble leaned, upholding and strengthening the fiber of friends and civilization against hypocracy and perverting forces. He challenged those forces in one and all alike and accepted defeat or loss, however great, rather than barter his great reward in mind and conscience for pampering honors or shallow favor. He is one of the few men who refused highest honors in his chosen field and country because of difference in convictions. Unique among men was his dominating power of will and irresistible magnetism that carried on in admirable fortitude, hope and faith to his last breath—to stimulate rightful service and to admonish the wrong. Although the wrong was humored in no one, his masterful ideals commanded the lasting respect and love of every one of the hosts who came to know him. His was a true friendship of constructive service, of self-sacrifice on the cross of popular whims, but a lasting benefit for the better side of mankind. That is the monument he built; the best for any man.

TOWNE, Henry Robinson,

Manufacturer, Scientist, Author.

Among the noteworthy men of America who died in 1924 must be ranked Henry Robinson Towne, who was more than the manufacturer, and more than the successful business man. He was not only a scientist, and a writer of technical books of great value, but a scientist who was able to control men and who built up a great business which bears the name of The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

Henry Robinson Towne was born on August 28, 1844, at Philadelphia. He came of a family of note; his father, John

Henry Towne was a well known engineer, and the founder of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania. Henry Robinson Towne was educated in private schools, and then attended the University of Pennsylvania, but left before he was graduated. He obtained his engineering training at the Port Richmond Iron Works, and in the shops of William Sellers & Company, of Philadelphia. Until 1866 he was engaged in heavy engineering work, particularly marine engines for government war vessels, and in superintending the erection of such on the monitors "Monadnock" and "Agamenticus." During the Civil War he was in charge of the government shops for repairs on the gunboat "Massachusetts." In 1866 Mr. Towne went abroad, making an extended tour of the great engineering plants of England, Belgium, and France, supplemented by a six months' course in engineering at the Sorbonne, Paris.

Returning to the States, Mr. Towne formed a partnership with Linus Yale, in October, 1868. Mr. Yale was the inventor of the Yale lock, the manufacture of which was undertaken by The Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, which later became The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Towne was president, and in 1915 became chairman of the board of directors, which position he held until his death.

The new industry was organized in October, 1868, at Stamford, Connecticut, by Linus Yale, Jr., and Henry R. Towne. The former died prematurely in December, the same year, and the enterprise, under the corporate name of The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company was conducted by the latter as president; its work, which originally required only thirty employees, now requiring upwards of 4,000, and its products embracing a great variety of articles, the plant covering more than twenty acres of ground. The factory is a model of order, and much thoughtful care is shown for the employee. They are not only protected by a life and health insurance, but there is a home building fund to help workers build their own homes. Medical and dental care is given to them, and nurses are maintained on the premises. Among other well conducted benefits bestowed upon the employees is an amply stocked library. One of the big achievements of the company was the introduction of time locks for bank vaults which make it impossible to open such vaults before a specified hour.

The activities of Mr. Towne were numerous. He was president of the Merchants' Association, as well as president of The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company. He was past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, former treasurer of the National Tariff Commission Association, and he aided greatly in bringing about the creation of the National Tariff Commission in hope of taking the tariff out of politics. In addition, he was chairman of the board of the Morris Plan Company of New York, in which he took much interest, and a director of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, the Industrial Finance Corporation, and the American Dredging Company of Philadelphia. He was also a member of the Century, Union League, and University clubs, and of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. Mr. Towne was elected a Class B. director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as a representative of commercial interest, in July, 1914. Mr. Towne wrote several technical books, among them "Towne on Cranes" and "Locks and Builders' Hardware."

Mr. Towne was actively identified with the work of The Merchants' Association

of New York for the last twenty-two years, during which the Association has grown from a membership of 1,200 to a membership of 7,500, establishing its present bureaus through which its regular work is subdivided and carried on. The planning of its machinery was largely due to his initiative. Mr. Towne was also deeply interested in the water supply of the city, and did much for the welfare of New York.

In politics, Mr. Towne gave his adherence to the Republican party, but he never strove to fill any public office. He was an Episcopalian in his religious faith.

Mr. Towne married Cora E. White, a daughter of John P. White, in Philadelphia, March 12, 1868, and they were the parents of two sons: John H., who is a director of The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company; and the late Frederick Tallmadge, who died in 1908. Mrs. Towne died in 1917.

Mr. Towne passed away peacefully on October 15, 1924, and the funeral services were held at Calvary Episcopal Church, at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, New York. The employees of The Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company attended the services, and also sent an exquisite floral tribute to their late beloved and honored chairman.

LARKIN, John H., M. D.,

Eminent Pathologist.

The life of Dr. John H. Larkin was devoted to his fellowmen, and so thoroughly was he consecrated to his work that his energy too often carried him beyond the physical limit of endurance and, when he finally broke, it was at that age we call the "prime of life." He was fifty-three years old at the time of his passing, and was professor of pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; director of the pathological laboratories of the City and Metropolitan hospitals of the Department of Public Welfare, city of New York, and consulting pathologist to six New York hospitals. In addition to his personal professional work, public and private, he wrote much on special subjects, furthered research in important pathological problems and assembled valuable laboratory specimens. His writings were numerous and exceedingly weighty, the following being a list of the more important written during the years 1909 and 1921, inclusive; the first two written with I. Jesse Levy:

1909—Transplantation of devitalized arterial segments, morphologic changes in the implanted segments (with I. Jesse Levy), J. Med. Res. 1909, N. S., xvi, 319. 1910—Studies on arterial lesions in the dog (with I. Jesse Levy), Proc. Sec. Exper. Med. 1910, vii, 164. 1911—Arteriovenous anastomosis and the mechanical theory of arteriosclerosis. 1912—Malignant chordoma involving brain and spinal chord. 1913—Case of acute infective encephalitis, probably of gonococcic origin. 1914—Foetal remains in the abdominal cavity. 1915—A pathologic study of syphilitic aortitis and its serology. 1915—Bilateral infraction of the superenal bodies. 1915—A case of partial thrombosis with unusual complications. 1917—Findings in poliomyelitis. 1917—The interpretation of urea or non-proteid nitrogen estimations in the blood in various kidney lesions. 1917—Miscroscopic and macroscopic findings in poliomyelitis. 1918—Some observations on the spinal fluid in anterior poliomyelitis. 1918—Value of Wassermann reaction; a reply Morphology of heart muscle. 1918-1919—Technique for Wassermann reaction. The spinal fluid in epilepsy; a preliminary report. 1919—The value of labratory di-

agnosis in neurosyphilis. 1921—A contribution to the study of lethargic encephalitis in its relation to poliomyelitis.

The foregoing gives but an idea of the manner in which Dr. Larkin drove himself to the limit of endurance and sacrificed life itself for his fellowmen, but he died gloriously in the harness, his last illness lasting but three days.

John H. Larkin, son of Martin F. and Margaret A. Larkin, was born in New York City, June 30, 1870, died at his home in the city of his birth, No. 498 West 130th Street, January 17, 1923, of pneumonia, resulting from a cold which he contracted on the Saturday preceding his death on Wednesday. He began his education in the Christian Brothers School, Mantallembillo, going thence to Manhattan College in 1887. There he received the usual Bachelors degree in 1891, and a year later was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. After graduation in 1891, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, there continuing until graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1894. The next eighteen months were spent as interne at St. Francis Hospital, New York, then for a short time he was in private practice prior to assuming his duties as an instructor in medicine at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, a connection that was not dissolved save when his mighty energies were stilled by death. He advanced from instructor to assistant professor of pathology and bore that relation to the college until the end. Pathology had been his specialty from medical school days, and to this science of diseases he practically devoted his professional ability, learning, research and life.

In 1911 Dr. Larkin was appointed pathologist to the City Hospital, Department of Public Welfare, City of New York, a connection that endured while his life lasted. He was appointed a director of the Pathological laboratories of the City Hospital, the Metropolitan Hospital and Randall's Island Hospital in 1919, a post of great responsibility to which he gave a large amount of his time in pathological research which is reflected in his writings and in the help he was able to extend the suffering. His contributions to the literature of his profession added greatly to the store of knowledge on the science of disease, and he amassed an extensive pathological museum including many valuable specimens and famous cases. He at one time acted as coroners' physician in New York and appeared in a number of important cases as an expert medical witness. He figured in many medical-legal cases in later years and gained high reputation as an expert pathologist, he testifying for individuals and large companies and municipalities, while his opinion was often sought in perplexing medical, legal and pathological problems. He was a member of the Federal Quarantine Board of the Port of New York for several years, and did some important work in connection with the detection of disease and the inspection of incoming ships.

He was also professor of pathology at Flower Medical College, holding this position until his death; was consulting pathologist to St. Francis, St. Joseph, Misericordia, Sydenham, Lincoln and Harlem hospitals of New York, and was a prolific writer, having an extensive bibliography covering many subjects of pathological interest and value, his writings dating back to 1896 and continuing each year up to 1922.

Dr. Larkin was a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, and numerous other medical societies; also a

member of the New York Athletic Club. At the time the post of chief medical examiner was created in New York City, he was a candidate for appointment by Mayor Hylan, having taken first place in a competitive examination, but through some technicality he did not receive the appointment.

Dr. Larkin was exceedingly fortunate in his assistants, having not only a capable staff who were very helpful to him in his work, but they were men who became endeared to him as his friends, encouraging and sustaining him. He numbered among his intimate friends Mayors Gaynor, Mitchel, and Hylan, and the Commissioners of Charity of the different administrations through which he held his post in the Department of Public Welfare. In religious faith, Dr. Larkin was identified with the Church of the Annunciation, corner of 131st Street and Convent Avenue.

He married, in New York, in 1895, Margaret Horan, and they were the parents of John H., Jr., born May 2, 1898, now a student of medicine.

Prior to his death, Dr. Larkin was working very hard, giving every possible moment to his medical work, refusing a vacation. During the last year the great amount of sickness, disease and pathological work drove him beyond his limit and this, with his refusal to take time for needed rest and recreation, resulted in his quickly yielding to pneumonia resulting from a cold he contracted on January 13, 1923. He paid little attention to it but remained indoors the following day (Sunday), then again on Monday resumed work at the City Hospital, also at the Morgue. He returned home early that afternoon, feeling very weak, but did not realize his condition, although he was then in the grip of pneumonia, the end coming at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, Wednesday night at 11.05 o'clock.

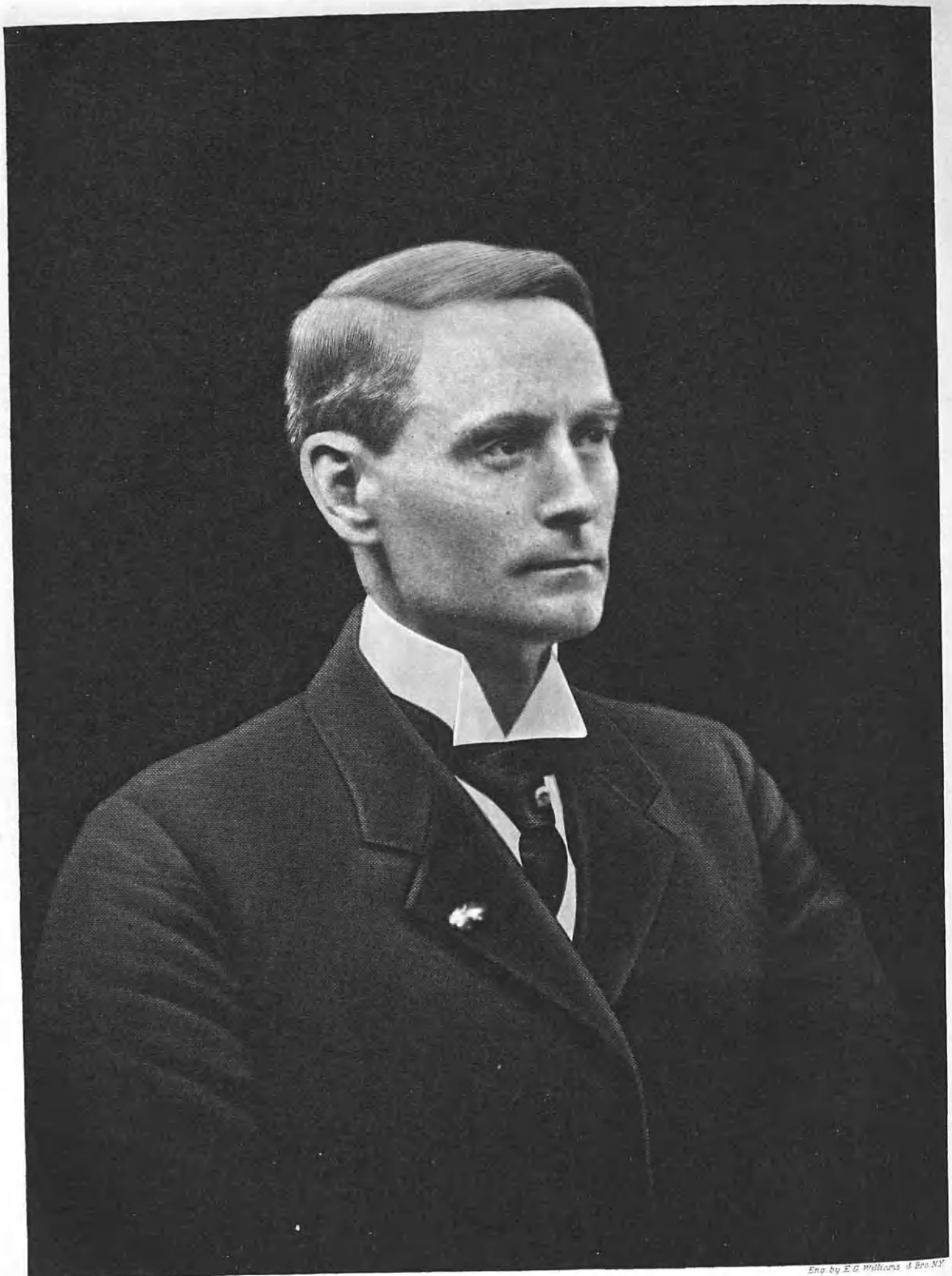
To the service of medicine, the relieving of suffering and the cure of disease, Dr. Larkin dedicated himself, his one aim and interest being the preservation of life and the prevention of disease. The hospitals with which he was connected deeply felt his loss, and the Department of Public Welfare of the City of New York joined with those institutions in resolutions and testimonials of highest appreciation of his character and work and expressing their deep sorrow.

His death was truly a great loss to his fellowmen, but his work follows him, and the great addition he made to human knowledge through his work in the field of medical learning will continue to bring blessings to the suffering through the years to come.

BURBRIDGE, Hereward,

Celebrated Vermont Dentist.

The Vermont dental practitioner recognizes with professional gratitude the fruitful life and accomplishment of Dr. Hereward Burbridge, for nearly two decades demonstrator of the highest standard of the ethics of dental surgery in that State, head of the State Dental Society, and author of learned papers concerning mooted problems in practice. He rose from the ranks by his painstaking investigations and concentrated studies to become celebrated; maintained with equal honor and excellence his dental offices at Woodstock, and his chair of leadership in New England clinics; and set before his colleagues and the general public the example of progressive attainment in a field of continuous discovery. How to be of the broadest possible assistance to the practitioner and to the patient was his unfailing concern.



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Philip C. Walsh

Hereward Burbridge was born August 9, 1872, in Walthamstow, England, and when fifteen years of age went to Canada. He afterwards removed to Windsor, Vermont, and there began the study of dentistry in the offices of Drs. Williams and Varney, and with the beginning of his practice opened an office at Woodstock, where he was in attendance on certain days in each week. He entered into partnership with Dr. Williams upon the death of Dr. Varney, and devoted all his spare time in both Windsor and Woodstock offices. It was at the period when he became associated with Dr. Williams that he matriculated at Boston Dental College, now Tufts Dental School, and he graduated from that institution in 1898, with his degree. Following his marriage, he began his settled practice at Woodstock, so continuing with increasing success for seventeen years. He became a member of the Vermont Dental Society, and was made its president; and he gave clinics and read papers before other societies, notably the Northeastern Dental Association, which includes most of the New England States. A Vermont publication said of him:

Hereward Burbridge was an eminent doctor of dental surgery. Ample recognition of his mental and mechanical efficiency was accorded him even before his graduation from college; and since then advances had been made him more than once to induce him to return as a clinician and regular lecturer in the same institution. . . . . Inducements were held out to him to go to larger places; but he cared for Woodstock and its people, and he stayed here on account of the malady which threatened his whole mature life; but his patronage extended far beyond the limits of his town and State.

Dr. Burbridge married, in December, 1898, Julia A. Oakes, of Windsor, Vermont, and they were the parents of a son, Edwin Oakes Burbridge, born in 1901. Dr. Burbridge died September 9, 1915, in his forty-third year, having paved his way to a summit of success, yet with promise of still greater attainment in his profession, had he been spared to win a new goal.

WALSH, Philip Cornelius, Jr.,

Educator, Scientist, Humanitarian.

In setting forth the facts of Mr. Walsh's life as a memorial record, one is impressed by the great diversity of his interests and the deep and profound study many of his pursuits entailed. He was a successful industrialist, contributing in large measure to the prosperity and importance of a concern that has known two generations of Walsh leadership; a student of political and social economy and an able master of these subjects; a loyal friend of educational work and an active participant therein; a scientist of exceptional attainment; and a humanitarian whose good works extended widely among his fellows. For all of these he found time and strength, and in all departments of his activity he was known as a man of broad vision, courage and conviction, who held unwaveringly to high ideals, and whose course through life was attended by the honor and esteem of his associates. Fifty-two years covered the comparatively brief span of his career, but when the call came and his tasks were ended, his work formed a complete whole, worthy to stand for all time as an example and inspiration to those who follow him.

Mr. Walsh was a descendant of a sturdy Irish ancestry, son of Philip C. and Anne (Walsh) Walsh, and grandson of James W. Walsh. James W. Walsh was a manufacturer of woolens at Kilkenny, Ireland, and was the pioneer in bringing all operations contributing to the manufacture of cloth under one con-

trol, from the raising of sheep through the clipping, washing and carding of the wool and all other processes, to the finished material. He reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The sons were: Philip C., Dr. Michael, Patrick J., and Edward F. One of the daughters, Anne, married Captain Henry Reaney, who commanded a gunboat in the Civil War, and their son, Captain William Henry Ironsides, was ranking chaplain in the United States Navy at the time of his death.

Philip C. Walsh, Sr., father of Philip C. Walsh, Jr., with whom this record is particularly concerned, was born June 3, 1834, and died May 19, 1909. He came to the United States in 1850, and for a time was engaged in the droving and meat-packing business, operating plants at Newark and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and New York City, under the name of Philip C. Walsh. The panic of 1873 wiped out his resources and when, with a courage and enthusiasm that descended undiminished to his son, he made a new start, it was as a dealer in scrap iron, the business that he then founded as Walsh & Son, being one of the oldest firms in its line in the East, continuing as Walsh's Sons & Company, Inc.

Philip Cornelius Walsh, Jr., was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 10, 1870, and died in this city October 28, 1922. His education was obtained in St. Patrick's School, the Newark Technical School (now the Newark College of Technology), from which he was graduated, and he also completed a course in the sciences of electro-chemistry, chemistry, metallurgy, and electricity, at Cooper Union Institute of New York City. In later life, Mr. Walsh studied for the degree of Bachelor of Science in a civil engineering course, which was to have been awarded him in 1922, and he also took up public speaking under Professor Glenville Kleiser. Upon graduation from the Newark Technical School, he spent several years in New York City in the waste paper business, subsequently entering the employ of his father in the firm of Walsh & Son, being admitted to the firm several years later, when its style was changed to Walsh & Sons. Incorporation was afterwards made with P. C. Walsh, Sr., as president, and upon his death in 1909, his son, Edward F., succeeded to the presidency, being in turn followed by Philip C. Walsh, Jr., who assumed office at the time of the death of Edward F. Walsh in 1914. Walsh's Sons & Company were dealers in scrap iron and other waste materials, and maintained two yards, one at Clay and Ogden streets, Newark, and the other at Harrison, New Jersey, the company holding leading position in its special field in the district. Mr. Walsh's principal interests aside from the firm bearing the family name were as president of the Federal Real Estate Company, Inc., organized in 1907, a holding company interested in the development of Port Newark, and as president of the Brothers' Realty Company. In business affairs his judgment was given after thorough consideration of all contributing factors and was rarely at fault, his associates leaning upon him heavily for advice and assistance. The Knights of Columbus "Service Schoolman," under date of November 10, 1922, carried the following editorial based upon Mr. Walsh's life and practical activities:

> There is in this and every other country of self-styled civilization a class of men to whom the passing of Philip C. Walsh, Jr., must appear as occasion for congratulations. Philip C. Walsh, Jr., owned some property; in a small way he was a capitalist; he employed labor; he believed in God and followed the teachings of his church. He was, precisely, what modern Socialistic and Communistic argot dubs "bourgeois."

Sometimes it is possible to understand the direction of a man's tastes better than by a study of his distastes. It is always easy to sympathize with the average Socialist Speaker's righteous indignation at the iniquities of capital—much easier than to find out what positive program of improvement, what better way he has to propose. Give a thing any name not clear in its definition, tell us this is what raises prices and keeps down wages, and we are ready to hate it. Call it "capital" and we would dethrone it or do anything else to it that would send it to a hospital or morgue. Call it "bourgeoisie" and we would follow it after death to see that it suffers eternal punishment.

About ninety per cent. of the "capital" of this country is running business on about the scale that the late Philip C. Walsh, Jr., attained by his thrift, industry, and fair dealing with his fellowmen. He was about all the things the vociferous doctrinaires mean by "bourgeoisie." Not all of the capitalistic "bourgeoisie" is as good and fair and generally lovable as Philip C. Walsh, Jr. Not all the laboring men in the world are models of kindness or even fair examples of decent justice. For a race of men perfect in justice and charity, any system of government or wealth distribution might be adequate and workable—or no system at all. This world is not peopled with such men.

It is the influence of such men as Philip C. Walsh, Jr., which makes the present régime in this country even a shade better than tolerable. Without such men no régime would be tolerable. Such men are essentially products of just the kind of distribution of wealth and opportunity for gaining it this country may hope to offer for another country. The preachers of Socialism and Communism will have none of his sort. History to date has not shown an indication that their system itself had alleviated the lot of any but those able to seize official control of the experiments which have been made. They have yet to prove that their régime could produce men to alleviate a situation needing alleviation as much as that now prevailing.

God help the country which is unable to produce men of the Philip C. Walsh, Jr., type. Such are the true nobility toward which the common level must be vastly raised before it can get on without such human eminences as these. Reducing the eminent men to a low common level is no move toward universal elevation.

In politics, Mr. Walsh was a Republican of independent thought and action, and a number of years ago was extremely active in public affairs. He was, with Colonel Austen Colgate, Everett Colby, William Martin, and William Fellowes Morgan, an organizer of the New Idea Party, which developed from a progressive wing of the Republican organization and which won a number of seats in the New Jersey Legislature in the elections of 1905. Mr. Walsh was one of the successful candidates of the party, and during his term the Bishops' Bill, the forerunner of local option and prohibition, came up for action. He was responsible for the introduction into the bill of the clause providing that saloon-keepers should be obliged to take down their screens on Sundays and periods when their places were closed by law, a provision that was generally acknowledged to have provided the act with "teeth." During the period of his greatest political activity, Mr. Walsh was a member of the board of governors of the Indian League Republican Club, of Newark.

Reference has been made to Mr. Walsh's deep concern for the success of educational movements, which he furthered as a member of the faculty of the Newark Technical School, in which he taught mathematics at night, and as a member of the faculty of the Knights of Columbus Service School, where he taught public speaking, serving in both instances without compensation. In this work he found both the joy of service toward an end in which he firmly believed and a most pleasurable recreation. He was at one time president of the Cooper Union Association, always retaining his connection with this noted institution; was an ex-president of the Newark Technical School Alumni Association; and a member of St. Patrick's School Alumni Association. He possessed all of those qualifications which are the ideal equipment of the scholar, and throughout his

lifetime he was a student along lines that can only be mastered by diligent and well applied labor, the sciences particularly appealing to him, and his work covering navigation and astronomy. His library was large and gave much space to technical and historical volumes, while he was also a collector of rare old editions. He was able to speak instructively and interestingly on almost any subject and was frequently called upon to address audiences at Cooper Union, also delivering a series of lectures on the Popes and the Sciences before Knights of Columbus organizations throughout New Jersey.

Mr. Walsh had served as president of the New Jersey Chemical Society, as vice-president of the Waste Material Association of America, and was also a member of the American Society of Electro-Chemical Engineers. His other memberships were in the Knights of Columbus, in which he held the fourth degree, and was Past Grand Knight of the Olive Branch Council, the Holy Name Society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the American Irish Historical Society. His religious affiliations were with St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral. His charitable and philanthropic works were many, but they were performed in a spirit of quiet humility that kept them from the knowledge even of his own family, his generous and kindly deeds only coming to light after his death through letters from those whom he had befriended.

Local civic affairs in Newark always interested him, and he was a dependable supporter of progressive movements. He labored tirelessly for the development along permanent and desirable lines of the water front, and was a staunch believer in the future of Newark as a port, his conviction expressed not alone in words but in heavy investments in water front property. Mr. Walsh, finding his greatest pleasures in work of substantial service, nevertheless knew how to relax on occasion in idle enjoyment, and at such time he was particularly fond of billiards, in which he was quite expert.

Philip C. Walsh, Jr., married Mary Ellen McDermott, daughter of Michael and Anne (Keane) McDermott, her father, now deceased, having been engaged in grocery dealings, her mother surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh became the parents of the following children: 1. Philip C. (3), who was a student at Yale University at the outbreak of the World War, and was a first lieutenant in the Yale Battery. He enlisted in the United States Army, was commissioned first lieutenant of Field Artillery, and was placed in command of a battery at the Central Officers' Training School at Louisville, Kentucky, also serving on the staff of the commanding officer. Upon his return to civilian life, he became associated with the National Steel Rolling Company, at No. 120 Broadway, New York City. He married Frances Prendergast, of Harrison, New Jersey, daughter of James F. Prendergast, superintendent of schools at Harrison, and they have three children: Sally; Philip C. (4); and Frances. 2. William J., who left Princeton University to enlist in the United States Army, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps, and was stationed at Camp Hancock, Georgia; he is now purchasing agent and director in the Walsh & McGee Steel Company, New York City. 3. Ann E., a graduate *cum laude* of Smith College. 4. Mary, a student in Prospect Hill School, of Newark.

These are facts, in outline, bearing upon the life and work of Philip C. Walsh, Jr., and their recital portrays him as a man of rare quality and fibre. To go among those with whom his life was

passed and to hear the estimate that is placed upon his worth and merit, is to appreciate even more fully that he had made of life a splendid success, that he had achieved greatly in those intangible things of the spirit that are beyond material reckoning.

JOHNSTON, John Walter,

Grain Merchant.

In the manner in which he rose from the rank of private in the Union Army during the Civil War to a captain's commission and a place on the staff of his commanding officer, John Walter Johnston, upon returning to his home from the scenes of war, began the ascent to business success and influence in affairs. As vice-president of the Stratton Grain Company, of Concord, New Hampshire, he was widely known in the grain trade, his acquaintance extending from producers to consumers and his circle of friends reaching out over as wide a field. Manchester, New Hampshire, became his home later, and in both communities he bore reputation as an upright business man, dependable friend, and exemplary citizen.

Mr. Johnston was a son of John Johnston, born in 1798, died in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, November 14, 1877, having come to Pittsfield in young manhood. He was the last man to hold the position of tythingman in the town, and during the Civil War, in 1862-63, served in hospitals, his advanced age preventing him from joining the forces in the field. He married, in 1836, Lydia Pickering, of Barnstead, descendant in the seventh generation of John Pickering, through his son, Thomas Pickering, his son, Lieutenant James Pickering, his son, John Pickering, his son, Stephen Pickering, and his son, Jacob Pickering, her father. John and Lydia (Pickering) Johnston were the parents of John Walter, of whom further, and a daughter.

John Walter Johnston was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, February 10, 1841, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, in January, 1914. He had not been long out of school when the Civil War broke out and he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, gaining successive promotions and rising from the ranks to a captain's commission, at one time filling a position on the staff of General Ben Butler. His company was engaged in many important actions, including Fredericksburg, Smith Creek, Gettysburg, and the Siege of Richmond, and he was honorably discharged with a distinguished record won on many hotly contested fields.

Immediately upon returning to his native State, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Stratton in wholesale and retail operations in grain, in Concord, their business conducted as the Stratton Grain Company. Letters of incorporation were consequently obtained under the same name, and Mr. Johnston became the first vice-president of the organization, relinquishing the duties of this office only with his death. He was a diligent worker, possessed the unvarying confidence of his associates, and contributed largely to the upbuilding and success of the enterprise which he had helped to found. A decade has passed since Mr. Johnston left the places in business and social life that long had known him, but there are many who recall intercourse with him in practical affairs or the less pressing relations of life as a privilege much esteemed.

Mr. Johnston married Laura Caroline Hood, daughter of Harvey P. and Caroline (Corwin) Hood (see Corwin IX).

(The Corwin Line).

Arms—Argent, fretty gules, a chief azure.
Crest—A unicorn's head erased argent, armed or.
Motto—*Si je n'estoy.*

The home of the ancient family of Curwen was at Workington, County Cumberland, England. The name is first found about 1140, although Hutchinson, in his "History of County Cumberland," gives the record of the family back to the reign of Ethelred (870). John de Talbois is the earliest ancestor named, and his descendant, Gospatric, was the first Lord of Workington. Gospatric's son Thomas received the lordship of Culwen. (Culwen later became Curwen). George Corwin, who apparently was of the same family as was Matthias Corwin, of this record, was also an early settler in America, and used the arms of the Curwens of Cumberland.

(I) Matthias Corwin was born in England between 1590 and 1600, and died in Southold, Long Island, September 1-12, 1658. He was the first settler of the name in America, the name being written Corwin, Curwin and Currin, and first appearing on the Commoner's record at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was one of the founders of New Haven, and settled at Southold, Long Island, in 1640, his will being preserved with the Southold records. He owned considerable land, and an inventory of his estate amounted to three hundred and thirteen pounds. He married (in England) Margaret (probably Morton). Children: John, of whom further; Martha; and Theophilus.

(II) John Corwin, son of Matthias and Margaret Corwin, was born in England about 1630, and died in Southold, Long Island, September 25, 1658. He married, February 4, 1658, Mary Glover, daughter of Charles Glover. She died before 1690. Children: John, of whom further; Matthias; Samuel; Sarah; Rebecca; Hannah; Abigail; and Mary.

(III) Captain John Corwin, son of John and Mary (Glover) Corwin, was born in Southold, Long Island, in 1663, and died there December 13, 1729. In 1692 he owned a tract of land near Southold, and many records of deeds and land transfers are in his name on records to 1712. He married, before 1698, Sarah ———. Children: Benjamin; John, of whom further; David; Sarah; Elizabeth; and Hester.

(IV) John Corwin, son of Captain John and Sarah Corwin, was born in Southold, Long Island, July 10, 1705, and died there December 22, 1755. His will is recorded from Southold, and his tombstone is still standing in Mattituck. He married (first) probably Hester Clark, and (second), in 1732, Elizabeth Goldsmith. Children of second wife: John, of whom further; James; William; Elizabeth; Sarah; and several others who died young.

(V) John Corwin, son of John and Elizabeth (Goldsmith) Corwin, was born in 1735, and died December 22, 1817. He inherited the homestead of his father at Mattituck, Long Island, and was an eminent deacon in the church there. He married (first), March 20, 1755, Sarah Hubbard, born in 1731, and died December 28, 1763; (second), September 9, 1767, Deborah Brown, born in 1733, and died February 22, 1823. Children: John; James; Joseph; Hubbard, of whom further; and Isaac.

(VI) Hubbard Corwin, son of John and Sarah (Hubbard) Corwin, was born in Mattituck, Long Island, in 1759, and died in 1833. He removed from Long Island to New England about 1790. He married Lydia Hazen, of Norwich Landing, Connecticut, born in 1760, and died April 13, 1833. Children: Mary; Wil-

liam; John, of whom further; Jabin; James; Sarah; Philenia; Hazen; Russell; Lydia; and Spencer.

(VII) John Corwin, son of Hubbard and Lydia (Hazen) Corwin, was born in Tunbridge, Vermont, September 4, 1790, and died there May 10, 1864. From 1816 to 1838 he lived at Tunbridge, Vermont, from 1838 to 1842 at Chelsea, Vermont, then returned to Tunbridge. He married (first), March 5, 1812, Hannah Brown, who died November 15, 1824; (second), March 16, 1826, Clarissa Thompson, of Tunbridge. Children of first wife: William H.; Louisa; Lydia; Jeanette. Children of second wife: Mary; Caroline, of whom further; Emeline; John F; Maria; Mahala; and Helen.

(VIII) Caroline Corwin, daughter of John and Clarissa (Thompson) Corwin, was born March 1, 1829, and died August 21, 1923. She married, May 5, 1850, Harvey Purley Hood.

Harvey Purley Hood was a son of Harvey H. and Rebecca (Smith) Hood, his father a lifelong farmer of Chelsea, Vermont, where the son was born. Harvey P. Hood obtained his education in the Chelsea schools and for a short time thereafter worked with his father on the home farm, then going to Boston, where he was engaged in grocery operations for a time. His first independent venture was the one which determined the course of his after-life and which placed him among the successful men of affairs of New England. This was the H. P. Wood Dairy Company, whose activities, begun on a small scale, grew under his direction into a vast dairy business, one of the largest in New England, the home of the company being in Boston, with large dairy stores maintained in various New England cities. Mr. Hood's death occurred at Boston in 1900, and until this time he continued as the head and the sole owner of the enterprise, his sons succeeding to its management. Mrs. Hood survived him until her ninety-fourth year. Her city home was at No. 1038 Beacon Street, Boston, her summer home at her birthplace and family homestead at Derry, New Hampshire. She was always her husband's advisor and confidante in practical affairs, and she never relinquished her interest in the organization until her death, and although the management of the business was in the hands of her sons, no large transaction was consumated without consulting her and receiving the stamp of her approval. She was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Dames, and she bore her weight of years with remarkable freedom from the disabilities that usually accompany them. Children of Harvey P. and Caroline (Corwin) Hood: 1. Laura Caroline, of whom further. 2. Clara Rebecca, born October 22, 1854, deceased; married Greenleaf R. Bartlett. 3. Nellie Frances, born October 23, 1856; married Marcel Smith, and resides in Boston. 4. Charles H., born February 26, 1860; married Catherine Eastman; he is president of the H. P. Hood Dairy Company, and lives in Boston. 5. Edward John, born October 19, 1863; married Harriet Seavey. 6. Gilbert H., born May 11, 1866; married Helen Davis, and resides in Somerville.

(IX) Laura Caroline Hood, daughter of Harvey P. and Caroline (Corwin) Hood, was born September 16, 1851. She married John Walter Johnston (see Johnston).

BUNTIN, George Clippinger,

Man of Varied Interests.

A native son of the "Hoosier" State, George C. Buntin spent his sixty-three years largely in the city of Terre Haute,

Indiana, and there as pharmacist, private secretary, insurance broker and banker, rose to a position of prominence and esteem not every man is privileged to attain. He faced all the problems of life fairly and courageously and came to the end of his years of usefulness meriting the plaudit, "well done, good and faithful servant."

George C. Buntin was a son of Toussaint Campbell and Emma (Steele) Buntin, his father, a hotel proprietor, born in Vincennes, Indiana, his mother of a Philadelphia family, members of the Society of Friends. Both parents later became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Toussaint C. Buntin was an old-time proprietor of the Buntin House, and later of the Terre Haute House. Mr. and Mrs. Buntin were the parents of eight children, the sixth a son, George C., to whom this review is inscribed.

George Clippinger Buntin was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, December 19, 1860, and died in the city of his birth, June 27, 1923. He completed grade and high school study in Terre Haute public schools; was a student for one year at the University of Indiana; pursued courses at Kenyon College, then entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, becoming a registered pharmacist. Upon his return to Terre Haute, he opened a drug store at the corner of Seventh and Wabash streets, which he operated for some time, but finally he sold this business, being then about thirty years of age.

For several years after retiring from the drug business, Mr. Buntin served as private secretary to the railroad magnate, William P. McKeen, the president of the Vandalia lines. The merger of the Vandalia with the Pennsylvania Railroad system made unavoidable changes in Mr. Buntin's plans, and he became a member of the firm, Smith & Buntin, later Smith, Buntin & McKibben, fire insurance. Smith & Buntin organized in 1895, bought and combined several small insurance agencies, and built up a strong company with which Mr. Buntin was identified until his death, his son then succeeding him. He was one of the founders of the Fort Harrison Savings Association, of Terre Haute, and was its secretary as long as he lived. He was a director of the Terre Haute Trust Company and had other corporate interests of importance in his city.

Mr. Buntin was a Republican in politics, and took more than passing interest in local affairs. He was a director of the Rose Orphan Home, and during the World War period, 1917-1918, he was active in the various "drives," "loans" and movements of those strenuous times. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Terre Haute Country Club, the Columbia and Indianapolis clubs, of Indianapolis, these social and fraternal bodies making a strong appeal to his genial, courteous, social nature.

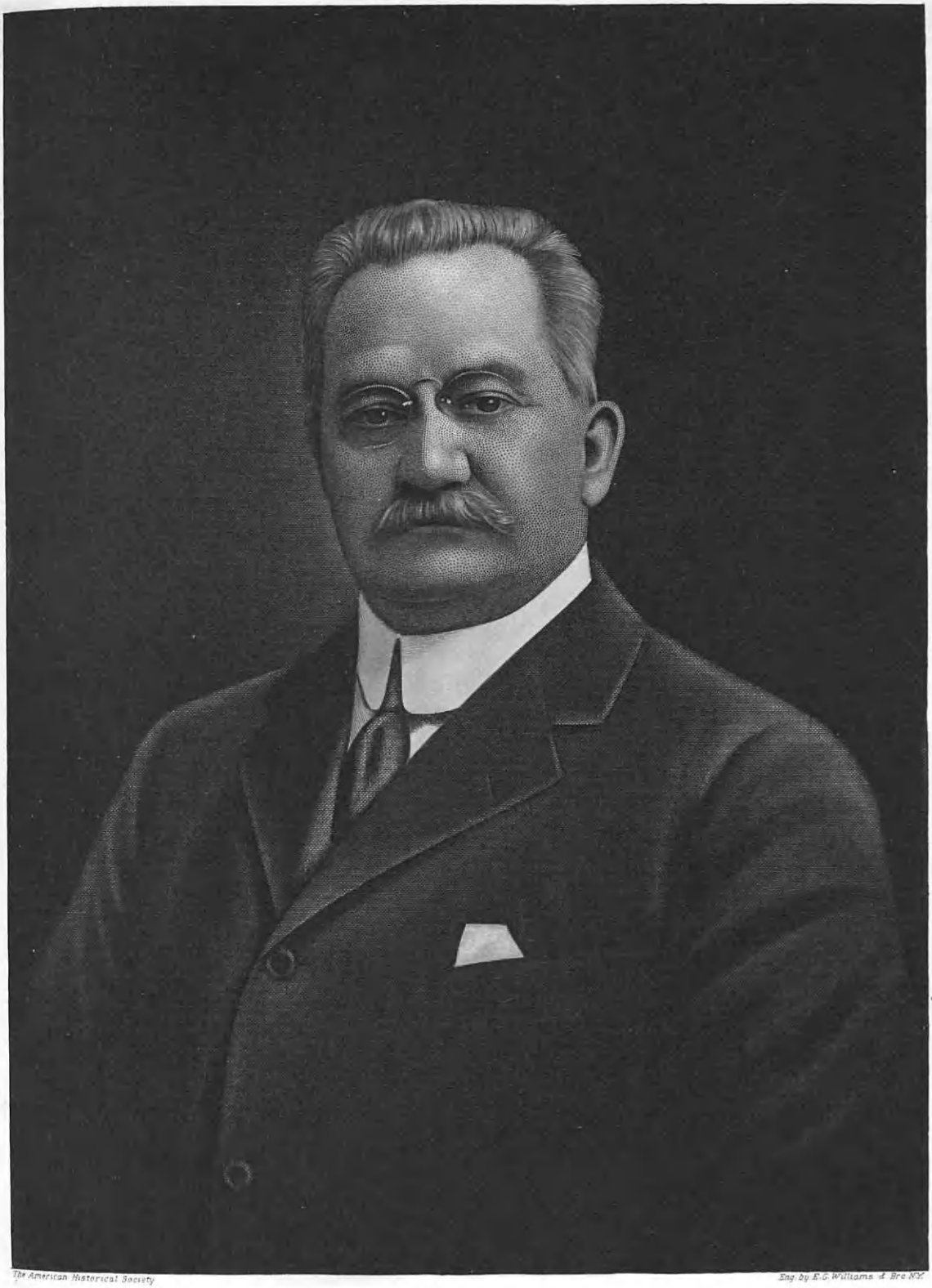
George C. Buntin married, September 15, 1895, Helen Edgerton (Nelson) Johnston, widow of W. Scott Johnston, a former business man of Piqua, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Buntin a son was born, Shannon Douglas Buntin, who succeeded his father in business.

In an older day, Mary Shannon, a sister of Colonel Francis Vigo, married Robert Buntin, and the story is told that Mary Shannon was the heroine of the novel, "Alice of Old Vincennes."

GUENTHER, Paul,

Hosiery Manufacturer.

Paul Guenther, connected with the Onyx Hosiery, Inc., was born in Germany, in the Province of Saxony, May 13,



The American Historical Society

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Paul Gruner

1860, son of Bruno and Therese (Wunch) Guenther. His parents spent their entire lives in their native land, his father being a farmer, and Paul Guenther was an only child.

Paul Guenther was educated in the neighboring public schools, and as a young man became interested in the manufacture of hosiery, working in a number of hosiery factories and offices, and becoming entirely familiar with the industry before coming to this country. He emigrated in 1890, arriving in the United States on February 23 of that year. The following seven years he spent in various mills in the United States, learning American methods of manufacture, working at this trade when he could and doing odd jobs of all sorts in the intervals between such employment. In 1897 Mr. Guenther decided to enter the hosiery business for himself and started with two small machines bought on credit, in Dover, New Jersey, engaging three helpers. They started making full-fashioned silk hosiery, which Mr. Guenther himself sold in New York City. He was able to secure sufficient funds to erect a small building and to buy a larger machine, and each year from 1902 has been a steady growth and increasing success, until to-day Mr. Guenther is one of the largest manufacturers of silk hosiery in the world. His firm, starting with the title Paul Guenther, soon became Paul Guenther, Inc., and is now known throughout the world as Onyx Hosiery, Inc. In 1902 he started expanding; by 1913 he was employing 800 workers, and to-day his main plant, in Dover, covers two city blocks, and employs over 1,000 people.

In 1912 Paul Guenther bought the Wharton Textile Company, at Dover, which now employs 300 people, as a silk throwing and dyeing plant and is now included in the above corporation. In 1914 he built another plant in Passaic, New Jersey, for the manufacture of hosiery, employing 250 people, and which was known as the Paul Guenther Knitting Company. These three companies were merged on March 1, 1923, as The Onyx Hosiery, Inc., including also the firm of Emery-Beers Company, which had been the distributors for the products of the entire concern. The company also owns the Onyx Building, a beautiful modern sixteen-story structure in New York City, at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street.

Mr. Guenther is a director of the National Union Bank, of Dover; the American Trust Company, of Morristown; the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company; and the Standard Securities Company, of Newark. He is vice-president of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, and treasurer of Onyx Hosiery, Inc. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, New Jersey, the Union League Club, of New York City, the Rockaway River Golf Club, and the Knollwood Country Club, at White Plains, New York. Mr. Guenther with his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Guenther married, in 1896, Olga Mechel, a native of Germany, a daughter of Charles and Louise (Homagh) Mechel. Mr. and Mrs. Guenther have one daughter, Margaret, who married Harold Osgood, residing in East Orange, New Jersey.

LANE, Percy Albright,

Man of Affairs.

A native of New York State, and formerly a successful business man of Iowa, Percy Albright Lane, came to California,

as did many others, for a winter home. Gradually he has acquired interests and holdings that have made Los Angeles the center of his business operations, although he still retains financial connection with practical affairs in his former Iowa home. In Los Angeles he has been identified with important real estate operations, industrial development and financial undertakings, and through the medium of progressive activity in these fields has been a large contributor to the prestige and advancement of the city.

Percy Albright Lane was born at Olcott Beach, Niagara County, New York, August 10, 1860, a son of Allen Todd and H. Minerva (Albright) Lane. Allen Todd Lane also was born near Olcott Beach, a son of George Lane, and was a pioneer settler of Iowa, filling a position of prominence in that State as a lumber dealer, flour manufacturer, and banker. Considerations of health brought him to California for the winter months, and here he took advantage of the business opportunities whose value his keen business foresight instantly appreciated. He was one of several purchasers of the John M. Thomas Rancho where he and his associates established the town site of Whittier, now a flourishing city. Allen T. Lane died in Waterloo, Iowa, October 25, 1887. His wife was the youngest member of a large family prominent in Niagara County, New York, from its early settlement, and at the age of eighty-nine years (1923), is residing with her son, Percy Albright Lane, and her daughters, Cora M. Lane and Marion (Lane) Vining. Allen T. Lane and H. Minerva (Albright) Lane were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: 1. Percy Albright, of whom forward. 2. Cora Minerva, resides in Los Angeles, unmarried. 3. E. Marion, married George H. Vining, who died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1914. Mr. Vining was well known in journalistic circles in Kansas City, a writer of note and a member of the "Journal" staff, who served as a commissioned officer in the Spanish-American War.

Percy A. Lane was educated in the public schools, and after graduating from the High School of Waterloo, Iowa, in the class of 1878, was a student for two years in Beloit College, attending the University of Michigan for a similar period. In the latter institution he became a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, and after finishing his general studies completed a course in the Bryant Business College in Chicago. For a time he was employed in the First National Bank of Waterloo, Iowa, afterwards engaging in the lumber business in Marshalltown, Iowa. Returning to Waterloo upon the death of his father, in 1887, he succeeded to many of the latter's interests, being elected to the directorate of the First National Bank and to the presidency of the Union Mill Company, an eminently successful flour manufacturing concern of that city. Later he was a leading factor in the merging of the Cedar Falls Mill Company and the Union Mill Company into The Waterloo and Cedar Falls Union Mill Company, a corporation with a paid up capital of one-half of a million dollars, owning all the valuable water power on the Cedar River, both at Waterloo and Cedar Falls, and having an output of twelve hundred barrels of flour and six carloads of feed per day. He served as vice-president of this company until the winter of 1901-02, when he resigned and moved to Los Angeles, California, where previously he had passed several winter seasons and had acquired extensive interests. Mr. Lane is the owner of valuable business properties in Los Angeles, and is in close touch with the commercial

life of the city, being identified with many important local industries and financial institutions.

While in Marshalltown, Mr. Lane became a member of Company D, Iowa State National Guard, in which he served for some time. Politically he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally holds membership in Waterloo Lodge, No. 105, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, of Waterloo; Los Angeles Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Los Angeles. His religious affiliation is with the Universalist Church. While he has been a member of numerous social and political clubs, of later years he has made his business and his home the chief interests of his life, his broad touch with practical affairs giving him many opportunities for quietly performed service for the general good.

Percy Albright Lane married, January 24, 1894, Mrs. Ida Belle Worden. Mrs. Lane, who died September 4, 1916, was a native of Pennsylvania, and held membership in the P. E. O. fraternity, Ebell Club of Los Angeles, and in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THOMAS, Oscar G.,

Stove Manufacturer.

In industrial and civic circles of Taunton, Massachusetts, as recurrent reference is made to the life-work and the personality of Oscar G. Thomas, it is invariably with full acknowledgment of the sturdy, solid qualities of his citizenship, united with the generous and kindly disposition of the home-maker, for before all things else he was an upright citizen and a lover of home life.

In his department of industry none had wider nor better repute, yet he will be remembered longest for his practical expression of a high ideal of duty to his community, which included his religious fellowship and his domesticity. In the records of New England industry, Oscar G. Thomas, stove manufacturer, has a proven title to excellence, both because of the business establishment that is a Taunton landmark, and whose destinies he capably administered, and for his own practical and workmanlike knowledge of the manufacture of his foundry's product. For Mr. Thomas was a captain in industry who, without a doubt, had risen from the ranks; in other words, from boyhood he had completely mastered the business of stove manufacture in all its details, working in the foundry with his early colleagues, and sharing in every process of the making of stoves from the release of the molten iron from the crucible, to the distribution of the stove itself by the salesman. It is granted by all manufacturers who knew him that it was mainly due to his devotion to every phase of his business that he won distinction as a leader on the Atlantic seaboard. The influences and surroundings, and the family relationships of the early part of his life, were of the foundry and its industrial creations, and it appeared to be a matter of course that he should eventually devote himself to the calling that he honored.

Oscar G. Thomas was born in the Joseph Hathaway homestead, North Dighton, Massachusetts, May 1, 1851, the son of Gustavus and Hannah (Perkins) Thomas, and he died at his residence, No. 322 Somerset Avenue, in Taunton, December 10, 1920. His first school training was received in the schools of Dighton, Massachusetts, and being ambitious for a more advanced education, he attended

Pierce Academy, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, for two terms. From that time onward, his was a life of zealous industry, and the secret of his success was that he mastered the problems of work as he proceeded on through life. The story of his foundry is sequential of others that had preceded, and it is to be read collaterally with a number of other related industries in Taunton. The plant, whose eventual development was a monument to the business acumen and concentration of his later years, has its location upon one of the oldest foundations for iron-making and stove-manufacturing in New England. Long before the Civil War the foundry was begun on the site, or close thereto, by the firm of Eddy & Perkins, the latter, Sampson Perkins, being the maternal grandfather of Mr. Thomas. There the firm continued for a number of years, when the conduct of the business was assumed by Gustavus Thomas, father of Mr. Thomas, whom the latter succeeded in 1872. The Oscar G. Thomas Company was incorporated in 1911, when Mr. Thomas became its president, so continuing to the time of his death. For many years he employed hundreds of men of two generations in the manufacture of the Herald Range and parlor stoves, and just prior to his death he had extended the structural holdings of the plant, in the purchase of the crucible works adjoining.

Mr. Thomas was also vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the company that shortly before his death purchased the street railway power house at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, that was rebuilt for the purposes of an enamelling plant. Besides these local activities, he was affiliated with furniture manufacturing concerns in Boston, Massachusetts, Providence, Rhode Island, and Nashua, New Hampshire. He was for years treasurer of the Dighton (Massachusetts) Stove Lining Company, and a member of the board of directors of the Weir Coöperative Bank. He had much to do with the success of all these industries, as well as of the plant that bears his name. He was greatly interested in the upkeep and progress of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the industrial committee of that institution. He was a member of the board of trustees and of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, at Weir Village, and he had been a vice-president of the Methodist Social Union. At the time of his death, a local newspaper thus referred to the loss incurred by the community:

> He was a self-made man in the best sense of the term, always employing himself at one task or another, never a moment idle when there were duties to perform. That was the secret of his success; when the latter came to him later on in life, he was always the same man who continued to believe in work as a cure for all the ills of time. Those intimate with him at his office and in his church and social relations freely declared their respect for the worth of the man.

Mr. Thomas married, November 19, 1873, Annie J. Wright, daughter of Joseph Wright, proprietor of the Union Foundry plant, which Mr. Thomas merged with his own establishment. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son, Howard Wright Thomas, who married Emma Seaver Mason, and they have a daughter, Jean M., of Taunton. Three daughters also survive Mr. Thomas: 1. Josephine S., now Mrs. Howard Milton Poole; they live in Taunton, and are the parents of two children: Madeline, and Virginia S. 2. Helen P. 3. Laura G. He also left three grandchildren, and a sister, Mrs. Frank R. Washburn.

The bestowal of honest and enduring praise from a world of industrial action

H B Hewitt

is rightly made in behalf of such a man, and both the associated stove manufacturers and the men who were in his employ join in revering the memory of Mr. Thomas, who preferred the humblest before himself, and who sought to do good at all times, without publishment.

HEWITT, Harry Brewer,

Banker, Lumberman.

That the opportunity of the logger and lumberman in Washington has not disappeared with the passing of the pioneers themselves is demonstrated in the experience of Mr. Hewitt, who established himself at Gray's Harbor, and there lay the foundation of his prosperity by striking out into the woodsman's country, learning the business, and forming his own company for logging operations upon a large scale. He possessed the required qualities of courage and willingness to undertake large ventures, and when success came his way, it was due to the fact that he met and solved the problems of the business upon its own grounds. Mr. Hewitt's good fortune made itself evident not only in the result of his prudent handling of business propositions in lumbering and in banking, but also in noteworthy representation of his district in the House of Representatives and the Senate, wherein he won deserved esteem and popularity. He is a son of William and Mary (Brewer) Hewitt. William Hewitt, a son of Henry Hewitt, was a woolen mills' owner and a banker at Menasha, Wisconsin.

Harry Brewer Hewitt was born March 11, 1874, at Neenah, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools, and graduated at the high school with the class of 1892. He was a student at the University of Wisconsin one year, and graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had been employed in a bank after graduating from high school and before matriculating at the University. Mr. Hewitt then removed to Tacoma, Washington, where he became associated with the Fidelity Savings and Trust Company. It was then that he became interested in the logging business in associating himself with C. H. Jones of the Northwestern Lumber Company, at Gray's Harbor, Washington, and he so continued with marked success, later organizing the Hewitt Logging Company. A Republican in politics, he was elected, in 1905, State Representative of Gray's Harbor County, and in 1908 he received election as Senator from the same district, serving two terms.

Mr. Hewitt's fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 174, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he is a member of the Tacoma Golf and Country Club, Hollywood Golf Club, University Club of Los Angeles, and Southern California Athletic Club. A royal entertainer, he is generous and public-spirited; and he enjoys his private library of well-selected books, as well as the game of golf. He maintains his office and his summer home at Tacoma, with his winter home in Los Angeles. Mr. Hewitt has had a very successful career in his business ventures; he is still interested in logging and lumbering operations, but not actively.

Harry Brewer Hewitt married, March 25, 1918, at Gravelly Lake, Washington, Mrs. Bessie (Maguire) Young, a daughter of Robert W. Maguire, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of Emma (Remee) Maguire, of Covington, Kentucky.

TREVOR, Francis N.,

Eminent Manufacturer.

Seldom does one man accomplish so much of pioneer endeavor along industrial lines as did Francis N. Trevor,

whose entire active lifetime was devoted to the success and prosperity of a wide-reaching group of manufacturing interests. It can be truly said of Mr. Trevor that he was a promoter of all worthy endeavor, for not only in those fields in which he was individually active, but in every phase of human endeavor, he felt a deep interest and gave moral or material support to every useful or beneficent project. In the city of Lockport, New York, and indeed throughout Niagara County and the western section of this State, the work and personality of Francis N. Trevor counted largely for the general progress. So fully did he appreciate and understand the problems of the workingman, so keenly did he read in the passing events of each day the wider meaning of seemingly unrelated or unimportant matters, that he was able to guide the affairs under his hand into safe and permanent channels. Thus prosperity attended his every effort, and the people realized direct benefit from his activities.

Dr. Joseph Trevor, father of Francis N. Trevor, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and as a young man prepared himself for the medical profession in leading institutions of his day. For a number of years he practiced successfully in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, before its consolidation with the city of Pittsburgh. During the historic cholera epidemic his duties were multiplied to such a point that he broke down under the terrific strain, and upon partially recovering his health he was persuaded to give up the medical profession entirely. Removing to New York State with his family, he first located at Hamilton, Madison County, later settling in Lockport, where he remained permanently and rose to a foremost position in the community. Establishing himself in manufacturing interests, he founded, in 1858, a plant for the production of shingle, stave, and heading machinery. In this interest he received at the beginning his son, J. Brayding Trevor, and the business was continued under Dr. Trevor's leadership. It became one of the largely important industrial enterprises of Lockport and grew to wide influence in this part of the State. Thus Dr. Joseph Trevor won a position of honor and distinction in two widely separated and different fields of useful endeavor, and his death removed from the city of Lockport a pioneer spirit, valued in his time and fittingly honored in the memory of the people. Of Welch descent and gifted with the characteristics of tenacity and sturdy integrity, which so definitely mark that race, his every relation in life gave his name worthy significance, and in political affairs he supported the Republican party. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Lockport, and did much for the progress and growth of that religious organization.

He married and was the father of five sons: 1. J. Brayding, who, after a number of years of activity in association with his honored father, died at an early age in Lockport, his wife also passing away not long afterward; they left a son, Joseph, who was reared by Francis N. Trevor, and who is now a distinguished educator, being a professor at Cornell University. 2. Joseph, killed at Gettysburg during the Civil War. 3. George. 4. William W. 5. Francis N., of whom further.

Francis N. Trevor was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, May 17, 1844, and died in the city of Buffalo, New York, August 18, 1913. Receiving his early education in the public and high schools of his birthplace, Mr. Trevor later attended Rensselaer Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866.

He then attended Annapolis Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and was graduated in 1868. For three years thereafter Mr. Trevor served as engineer in the United States Navy, then a duty appealing to him through the ties of blood called him back to Lockport. His dying brother, J. Brayding Trevor, appealed to him to care for his young son, Joseph, and the delicate wife and mother, who soon also passed away, joined her husband in this request. Mr. Trevor took up his residence in Lockport permanently and at once entered the business which was established by his father and brother, the firm name thereby becoming Trevor & Company. It was carried forward under this title until January, 1890, when it was incorporated under the firm name of the Trevor Manufacturing Company. At that time, William W. Trevor entered the organization, becoming president of the corporation, Mr. Trevor himself becoming secretary and treasurer. Francis N. Trevor continued in these offices until his death, bearing a largely important part in the development and growth of the concern and carrying it forward to large and permanent success. With the incorporation of the company the brothers added to the line already produced the manufacture of machinery for the production of wood pulp. The mechanical devices made under the Trevor name from the inception of the interest until the present time have filled a vital part in the wood working industry, and are considered standard in all parts of the country.

Other industrial and commercial affairs also commanded a share of Mr. Trevor's attention, and he was interested with his brother, William W. Trevor, and another associate, William Crocker, in the manufacture of saws. This enterprise was conducted under the firm name of Crocker & Trevor, its scope of activity covering a very extensive territory. He was a very considerable stockholder in the Niagara Paper Mills, also in the Lockport Hydraulic Company. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Indurated Fiber Company, and in all the industrial organizations with which he affiliated himself his influence for progress was strong and permanent. He took the deepest interest in the progress of Lockport, its people and its institutions, but during the last few years of his life the family made their home in Buffalo. Mr. Trevor was a staunch supporter of the Republican party in its principles, although never interested in the honors of office. A genial spirit, cordial toward every one with whom he came in contact, he was universally welcomed in fraternal and social circles, and was for many years a member of Lockport Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, also the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was further identified with the Society of Naval Graduates and the Zeta Psi fraternity. The pleasures of the wilds appealed to him in his leisure hours, and he was a prominent member of the Niagara County Anglers Club. A member of Grace Episcopal Church, he served both as warden and vestryman, and generously supported the activities of the church.

Francis N. Trevor married, in April, 1885, Katharine Wheeler, born in Ogden, Monroe County, New York, a daughter of Stephen and Ann Eliza (Gridley) Wheeler. The Wheeler line traces back in America to very early times in New England to Thomas Wheeler. Daniel Wheeler, great-grandfather of Mrs. Trevor, was a resident of Fairfield County, Connecticut, afterward moving to Saratoga County, New York. Through one ancestral line she is descended from Governor Thomas Welles, of Hartford,

Connecticut, and the family has been affiliated in different generations with the Gridley family, also the Kirkland and Olmstead families. Daniel Wheeler married Mina Olmstead, and their son, Stephen Wheeler, married Ann Eliza Gridley, as above mentioned. Mrs. Trevor is a member of Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which she has served as first vice-regent, and is also a member and ex-president of the New England Society of Buffalo. Her clubs are the Twentieth Century of Buffalo, the New Century and the Saturday of Lockport, and she attends Grace Episcopal Church of Lockport. Of the children of Francis N. and Katharine (Wheeler) Trevor two died in infancy, and the only one surviving, George Wheeler, succeeds his father as secretary and treasurer of the Trevor Manufacturing Company, also acting as manager of the concern. He resides in Lockport.

STROTHMAN, Louis Edward,

Engineer of National Fame.

A dominant personality in the domain of mechanical engineering was that of Louis Edward Strothman, whose association, either in active coöperation with large engineering concerns, or with the directorship of institutions of international standing and repute, was invariably that of the capable projector and the gifted counsellor. Mr. Strothman's earliest outlook upon life and a career was accompanied with an indomitable aspiration for a high degree of activity and accomplishment in the province of mechanical engineering, and it was with unexampled devotion that he entered into the field wherein he won merited rewards. Qualified by extensive study and faithful service as to the principles and the practical application of power tests, and indeed a devotee of every branch of his calling, he officially coöperated with his colleagues in movements for national preparedness previous to the World War, and as chairman of the Milwaukee section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he became eminent in the plan and work of that great organization. Throughout the various grades of work and attainment in his vocation, from the drafting-room to the office of the manager and engineer, he staunchly preserved the one object in view, and was enabled to perform praiseworthy results for his profession and the world of action within its large scope. He was a descendant of ancestors of similar capacity of mind and gifts.

William Strothman, grandfather of Louis E. Strothman, was the first German-born man to locate in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he went there from his Fatherland in 1849, and became one of the dominant factors in the upbuilding of the city.

Herman Strothman, father of Louis E. Strothman, was born in Milwaukee, and he resided there until his death, September 3, 1897; he was a pattern-maker, and achieved substantial success in that vocation. He married Adeline Lemke, a daughter of Louis Lemke, who was born in Germany and came to the United States at an early date, locating in Milwaukee, where as an expert cabinetmaker he was associated with the E. P. Allis Company for many years. Mrs. Strothman, who was born in Milwaukee, still resides there.

Louis Edward Strothman was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 10, 1879, and he spent his entire life of notable usefulness in that city. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Milwaukee and St. John's Military Academy, at Delafield, Wisconsin, and he graduated at the South Side High

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L. E. Stoothman

School with the class of 1896. His inclinations being those of engineering, he at once gave his attention to that wide field of work, and in 1893 he made his apprenticeship therein in the employ of the Filer & Stowell Company, in the capacity of draftsman, so continuing until the latter part of 1894. Mr. Strothman was associated with the Vilter Manufacturing Company from 1896 to 1899, and with the Nordberg Manufacturing Company from 1899 to 1902, his time with these firms being spent in their drafting-rooms, with the object of acquiring a thorough round of experience. It was with a like purpose for advanced draftsmanship that in 1902 he entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Company, with his offices in the pumping engine department of that concern. After he had been with the firm for some time, he was sent out by the company in the capacity of erecting engineer; and having acquired valuable experience in the field he received the appointment of engineer in charge of centrifugal and screw-pumping design. From that time onwards, his course was forward and upwards, for in 1908 he was made assistant manager of the pumping engine and hydraulic turbine departments, wherein he continued his activities until these departments were reorganized in 1910, when he was appointed engineer in charge of the pumping machinery department, which at that time was handling all types of pumps that were made by the company, such as reciprocating, centrifugal, and screw types. He received the appointment of manager and chief engineer of the pumping engine department of the concern in 1911, and in December, 1915, in addition to his other duties, he was made manager of the steam turbine department. He resigned these offices, August 15, 1919, when he accepted the appointment of vice-president and general manager of the Richardson-Phenix Company, which positions he continued to hold to the time of his death. In this official capacity, the results of his coöperation were highly prized by the company he thus ably represented.

His proven worth brought him deserved recognition not only among the officiary of the immediate national engineering societies whose membership he shared, but he was known personally to many prominent engineers in all the larger cities from coast to coast. He received election as a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1909, and his interest in the affairs of that organization was very vital, as he served in various offices, and in December, 1921, he was elected vice-president of the society. During the years of his greatest activity, in 1915 and 1916, he had served as chairman of the Milwaukee section of the society. In 1916, he was appointed a member of the board of directors of the Organization for National Preparedness for the State of Wisconsin, and on the recommendation of the president of the society he was also appointed an associate member of the Naval Consulting Board by Hon. Josephus Daniels, then Secretary of the Navy. In 1918 he was made a member of the main committee on power test codes of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and he was elected chairman of the sub-committee on displacement pump tests. In 1919, he was appointed by M. E. Cooley, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, then president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, to represent that society, with Mr. Cooley, on the National Industrial Conference Board. Mr. Strothman was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, December 11, 1911; and he

was also a member of the American Waterworks Association and the Engineering Society, of Milwaukee, of which he was president in 1916 and 1917. General Otto H. Falk, president of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and a close personal friend of Mr. Strothman, paid him the following tribute:

During the nearly twenty years of his connection with the Allis-Chalmers organization, Louis E. Strothman advanced from the position of draftsman to that of manager of the steam turbine and pumping engine departments. He was recognized, not only in our organization, but throughout the engineering profession, as an able engineer and capable executive. His spirit of coöperation, as well as his kindly personality, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Strothman was prominent in Masonic circles; he was a member of Kilbourne Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons; Kilbourne Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Wisconsin Consistory, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; and Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the following named organizations: Milwaukee Athletic Club, Blue Mound Country Club, Milwaukee Yacht Club, Milwaukee Gun Club, Milwaukee Engineering Society, Milwaukee Rotary Club.

Mr. Strothman married, May 11, 1899, Galena Pennell, a daughter of William Pennell, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee. The Pennell family settled in Pennsylvania, with William Penn. Mr. Pennell was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, a son of Edmund Pennell, a well-known banker and extensive agriculturist, and was particularly well known in Masonic circles, having won the thirty-third degree. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Strothman: 1. Edmund Pennell, born August 5, 1900, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. 2. Dorothy Louise, a student at Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. 3. Thomas Henry, born July 2, 1910. 4. Robert Louis, born June 18, 1913.

Mr. Strothman died May 7, 1922. He was the type of man that the world can ill afford to lose. His loyalty to his friends, his geniality, his pleasing personality, his sterling worth were his noteworthy traits in a well-directed life. He possessed the ability to write in literary vein, the following verses that Mr. Strothman wrote and dedicated to his wife being of an excellent order, both in sentiment and in versification:

LOVE'S BELIEF.

Love is immortal. If I die
  Before you, dear, and over me
  The clover blossoms woo the bee;
And little violets, sweet and shy
Peer through the grass above my face
  To smile at you when you come near,
  Lean down and listen—you will hear
A whisper stirring in the place.

And in that whisper you will know
  The voice you loved so well of old,
  Striving to tell the love untold;
And as your footsteps come and go
About your tasks, the whole day through,
  Love's message, whispered by the flowers,
  Will fill with gladness all the hours,
For you will know I think of you.

For well I know that love would thrill
  My heart of dust, if I were dead,
  And you came to my grave and said:
"Dear heart, do you remember, still?"
And when I felt the subtle stir
  Of love that dies not, I would make
  You conscious of the truth, and take
The flowers for my interpreter.

GOODWIN, Joseph S.,

Street Railway Organizer.

Next to Mayor Couzens, Joseph S. Goodwin took the leading part in the upbuilding of Detroit's street railway system. Mr. Goodwin's great work in the upbuilding of municipal control and operation broke down his health, and his letter, stating that his physician had ordered

a rest, met with an appreciative response from the board of commissioners in the granting of a six months' leave of absence and the payment of half his usual salary during that period. Moreover, the commissioners agreed with Mayor Couzens not to appoint anyone in Mr. Goodwin's place, but instead, to devote more of their own time to the conduct of the Department of Street Railways, the mayor personally agreeing to a half of each day. In this connection, Mayor Couzens said: "My confidence in Mr. Goodwin is so great that there has not been the slightest difference between him and me, even during the trying times in the upbuilding of the street railway department organization. I am so anxious that the work be kept up while he is away that, commencing Tuesday, I will spend half of each day at department headquarters." This fine display of appreciation was most unusual and greatly pleased Mr. Goodwin, who had worked very hard to bring about the change from private to successful municipal ownership of street car lines in Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Goodwin was a young man at the time of his passing, forty-six, but, from the age of eighteen, had been associated with street car operation, beginning as a motorman, and rising to the highest position in the operating department. He came to Detroit from Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he had been very successful in the management of the Bridgeport and Norwalk lines of the Connecticut Company, about 1,000 employees being under his jurisdiction. His motto in handling men was "Kindness and fair play," and he never asked of an employee any service he would not have been willing to have rendered himself. In that way he earned the loyalty of his employees, and the respect of the public.

In Detroit he had charge of the original system of one hundred miles of municipal system, built since the construction of the city's system was begun, later was made manager of the entire street railway service in the city, as head of the Department of Street Railways. During all the years of his railway service Mr. Goodwin had dreamed of how he would run a railroad if opportunity came to him to have the final decision. That opportunity came to him with his appointment to the Detroit Municipal Railway, and, strange to say, he had made up his mind to leave the railway field altogether, and had set the date for going, when a telegram from Detroit brought the first intimation that a new kind of opportunity in the railway field was to come to him, and to hold him. A volume might be written concerning his trying experiences in placing in operation the original municipal railway system in Detroit. He was one of the first electric railway operators to realize the place of the one-man car as a transportation agency, and also one of the first to recognize that transportation can be sold like any other commodity. He was an untiring worker, his physical energy apparently knowing no bounds. Nothing that would improve operating efficiency was overlooked, and he made the whole system, in a remarkable degree, a unit with him, in the single purpose of making the municipal system a success, as measured by the standards and equivalent requirements of private operation. Great credit is due Mr. Goodwin for the valuable service he rendered the city of Detroit.

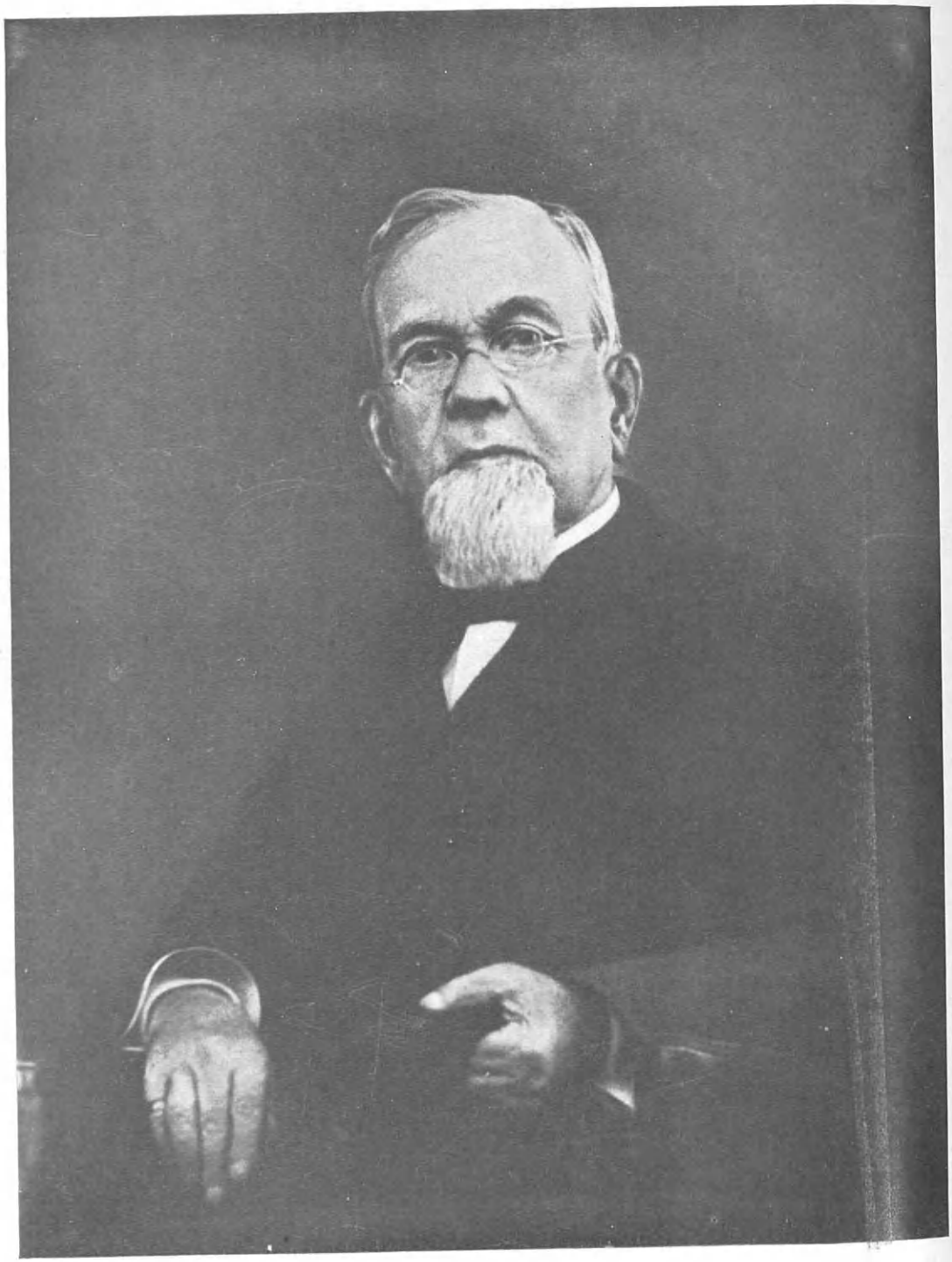
Joseph S. Goodwin was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, April 4, 1877, and he died at his home, No. 4066 Columbus Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, April 23, 1923. He was educated in Beverly grade and high schools, and began his career as a street railway employee at the age of

eighteen, his first position being as a motorman with the Gloucester, Essex and Beverly Street Railway Company, later the Lynn & Boston Railway. That was in 1895, and, after several years' experience as motorman in Massachusetts, he entered the employ of the Union Railway at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1901. Six months later the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company appointed him instructor of motormen in connection with the then novel application of air brakes. In 1905 he was promoted to inspector; in 1907, dispatcher; in 1909, chief dispatcher; in 1911, superintendent of transportation; and in 1914, general manager, with the duties of purchasing agent and claim adjuster attached, to which later the duties of secretary and director were added. For four years, 1914-18, practically all executive matters were in his charge. While with the Hartford & Springfield Railway, a deficit was converted into a surplus, although large sums were spent on construction.

In 1918, Mr. Goodwin resigned his position to become manager of the Bridgeport and Norwalk lines of the Connecticut Company, these lines being important, having one hundred and twenty-five miles of track, and requiring the services of 1,000 employees, including three division superintendents, all under Mr. Goodwin's jurisdiction. One of the important changes brought about by Mr. Goodwin during the more than two years which he spent with the Connecticut Company was the successful introduction of the one-man safety car. The introduction of that car, converted the poorest paying line in the system to the most profitable, through an increase in traffic and a reduction of expense per car mile. His pioneer work in New England, as the exponent of the value of the one-man car was recognized by his being called as an expert witness before regulatory bodies, both in the United States and Canada, with the result that through his testimony the Halifax Tramway secured the right to use this modern plan of rendering the most service at least cost. He began his service with the Connecticut Company, at Bridgeport, January 1, 1918, and continued until resigning his position in June, 1920, to enter business life with an investment company. He, however, got in touch with Mayor Couzens, of Detroit, Michigan, who was scouring the country, in search of a general manager for the largest municipally-owned corporation in the world, the voters of Detroit having authorized the expenditure of $15,000,000 for a municipally-owned system. In July, 1920, Mr. Goodwin came to Detroit, and immediately began work on the building of a system to compete with the Detroit United Railways. In February, 1921, the first municipal line was placed in operation, and was followed by several other lines until one hundred miles of municipally built railways were in operation in the city, all of these working in with the Detroit United Railways, when, in 1922, the lines of that company were bought by the city, and the entire four hundred miles passed under Mr. Goodwin's management, as head of the Department of Street Railways.

The vast amount of work Mr. Goodwin accomplished in these years of upbuilding Detroit's municipal railway system wrecked his health, and he was finally, preemptorily, ordered by his physician to "quit." He was granted a six months' leave of absence by the commissioners of Detroit, and sought health in rest and quiet, but he never returned to his position, the edict having gone forth that his race was run, and his work ended. He died at his home in Detroit.

When the fact of Mr. Goodwin's death



George A. Bagley

became known, there was universal regret expressed. Many telegrams, letters and resolutions came to Mrs. Goodwin, one from the mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut, his former home, others from officials and friends. Division No. 459, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employees, passed laudatory resolutions, which were transmitted to Mrs. Goodwin by the secretary; and the city government suitably honored their former associate. The following letter expressed the sentiment of many toward Mr. Goodwin:

It was a grevious thing to learn that Mr. Goodwin should have been fated to pass away, suddenly, just as he felt able to resume his duties. No man had done a better and a finer job, in the latter times, than he, but, unluckily, his devotion to his work was too great for his well-being. It is sad, indeed, that he was not to have the opportunity to do still greater things for the people of Detroit. I do not like to think that kindly, genial Joseph S. Goodwin is no longer of this world, but I realize that your grief must be far keener than that of one who did not have him for a partner through the years. Your comfort must be that your husband served nobly in the part that circumstances brought into his life.

Signed: WALTER JACKSON.

Mr. Goodwin was a Republican in politics, and in Detroit was much interested in the outcome of the elections. He was a member of Beverly Protestant Episcopal Church, and affiliated with the Masonic order, being laid at final rest in Cambridge, New York, with the beautiful ritual burial service, rendered by his brethren of the order. He was a member of the Kiwanis clubs of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Detroit, Michigan, and of the Calumet Club, of Bridgeport. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was a worker in the various activities, and bore well his part during that trying period. Jovial and kindly hearted, he made many friends and was welcome in any gathering, but was devoted to his home and family.

BAGLEY, George Augustus,

Manufacturer.

Many years ago George A. Bagley, a captain of industry, with his law partner, Edmund Q. Sewall, tired of the practice of law and entered the manufacturing field. They established in Watertown a business that stood for many years as one of the most substantial and profitable in this section of the State. It was an unusual thing for two lawyers to give up the practice of their profession and become successful manufacturers, but they were men of sound judgment, who directed the energies and abilities, which made them successful attorneys, to the manufacturing business and became important factors in the industrial life of their section. The business stood as a monument to their forcefulness, the policies of aggressiveness which they inaugurated having been continued by their successors, with the result that when nearly all other businesses were showing the effects of country-wide depression, the Bagley & Sewall Company was prospering, with work ahead to promise activity for months to come. Mr. Bagley possessed those characteristics which go to make a successful manufacturer, having courage in abundance; was not easily swerved from the course of action which he had determined on; did not continue manufacturing a certain article long after the active demand for it passed out of use, but changed his business policies with the changing times. The thrifty firm is the best evidence of his success as a director of industrial affairs, and no man of his generation did more to advance the industrial life of Watertown.

The name Bagley is a Saxon local name, meaning rising or swelling ground that lies untilled; from *voelge*, "rising or swelling," and *leagh* or *ley*, "plain or pasture" land. The first of the name on

record in Massachusetts was Orlando Bagley, born in England about 1630, who was living in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1658, and later moved to what is now Amesbury, Massachusetts. A branch of the family settled in the Hudson Valley, New York State, from whence came Bernard Bagley, father of George Augustus Bagley, of this review.

Bernard Bagley was born in Durham, Greene County, New York, November 5, 1791, and died at his home in Watertown, New York, June 26, 1878. He obtained a good education, and in 1812 came to Jefferson County, New York, where for several years he engaged as a school teacher and road builder in Antwerp, being also a surveyor. In 1816 he moved to Watertown, the county seat, and became a law student in the offices of Charles E. Clarke. In 1826 he was admitted to the Jefferson County bar, where he rapidly rose to a leading position. For two terms he represented his district in the State Legislature; was a member of the board of trustees, appointed at the time of the incorporation of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, April 5, 1859; and also filled a similar position with the North Watertown Rural Cemetery, which began its existence in 1838. Bernard Bagley married Zurviah Gates, daughter of Jacob and Zurviah (Harris) Gates.

George Augustus Bagley, son of Bernard and Zurviah (Gates) Bagley, was born at Watertown, New York, July 22, 1826 (or July 23, 1827). He died at his home, No. 134 Benedict Street, May 12, 1915, and was laid at rest in Brookside Cemetery. He attended the public schools of Watertown until he had absorbed their advantages to their limit, then began the study of law, under the preceptorship of his father, and gained admission to the Jefferson County bar while yet of minor age. In 1853 he abandoned law practice, and, with Edmund Q. Sewall and George Goulding, operated the Bagley & Sewall Machine Works, a continuation of the business established by George Goulding in 1823. The new company manufactured boilers, engines, saw mill equipment, ploughs, mowing machines and waterwheels, prospering mightily until 1858, when the firm name was changed to Bagley & Sewall, and the plant enlarged. Prosperity continued, and in 1881 the business was incorporated, with George A. Bagley, president, a position he filled until his death, thirty-four years later. During these years the plant had been greatly enlarged until it covered a large portion of Sewall's Island, on which it was located, and a large area fronted on the north side of the river. About 1878 the manufacture of vises was begun and still continues, an important item of the plant product. For some years the Bagley & Sewall Company made the castings for the Davis Sewing Machine Company, but later that company moved to Dayton, Ohio. About the time of that removal the Eames Vacuum Brake built a foundry of their own, and the loss of these two customers decided Mr. Bagley to begin the manufacture of Fourdinier paper-making machines. This added an important line, for the machine built by Bagley & Sewall proved superior and gained a world-wide reputation. Mr. Bagley was deeply interested in the Davis Sewing Machine Company and strongly opposed its removal from Watertown, but he was overruled.

One of the greatest successes of his business life was in connection with the Carthage, Watertown & Sacket's Harbor Railroad, of which he was one of the chief promoters, in 1881. That line connecting with the Utica & Black River Railroad gave Watertown competition freight rates for the first time, which greatly ben-

efited that entire section. Mr. Bagley became president of the company, and it was largely through his efforts that its absorption by the New York Central without adequate compensation was prevented. To do this he raised half a million dollars in Watertown and vicinity, and took a mortgage on the road.

For more than half a century Mr. Bagley was one of the prominent manufacturers of his section and one of the oldest, having been identified with the one business for sixty-two years, 1853-1915. Although as told previously he was trained for the law, the profession became distasteful to him and finally he gave it up, although he was well established in practice and very successful. He often related the circumstances that brought about his decision to withdraw from the law and it will bear repetition. Two farmers of the town of Adams became involved in a dispute over a line fence, and invoked the law to settle the difficulty. Mr. Bagley was counsel for one of the parties to the suit, Levi Brown his opponent. The feeling became very bitter and the suit was long drawn out in the various courts and usual legal processes, the final result being that both farmers were compelled to sell their farms to defray the expenses of the action. Mr. Bagley then declared that he would no longer be identified with a profession that was supposed to secure justice and unable to bring about a better result than that.

It was said of Mr. Bagley by contemporaries, that his judgment in business matters was unerring and that his only reprimand to an employee who had made a mistake was: "Don't do exactly the same thing under exactly the same circumstances again."

In political faith Mr. Bagley was a Republican and always served his town with public spirit and zeal. He was a trustee of the village of Watertown and later its president, and in the early "seventies" was a member of the Jefferson County board of supervisors, and in 1874 chairman of that body. In 1872 he was the nominee of his party for Congress from his own district in New York and sat in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1879. He was a personal friend of President McKinley, James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, and other noted public men, and served his party through a deep conviction in the righteousness of Republican principles. He was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Watertown, serving as vestryman for many years, until his death at the age of eighty-nine. His wife was also a member of that church, and active in several of the church societies.

Mr. Bagley married, in 1858, Sabine P. Clark, daughter of Colonel Ambrose W. Clark, one of Watertown's prominent men in his day. Mr. and Mrs. Bagley celebrated their golden wedding day in 1908, and each year, thereafter, until their years of happy married life totaled fifty-seven. Mrs. Bagley survived her husband, but the next year, on November 24, 1916, she, too, passed away and was laid by the side of her husband in Brookside Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Bagley were the parents of four children: 1. Jessie B., who married Virgil K. Kellogg, a lawyer of Watertown, and they are the parents of three children: John Payne, Irene Pauline, and Hannah Gray Kellogg. 2. Ambrose Clark, of Watertown, who married Jennie Gates, of Massachusetts. 3. Carrie B., who married Stuart D. Lansing, president of the Bagley-Sewall Company, of Watertown, and they are the parents of three children: Edward S., Sabine, and A. Ten Eyck Lansing. 4.

Madeleine, of Watertown, New York, her home, No. 204 Ten Eyck Street.

Mrs. Sabine P. (Clark) Bagley was also a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was active in several of the church societies.

HODELL, Henry H.,

Manufacturer.

In the chronicles of the lives of successful men an attempt to analyze the factors which entered ino the making of their success is usually considered an indispensible part of the narrative. Yet the pathways which will lead to certain success are not, nor never can be, well defined. Each traveler must, to a large extent, chart his own way. In the case of the life of Henry H. Hodell, which we are now to consider, the qualities which brought him eminence in his chosen line of business were, seemingly, not radically different from those possessed by his fellows. Opportunity played small part —except the opportunities which he himself created. His rise to the head of the most important industry of Cleveland was accomplished largely through unflagging industry and the maintenance of ambitious and ever-constructive ideals. From his craftsman father he had inherited a longing for constructiveness, and when he entered the manufacturing fields of industry he resolutely set about turning out a finely-finished product, taking the delight of the true workman in producing articles in which he could take pride in their perfectness.

Henry H. Hodell was born in Strassburg, France, May 28, 1849, the son of John and Barbara (Stocker) Hodell. The father was a fine wood carver, one of the true artists in this line, and a skilled cabinetmaker. Shortly after the birth of his second son he came to the United States and found employment at his trade. He was in New Orleans during the cholera epidemic and made coffins for the victims. Shortly after this his family followed him to America. The children of John Hodell and his wife were: 1. Fred, deceased. 2. Barbara, wife of William Schneider, of Cleveland, Ohio. 3. Henry H., of further mention. 4. John F., of Chicago, Illinois.

In 1854 the family removed to Cleveland, Henry H. Hodell being at that time but an infant of four. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the father, and Fred, the eldest son, enlisted. Fred Hodell died in the service of his adopted country. Henry H., who had been attending the public schools up to the age of thirteen, was now the eldest son at home, and upon him fell the responsibility of caring for the family. The boy of thirteen did a full man's work in the Lake Shore Rolling Mill, putting in long hours, both day and night. He was thus employed up to 1865, when, at the finish of the war, the father returned home. Henry H. Hodell, though but a boy of sixteen, was aged in experience beyond his years, and he engaged in pattern-making with the Pettengail & Glass Foundry up to 1871. The following three years he spent on the Pacific Coast, in San Francisco, where he had charge of the pattern shops of the W. T. Garrett Bell and Brass Foundry.

Returning to Cleveland, Mr. Hodell engaged in an entirely different line of enterprise, becoming partner in the retail shoe business of Hodell & Collins, located on St. Clair Avenue, near Fortieth Street. He continued with this concern, which was a flourishing venture, until he finally disposed of his interests in 1901. During this period, in 1886, he founded the Cleveland Galvanizing works Company. This was started on a very modest scale, with but four men as-

sisting him in a workroom 40 x 150 feet. From this nucleus grew, during his lifetime, a modern manufacturing plant which covers an entire city block with about two hundred employees. For many years this plant operated as a custom galvanizing concern, but since about 1903, its facilities gradually broadened until it has become one of the largest weldless wire chain factories in America. Mr. Hodell saw the output grow to more than fifty miles of chain per day, with twelve patterns of chains and one hundred and twelve sizes. Since his death his sons have continued to carry on the business along the high standards of excellence established by their father. One of their latest products is a chain bearing a fac-simile of the signature of "H. H. Hodell," a tribute to the founder of this well-established business. In 1908 the concern was incorporated, with H. H. Hodell as president and general manager, and his two sons his active associates, Howard H. Hodell, vice-president; and Fred G. Hodell, secretary and treasurer. After the death of Henry H. Hodell, which occurred on February 10, 1918, Fred G. Hodell was elected president, succeeding his father, and Howard H. Hodell, was made vice-president, with W. F. Schneider, secretary.

Henry H. Hodell was a man of varied business interests. He was president of the Van Dorn & Dutton Company; a director of the Equity Savings and Loan Company; and director of the Van Dorn Electric Tool Company. Socially he was a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Shaker Heights Country Club, the Willowick Club, and various country and golf clubs in Florida and other portions of the South, where he spent his winters in later years. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club of America. Fraternally he had the distinction of being the youngest man ever permitted to join the Masonic Order in the State of Ohio. In the Masonic bodies he was affiliated with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite; and Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attended the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, although he was never a member of either of these denominations. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

On December 24, 1878, Mr. Hodell was united in marriage to Anna A. Keim, a daughter of George and Anna Catherine (Hammer) Keim. The union was a particularly happy one, and he and his wife were almost inseparable companions. For twenty-five years they made their winter home in St. Augustine and Miami, Florida. Their travels took them around the world, and they made various travel excursions, such as a Mediterranean cruise, a trip to the West Indies, and to more distant places.

The widespread esteem in which Mr. Hodell was held was shown at the time of his death by the immense volume of letters, resolutions and other tokens of respect which were received by his family. His friendships were many and his entire life one of constructive activity.

SCHENCK, Julius Conrad, M. D.,

Former Noted Physician.

Inseparably connected with the early history of the city of Cleveland are the chronicles of the German settlers among its citizens. Many of them who had fled the oppression which they had suffered in their beloved home country found sure refuge in many different localities of the

United States. One of the spots which they found especially favorable for living the sort of a peaceful, home-building life which they desired was found in Cleveland, which at that time was little more than a flourishing village on the shores of Lake Erie. There, under the protection of a more beneficent government, these sturdy men and women, many of whom were skilled craftsmen and others proficent in the arts and sciences, found time and opportunity to build their homes and to go about their peaceful daily vocations in a manner which they could never have enjoyed had they remained within the confines of the Old World. As a consequence, they became loyal citizens of their adopted country and instilled in their children a proper love of its institutions. They were of a type of citizenry of which any country might well feel proud, and many of them eagerly sprang to the defense of the government when the Civil War spread its menacing cloud over the nation.

Among this number was Dr. Julius Conrad Schenck, who was born in Cassel, Germany, on February 7, 1836, and met with an untimely death in a railroad accident in Carlyon, Canada, July 27, 1883. He was the son of Dr. Conrad and Dorothy Schenck. Dr. Conrad Schenck was a well known physician in Germany, and came to the United States when his son, Julius C., was still but a small boy. After giving the matter of location much serious consideration, he finally located in Cleveland, and his first home, from which he practiced, was located on Erie Street, now East Ninth Street, near the Cathedral, in the days when a row of small houses stood in that section. He later bought ten acres on the lake front, at the foot of Wilson Avenue, now East Fifty-fifth Street, a location which at that time was considered far out in the outskirts of the city. On this site he built a cottage, which was the home of the family for many years. The close of his life was spent at the home of his only child, Dr. Julius C. Schenck, in whose memory this sketch is written.

The early education of Dr. Julius Conrad Schenck was obtained in Germany. After coming to America he took up the study of medicine under the skilled instruction of his father who had all of the thoroughness and capacity for research that are characteristic of his nationality. He also was associated with the late Dr. G. C. E. Weber, one of Cleveland's most noted surgeons, and through his instruction obtained a thorough training in surgery. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Julius C. Schenck, eager to serve his chosen country, was appointed surgeon of the 37th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by Ohio's popular war governor, Governor Todd. During nearly the entire period of the war, Dr. Schenck was stationed in West Virginia. For several years, also, he was assistant surgeon at the Cuyahoga County poor farm.

The professional skill of Dr. Schenck, and his pleasing personality, made him one of the most respected and highly esteemed physicians of his time. He had a wide circle of friends in Cleveland and was well known in professional circles throughout the country. Each year he took a short period from his duties to go on a fishing trip, angling being a sport of which he was exceedingly fond. While on one of these pleasure jaunts in Canada, he met with an accident, which resulted in his premature death. A freight train, heavily loaded, backed down grade and crashed into the sleeping car, where he was resting. Thus ended the life of one of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Cleveland, during that period.

On May 6, 1863, Dr. Julius C. Schenck was united in marriage to Louise Hessen-

Pierce Anderson

mueller, who was born in Cleveland, a daughter of Judge Edward and Wilimina (Klugel) Hessenmueller. Both of her parents were natives of Germany, and were married there. Judge Hessenmueller was a distinguished member of the legal profession in Germany, and came to America a political exile as the result of his distributing literature against certain forms of oppression practiced in his native land. He and his wife were eighty days in making the passage in a sailing vessel. He became intensely loyal to the country of his adoption, in every sense of the word a good American, and instilled in his children a genuine love of the country in which they had made their home. After his arrival in Cleveland he soon became a justice of the peace and later was elected to the office of police court judge. He became a highly respected man of the community, especially among the early German settlers, who valued his counsel and were always eager to seek his advice in settling their problems. For many years his residence was in old Huron Street, in those days one of the finest of the residential streets of the "Forest City." Both he and his wife died in Cleveland, she having lived to the age of ninety-three years.

Since the death of Dr. Schenck, his widow, Mrs. Louise (Hessenmueller) Schenck, sold the old Pearl Street residence to the city for the great High Level Bridge. She now resides at No. 7410 Franklin Avenue, and is one of the few still living who were members of the high school class of which John D. Rockefeller was also a member.

ANDERSON, Peirce,

Noted Architect.

Architecture has been called "frozen music" and this comparison in itself would indicate that there is some subtle affinity between the master architect and the great musical composer, that both seek and find in their art the means of self-expression, for externalizing well the harmony, beauty, and inner wealth of their divinely endowed souls. Peirce Anderson is described by his friends as a grave, silent, serious-minded man, and an artist of this type would naturally in his quest for beauty choose as a material the hard, solid, hewn rock, rather than the evanescent and ethereal sound wave, a mere vibration of the air, here, there, everywhere and gone.

Peirce Anderson, who was an outstanding figure in the architectural world and a member of the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, of Chicago, Illinois, was born February 20, 1870, at Oswego, New York, a son of Hugh and Hannah Louisa (Peirce) Anderson. Peirce Anderson's maternal grandfather was Oliver Beale Peirce, who was born at Boaz, Massachusetts. He was the author of "Peirce's Grammar" and "Peirce's Readers" (four grades of the latter), and was the owner and editor of the "Roman Citizen," at Rome, New York. He served as lieutenant-colonel of the Mohawk Regiment, which he had largely recruited himself, and which, after its consolidation with detachments from Oswego, New York, formed the 81st New York Infantry in the Civil War. He was a co-worker with Abraham Lincoln, the Hon. William H. Seward, and Gerritt Smith for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Peirce's house being one of the important so-called "underground-stations" in helping the fleeing slaves to escape into Canada. He was also a lecturer of wide repute, a most profound thinker on all subjects of his time, and asked to have on his tombstone these words only: "He hath done what he could." His grandson, Peirce

Anderson, it is said, was singularly like him. Another prominent ancestor of Peirce Anderson was Samuel Peirce, a noted lawyer, who married the great Anna Marvin Willard, and who was a protagonist in founding New England towns which have since become cities. Samuel Peirce was also active in educational circles.

Peirce Anderson spent his boyhood at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received his elementary education. After completing his studies in the Old Congregational School called "Hammond Hall" (now known as Gordon Academy), he entered and was graduated from the Riverview Military Academy on the Hudson, after which he matriculated at Harvard College. During each collegiate year he took seven courses instead of three and one-half, the prescribed number for students, one course being electrical drawing, for which he received 100 marks on every examination. His reason for taking so many courses of study was to get the benefit of lectures and criticisms. Peirce Anderson was one of the six out of several hundred who took examinations to enter Harvard in 1887 and passed with honor, with no conditions to make up. After being graduated from Harvard, he finished a three years' course in the electrical department of Johns Hopkins University in two years, and while there he made original experiments in electricity that were so successful that, when graduated, he was offered the position of assistant head of that department. At the Ecole des Beaux Arts (School of Fine Arts in Paris, France), where architecture is given first place over sculpture and painting, he was called "The Express Man of the School," because he advanced so rapidly in the second class (where all students must first enter) into the first class, as never before in this school's history had a student finished second class work in so short a time. While working on the first class designs given him to do, he also worked over, and presented for examination, all the designs given out to second class men, in order to have as much benefit as possible from the criticisms of the judges who had charge of awarding medals and "honorable mentions" on all designs meriting them. Peirce Anderson received, during his six years of hard work at Ecole des Beaux Arts, either a medal or "honorable mention" on all his designs, as rewards, except three. He continued to work there even after receiving the French government medal and diploma, up to the time limit of thirty years of age, wishing to get all criticisms possible before beginning his life work in America. Then he traveled extensively in various countries to examine and to make sketches of the best architecture of the world before returning to his own country.

His record in Paris was a brilliant one, having taken the first government medal of the First Class to be conferred upon an American student in architecture. In 1901 Mr. Anderson became associated with D. H. Burnham & Company, architects, and remained with that firm until its dissolution and with its successors until the time of his death. He was Mr. Burnham's assistant in the work of laying out the city of Begnio, the summer capital of the Philippines, and later in making plans for the proper development of the city of Manila. Of this work one Salt Lake City newspaper spoke as follows:

D. H. Burnham, Chicago's great architect, having been selected to model the newer city of Manila, P. I., has selected William Peirce Anderson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Anderson, of this city, as his assistant, and Mr. Anderson will sail for Manila November 15, on the "Manchuria."

Mr. Anderson, as a boy, lived here, and is remembered by a host of friends who will be glad to hear of this opportunity for his future reputation. It has been known that he was making a success as an architect and was possessed of highly artistic taste in this direction.

The Government is to build at Manila administrative buildings with a public library, Governor's home, large park, and other buildings in keeping with the dignity of the capitol. The object is to make that city an ideal one, the new buildings to harmonize with the old Spanish style and to conflict with the present architecture as little as possible.

In addition to this work the Government has intrusted to Burnham & Company the task of building at Begnio a summer or country seat which will be 100 miles north of Manila at an elevation of 4,500 feet above sea level. This is to be the Simla of the Philippines, where all officers of the Insular Government and all white people can live with good health in the summer months.

The work in each case is most important, and the local people will watch its development with interest when realizing that the builders will include a Salt Lake boy.

Mr. Anderson has made a name for himself since leaving Salt Lake a few years ago. He is now thirty-three years of age. He was educated in the old Congregational School on Third South Street, called Hammond Hill at that time, now Gordon Academy. After completing his studies there he entered the Riverview Military Academy on the Hudson. From there he went to Harvard, and thence to Johns Hopkins for a post-graduate course. As a special study he took up electrical engineering, and later entered the school of Fine Arts in Paris. There he took the first government medal to be conferred on a student. This was for work done in the line of architecture, which has been his specialty since the completion of his course of studies abroad.

Three years ago he located in Chicago and became associated with Daniel H. Burnham, who planned the Chicago World's Fair.

Secretary of War Taft has committed this great work in the Philippines to D. H. Burnham, of Chicago. Its cost will run into many millions and will run through many years. Mr. Burnham has chosen William Peirce Anderson as his professional assistant because of his marked ability as an architect and his exceptional artistic taste in matters of this kind.

Many of the largest buildings in the United States bear the impress of his genius. Among those in Chicago are the Field Museum, Continental and Commercial Bank Building, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Illinois Merchants' Bank Building, Conway Building, Edison Building, and the Union Station. He was particularly proud of the work he did in connection with the design and construction of the Union Station at Washington, District of Columbia, and the Wrigley buildings in Chicago. He was a passionate admirer of Chicago and an ardent believer in its destinies. He saw it as it will be years hence, if not the most beautiful, at least only second or third in the list of wonderful cities.

Mr. Anderson was active in all civic and patriotic movements, and has been honored in many ways. Possibly the honor he cherished most was his appointment by President Taft as a member of the Commission of Fine Arts, succeeding Mr. Daniel H. Burnham at the time of his death in 1912. Mr. Anderson was a member of the National Sculptors' Society, the Architectural League, the American Painters, and was affiliated with the Phi Kappa Psi fraternal society. He belonged to the following Chicago clubs: Casino, Chicago, Chicago Commonwealth, Cliff Dwellers, Engineers', Glen View Golf, Harvard, and University.

Peirce Anderson died on February 10, 1924, and is survived by his mother, Mrs. Hannah Louisa (Peirce) Anderson, and his sister, Mary Louise Anderson. An appropriate epitaph for this great artist, whose life was devoted to the embellishment and development of American cities along aesthetic lines, would be the oft-quoted lines of Oliver Wendell Holmes, unfading in their suggestive beauty: "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul."

CHAFFEE, Herbert Vernon,

Prominent Lumber Merchant.

At the age of eighteen Herbert Vernon Chaffee left a Worcester County farm to engage with his brother in the speculative venture of buying lumber tracts, and in their own saw mill converting this timber into merchantable lumber. It was a man's work to make such a venture profitable, but these boys were men in energy and ambition, and Chaffee Brothers' Incorporated, became an important factor in the business life of Oxford, Massachusetts. To personal gain Herbert V. Chaffee added public service, and he was one of the valuable men of his community. He died in the full prime of life, sixty-three, and left behind him a record of usefulness.

The Chaffees of New England trace descent from Thomas Chafe, as the name was early spelled, who came to Plymouth Colony about the time of the settlement of Hingham, Massachusetts, September 2, 1635. In England the ancestry is traced to the year 1002, the arms granted the family satisfactorily proving descent from Hugo, Earl (Thegn) of "Chafecombe" and connection with the Saxon Earldom of Devon. The derivation of the name is thus given by Arthur: "Chaffee (French), Chafe, to heat, to grow warm or angry. Chauffer, to war, to cannonade, to attack briskly. Chaffee, Chafe, Chaffey, are all forms of the same name."

The Chaffee coat-of-arms is thus described:

Arms—Vert, a fess gules, five fusils argent.
Crest—On a mount vert a peacock in its pride all proper.
Motto—*Vive ut postea vivas.*

Herbert Vernon Chaffee, a descendant of Thomas Chaffee, the American ancestor, was born on the home farm near Oxford, Massachusetts, May 5, 1856, died in Oxford, July 29, 1919, son of Otis and Sarah (Brown) Chaffee. Otis Chaffee was a practical machinist, whose principal business was the erection of mill machinery sold by his firm, this taking him to mills widely separated, necessitating much traveling. He married Sarah Brown, and they were the parents of two sons, Alfred M. and Herbert Vernon, and a daughter, Minnie, now deceased.

Herbert Vernon Chaffee grew up at the home farm near Oxford and obtained a limited education in the district schools. He was very observing and in the great school of life obtained the education which every successful man acquires for himself. At the age of eighteen, with his brother, Alfred M. Chaffee, he began lumber manufacturing, owning a saw mill and buying the timber which they cut into logs and converted into lumber at their own mill. The brothers continued this business most successfully and pleasantly for many years, the partnership only dissolving upon the death of Herbert V. Chaffee about 1919. They founded the firm of Chaffee Brothers, Lumber Dealers and Box Manufacturers, of Oxford, a firm which became one of importance, giving employment to many men. Chaffee Brothers took over the ice and coal business founded by Nathaniel Taft, and upon the George Eddy farm, which they bought, they built several cottages, the nucleus of an attractive summer camp colony. The brothers must also be credited with the installing of Oxford's water system, which brought in its wake modern sanitation, sewerage, and plumbing. Herbert V. Chaffee was made treasurer of the water company which he and his brother financed, and for this and many other public-spirited acts, Oxford feels a debt of gratitude is owed the Chaffees.

After their business reached large pro-

portions and involved strenuous personal effort to manage, Chaffee Brothers incorporated under the same name, Herbert V. Chaffee being the first, and until his death, the only treasurer of the corporation. He was a man of keen business foresight, very liberal and progressive in his methods, and possessed of an untiring energy. In winning personal fortune and position he accomplished a great deal that insured to the advantage of his community, and Oxford is a better place to live in through the long connection Herbert V. Chaffee had with the town. A self-made man in its truest meaning, Mr. Chaffee was a man of genuine modesty and consideration, and never arrogated to himself qualities which he did not possess. He never sought office, but never shirked any call of duty and served his town in various positions, being a member of the board of relief, chairman of the school board, and treasurer of the Oxford Water Company. He was a member of the Masonic order, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as a member of the official board.

Herbert V. Chaffee married, in October, 1892, Nettie Foster, of Oxford, daughter of Stephen and Frances (Angel) Foster. To Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee five children were born: Myrtle; Roger, married Emily Rich, and has a son, Warren Herbert; Norman Foster; John B.; and Helen. Myrtle married P. R. Garbutt, of Worcester. Norman F. married Ethel Johnson, of Groversdale, Connecticut. Mrs. Chaffee survives her husband and continues her residence in Oxford, Massachusetts.

FARRINGTON, Colonel George Ewing,

Railway President, Civil War Veteran.

The retrospect of a useful and honored life must be to the individual a deep satisfaction. It is to those who know and esteem him an inspiration to high endeavor, and to the history of the community with which he was identified it is a page of vital interest. The life of George Ewing Farrington, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was a record of noteworthy achievement in the world of transportation, in which he was a pioneer of the Middle West, and in which he was for many years a leading figure. Many avenues of advance felt the strength and support of this man among men, for in every branch of worthy endeavor it was his delight to bear a constructive, although usually an unobtrusive, part. His personal friendship was valued by the foremost men of his day, yet it was no less freely given to his humblest neighbor, or even to the passing wayfarer. Wherever hunger or want appeared, whether bodily need or the insistent, half-expressed longing of the spirit, his keen sympathies understood and were quick to respond. It was said that he had countless friends, and this was indeed true, for times without number he made a lifelong friend by some generous, brotherly service, unheralded, unknown. Through his unfailing interest in all those about him, and his unassumed but always conceded leadership, he was given the honorary title of colonel by his friends, and by this rank he was popularly known.

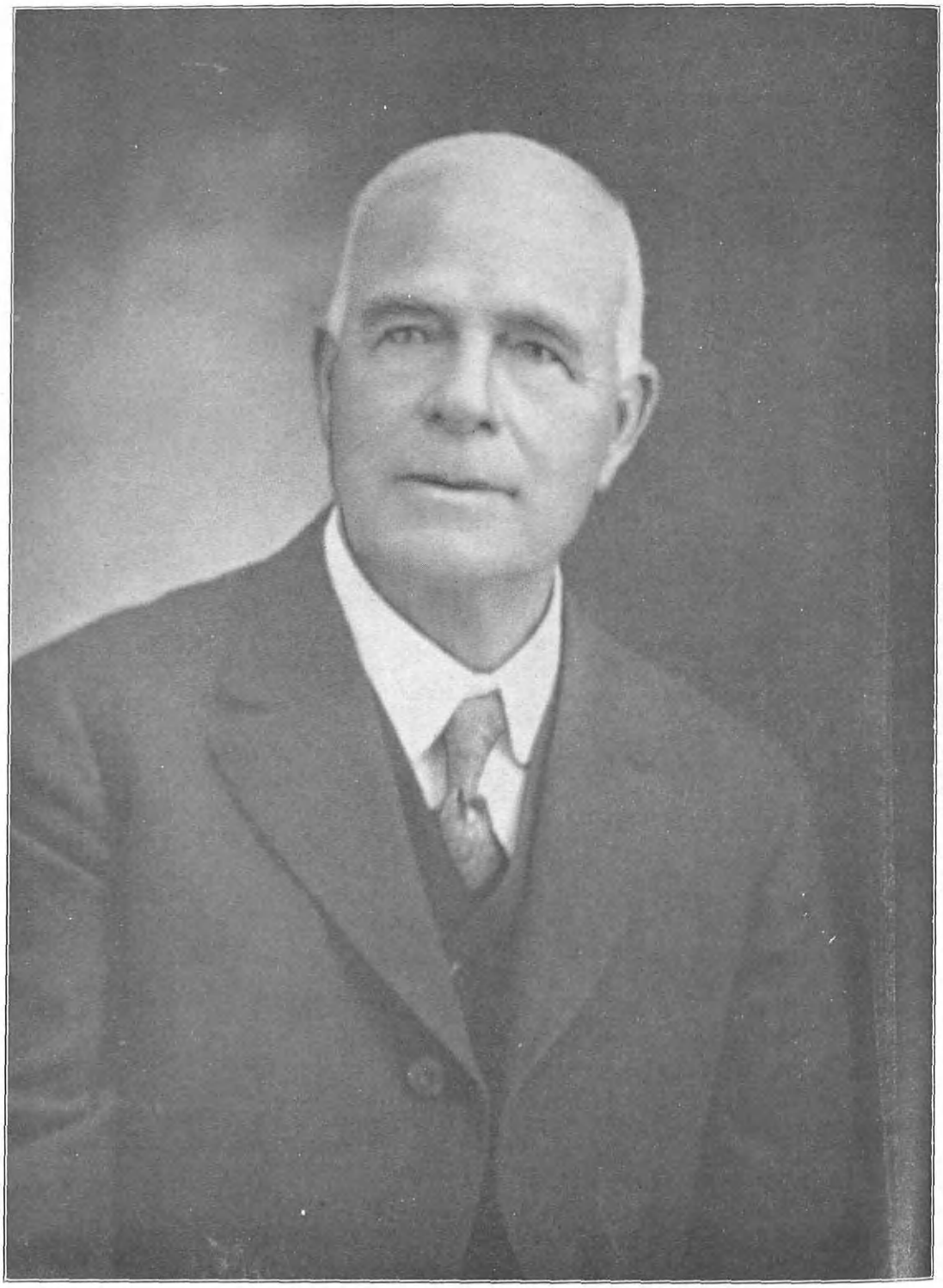
The Farrington family was one of more than usual prominence in this section, and for many generations the name has been connected with pioneer achievement in various fields of endeavor. James Farrington, father of the subject of this review, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and came to Terre Haute in early life. He was one of the early pork packers of Indiana, taking up this line of activity when it was still in its infancy, and with the wide development of animal hus-

bandry in the agricultural districts of the State he brought a market to the very doors of the pork producers. His success, founded as it was upon his usefulness to the people, was substantial, permanent and broadly significant. He married, in Vincennes, Harriet Ewing, who was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Vincennes in early life. Both are now long since deceased.

George Ewing Farrington was born in the old Terre Haute house, known then as the Prairie House, near the corner of Seventh Street and Wabash Avenue, September 24, 1840, and died at his apartment in Terre Haute, February 7, 1920. His education was a practical and comprehensive preparation for a business career, and he started life as secretary to William R. McKeen, with whom he was for many years associated in various capacities. Mr. McKeen was one of the early presidents of the Vandalia Railroad, and in the early history of this pioneer line of the Middle West the young man became a definite factor for progress. Remaining permanently with the organization, which later was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. Farrington was made general agent in 1875. Large responsibilities came to his hands, for during the ownership of the road by the Ives Syndicate, he was Mr. McKeen's confidential adviser, and following the merger with the Pennsylvania Railroad, he served as secretary at every annual meeting until his death. During the important period covering the construction of the Michigan division from South Bend to St. Joseph, all funds directed toward this purpose passed through his hands. Mr. Farrington's associates, practically during his entire career, were such men as J. W. Cruft, treasurer of the Vandalia; J. G. Williams, general counsel; and F. C. Crawford, paymaster. Messrs. Crawford and Williams left the organization not long before Mr. Farrington, their deaths preceding his by a short period. In railway circles the name of George E. Farrington was one of importance during his lifetime, and his name will hold a position of honor on the records of transportation activity for many years to come.

Other lines of endeavor, other duties of greater or less significance to the people, also commanded the time and attention of Colonel Farrington, his sympathy, from his youth, having been readily enlisted by any worthy cause. He left Kenyon College to serve in the Civil War, enlisting as a private in the 85th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted from time to time until at the close of hostilities he held the rank of lieutenant. A prominent member of the Loyal Legion during the most significant years of its existence, he was, until his death, a member of Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and one of the foremost figures in patriotic endeavor. Although Colonel Farrington retired at the age of seventy years, according to a rule of the Pennsylvania Company, he was very active almost until the day of his death, in the eightieth year of his age. Devoting his time to the many benevolent and welfare endeavors for which a busy executive finds scant leisure, the sunset years of his life were indeed beautiful, and his many endeavors for the good of others endeared him to the entire city.

Colonel Farrington was for many years one of the few men in Indiana holding the thirty-third degree in the Masonic Order, those honored by this distinction numbering not more than three or four. He was deeply interested in the progress of this order, and was a leading member of Terre Haute Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, as well as the Scottish Rite



W. A. Philpott, Jr.

bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The impressive service of the Commandery was held over his body when it was laid in its last resting place. Colonel Farrington served as Eminent Commander of the Terre Haute Commandery of the State of Indiana, and was universally held in the highest affection in the order. A fitting memorial which will long honor his name was the recent organization of the George E. Farrington Chapter of the Order of De Molay, for boys under age, founded in Terre Haute. Colonel Farrington was also a charter member of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 86, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was one of the highly esteemed figures of the Old Boys' Club, which was made up of charter members of this order. A Republican by political affiliation, the only responsibility he ever accepted in the public service was as a member of the Common Council, and this was in the early years of his career. He cared for neither the honors nor emoluments of political activity, but bore a part in civic endeavors on many occasions. For many years he was secretary of Rose Orphans' Home, which he had served on the board of managers since the formation of that body. His was a well-rounded life, and in its tireless doing of good, and its unswerving faithfulness to high ideals, formed an influence which shall never end, but always be an inspiration to those who shall come after.

Colonel Farrington married, at the old Turner residence, which was later remodeled and became the early home of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mary Turner, daughter of James H. and Miranda (Donaldson) Turner, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Terre Haute in early life. The marriage occurred October 7, 1869, and Mrs. Farrington's death preceded that of her husband by only a little more than a year. She was born December 16, 1846, and died December 23, 1918. A woman of beautiful spirit, devoted to her family and benevolent and charitable work of every kind; she was a brilliant musician, and highly educated also in the arts and letters. Both husband and wife were members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Mr. Farrington serving as clerk of vestry and junior warden at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Farrington were the parents of four children: 1. Rose, who is engaged in dancing instruction. 2. James, who married Susan Gregg, of Steubenville, Ohio, and has two sons: George Ewing (3), and James. 3. George Ewing, Jr., who died March 28, 1910, at the age of eighteen. 4. Mary, who died in infancy.

PHILPOTT, William Austin, Jr.,

Manufacturer.

Among prominent men, captains of industry, and influential citizens, there are a few who could justly claim to be "good Indians," having, as a token of respect and admiration, been received into one of the clans of Indians who inhabit the Canadian border districts, and who, although more or less assimilated, still preserve the picturesque customs of their forefathers. William Austin Philpott, Jr., was one of these elect to whom the Great Bear Clan of the Tuscarora Indians paid homage by formally adopting him into the ranks of their tribe as an honorary member, he being the only white man ever adopted into the Tuscarora Tribe of Indians.

Born on February 15, 1845, at Dover, County Kent, England, a son of William A. and Harriet (Best) Philpott, William Austin Philpott, Jr., was of the fourth

generation in descent from Arnold Philpott, who died in County Kent, England, about 1836. His son, John, was born in 1795, and died about the year 1861. John Philpott was in the maritime service of Great Britain, in which connection he served a number of years as engine port pilot.

One of the sons of John Philpott was William A. Philpott, Sr., born at Dover, England, on May 15, 1824. He was reared and educated in his native country, and as a youth served a very thorough apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. As a skilled artisan, he followed his trade for some time in his native country, and came with his wife and three children to America in the sailing vessel, "Rapahamic," landing in New York City on July 4, 1849. After a brief stay in New York City, he proceeded to Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal, and after a short interval went to Niagara Falls where he settled and spent the rest of his life, following the trade of a builder, carpenter and constructor. Through industry and good service he rose to the position of one of the leading men in his profession and became well known and highly honored as a pioneer citizen. Several public buildings, as well as churches and private dwellings, were built by him and still testify to his efficient and conscientious work. In April, 1844, he married Harriet Best, who was born near Dover, England, a daughter of William Best. Mr. Philpott, Sr., died in 1904, his wife having predeceased him in 1894. They were both earnest and influential members of the Baptist Church at Niagara Falls, of which he was a trustee and deacon, and are buried in Oak Hood Cemetery, Niagara Falls, New York. Mr. Philpott was a Republican in politics, and was affiliated with the Order of Royal Templars, as a charter member of the council of Niagara Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Philpott were the parents of eight children, seven of whom reached maturity, and are as follows: 1. William Austin, Jr., of whom further. 2. James Best, died in 1911. 3. George Robert, died from an accident in February, 1921. 4. Charlotte, was drowned in the "Cave of the Winds" at Niagara Falls. 5. Charles Henry, died in California, in January, 1920. 6. Walter, deceased. 7. Edward.

Mr. Philpott, Sr., had a brother, James Philpott who also came to America and was well known in Niagara Falls as a builder and contractor, and was better known among the friends of the family as "Uncle Jimmie." He died in Niagara Falls.

William A. Philpott, Jr., was a child when the family home was established at Niagara Falls, and here he received his early education in the public schools. As a youth he was for four years identified with steam-boat operations on the Niagara River, and thereafter was in the oil fields of Pennsylvania on the Allegheny River about two years. At Titusville he then learned the trade of machinist, and as a skilled journeyman he was thereafter employed in the locomotive department of the shops of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, at Kent, Ohio, and in the machine shops of the Holly Manufacturing Company, at Lockport. He finally accepted a place as machinist in the factory of the Pettibone Paper Company, Niagara Falls, and was thus engaged until 1880, when he became senior member of the firm of Philpott & Leuppie his partner in the new enterprise being Frederick Leuppie. The firm established a machine-shop on what is now the State Reservation at Niagara Falls. In 1885 they removed their headquarters to the river bank and hydraulic canal, where operations were continued until

the summer of 1891, when they sold that plant and erected a substantial and modern new plant, with the best of mechanical equipment, at the corner of Fourth and Niagara streets. To the original stone structure, additions have been made to meet the requirements of the constantly expanding business. The primary output at the present time is special machinery and mechanical devices, the most important of which is the Perfection Wire Stitching Machine, extensively used in book binderies, and a recognized standard in its line. This was originally a German invention, but Mr. Philpott made some additional improvements, which greatly enhanced the value of this machine. The firm, in the course of manufacturing this machine, contrived to increase its working efficiency and quality by ever new ideas embodied in its make, and found a market for the product in all parts of the world. Mr. Philpott was the executive head of this industry from the time of its inception, and upon the incorporation of the business in April, 1910, under the title of the Philpott-Leuppie Company, he became president of the company, the while, his old friend and valued associate, Frederick Leuppie, retaining the position of vice-president; he is also dead. Mr. Philpott was also president of the firm, The J. L. Morrison Company, also in Niagara Falls. He continued as president of both these companies up to the time of his death, which occurred on December 30, 1922, at his home in Niagara Falls.

Mr. Philpott was always an uncompromising advocate of the basic principles of the Republican party, and though he had no desire for public office, when such responsibility was offered, he showed civic loyalty and progressiveness, as was clearly demonstrated during the six years he served as police commissioner of Niagara Falls. He was a member of the Baptist Church at Niagara Falls, and served many years as a member of its board of trustees. He was affiliated with Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had passed through the various offices, serving as Master of this lodge several times. He had the distinction of being chosen the first Select Councillor of Niagara Falls Council, No. 17, Royal Templars of Temperance. On November 20, 1885, he enlisted in the 42d Separate Company of the New York National Guard, becoming one of the charter members of the company, with which he continued his active connection until November 25, 1890, when he received his honorable discharge. Mr. Philpott took a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare, history and progress of his home county, and was especially active and liberal in connection with the affairs of the Niagara Frontier Historical Society, of which he occupied, for many years, the position of vice-president.

In 1868, William A. Philpott, Jr., married (first) at Ravenna, Ohio, Margaret Alice Gladding, a descendant of one of Rhode Island's oldest and best known families. She died in Lockport, New York, in August, 1872, and was survived by one daughter, Maud Alice, Mr. Philpott's only child. He married (second) Mrs. Lucy (Zeyfang) Huntington, whose death occurred in 1885; and in 1887, he married (third) Mrs. Margaret (Zeyfang) Barber, a sister of his second wife. She was a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and died in February, 1910.

SINCLAIR, Henry Harbinson,

Expert Electrical Engineer.

Arms—Argent, a cross engrailed sable between two mullets azure.

Motto—Fear God and live.

(I) John Sinkler (Sinclair), founder of the Exeter (New Hampshire) family

of the name, was born in Scotland probably about 1612, and died in 1700. He appeared in Exeter, seeking liberty, fortune and a home, about twenty years after its establishment. He is the second known person of this patronymic to land upon American soil. He was a descendant of one of the oldest, strongest and most renowned families of Great Britain, whose lineage goes back through centuries of history to the sunny land of France, to the castles of St. Clere and St. Lo, and the historic banks of the River Epte, and still further to the "misty North-land." Members of the stock have been famous in lands filled with illustrious men.

On January 6, 1659, John Sinkler purchased lands in Exeter, the deed for which is upon the old Norfolk County Records at Salem, Massachusetts. He took the oath of allegiance November 30, 1677. From time to time he made other purchases of land and received new grants. He was a sturdy man, of frugality, pluck and persistence, and lived on Wheelwright's Creek. His descendants are numerous and widely scattered. His first wife, Mary, was living April 27, 1667, and probably much later. His second wife, Deborah, survived him. Issue: 1. James, born July 27, 1660; resided in Exeter, New Hampshire. 2. Mary, born June 27, 1663; married a Wheeler. 3. Sarah, born September 15, 1664. 4. Maria, born about 1666; married a Bedell. 5. John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Sinclair, son of John Sinclair, was born about 1668, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and died there between December 28, 1730, and November 16, 1731. His name appears upon a petition to the government of Massachusetts for protection against the common enemy, February 20, 1690, and upon another petition in 1709. He was constable of Exeter, June 5, 1711-12; juror, February 14, 1715-16; at the court in session, August 27, 1717; and a grand juror, February 9, 1720. He was the prosperous owner of a house and lands. He married Elizabeth Bean, born September 24, 1678, daughter of John Bean, Sr., of Exeter. She survived her husband and was sole executrix of his estate. Issue: 1. John, born before June 20, 1708, died before September 28, 1747. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Abigail, born about 1710. 4. Margaret, born about 1712. 5. Elizabeth, born about 1713.

(III) Samuel Sinclair, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Bean) Sinclair, was born about 1709, and died after February 27, 1758. By his father's will, made December 28, 1730, he was to inherit, after the decease of his mother, one-half of the homestead on Wheelwright's Creek in Exeter, New Hampshire. This was sold by his mother as executrix and himself as legatee to Captain John Gilman, of Exeter, December 4, 1734. He was one of the two hundred and fifteen original proprietors of Gilmanton, May 20, 1727, and lived in South Newmarket, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Mattoon, daughter of Richard and Jane (Hilton) Mattoon, of Exeter, granddaughter of Richard Mattoon, and granddaughter on the maternal side of Edward Hilton, Jr., a prominent and influential man. Issue: 1. Edward, a Revolutionary soldier, born as early as March 3, 1726. 2. Colonel Richard, of whom further. 3. Ebenezer, resided in Weare, New Hampshire; a Revolutionary soldier; killed in the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777; married Mary Blunt.

(IV) Colonel Richard Sinclair, son of Samuel and Sarah (Mattoon) Sinclair, was born in Newmarket before December 3, 1731, and died July 27, 1813. He was a resident of Newmarket, January 15, 1757, where he was a carpenter and millwright, dealt considerably

in real estate, and owned mills, which he operated. After the close of his term of military service in the French and Indian War he became a pioneer settler in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in November, 1764, in the southeast part of the town, near the Barnstable line. On July 31, 1766, he became a resident of Barnstead, where, on June 2, 1767, he purchased one hundred acres of land, and sold one-fourth part of a saw mill standing on Bear Pond stream. He enlisted, March 28, 1760, in Captain Jeremiah Marston's company, Colonel John Goffe's regiment, raised for service in the invasion of Canada during the French and Indian War, and it was after his return that he became a resident of Gilmanton, and later removed to Barnstead. During the Revolution he held a captain's commission in the Tenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Badger; was a captain in active service in Colonel John Waldron's regiment, stationed at Temple's farm, in General John Sullivan's brigade in the Continental Army, March 6, 1776. In 1780 he commanded a company in Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment, which was raised in June of that year for the defense of West Point. On October 27, 1780, the regiment was discharged and he returned to his home in Barnstead. Captain Sinclair was made second major of the Tenth New Hampshire Regiment, November 3, 1780. In Barnstable he served as moderator at the annual meetings of 1775-76-79 and 1782; as selectman 1777-78-80; and as chairman of the board 1775-82-83-84; was a surveyor of highways and auditor in 1792. At the outbreak of the Revolution he at once became active. The town voted April 26, 1775, to "Capt. Richard Sinkler, £1-11-6 Lawful money for his and the men's expense for going Down below For the Defence of our Country." He served on the committee to "hire money and soldiers for Barnstead," and on the committee of regulation in 1778. He married, in 1752-53, Polly Cilley, daughter of Captain Joseph and Alice (Rawlins) Cilley, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Issue: 1. Bradbury, born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, March 8, 1754, died at Valley Forge, March 5, 1778, during the Revolutionary War. 2. Richard, born in Newmarket, in October, 1756; resided in Barnstead, New Hampshire; was a soldier of the Revolution; died en route to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1820. 3. Mary, born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, in December, 1758; married a Weed. 4. Joshua, of whom further. 5. Samuel, born in Nottingham, May 10, 1762, died at Sinclairville, Chautauqua County, New York, February 8, 1827; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. 6. John, born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, January 13, 1763, died in Frederick, Illinois, November 4, 1845. 7. Elsie, born in Gilmanton, about 1764, died at Vassalboro, Maine, aged eighteen years. 8. Joseph, born in Gilmanton, April 9, 1766, died May 12, 1845. 9. David, born in Barnstead, January 3, 1770, died May 20, 1853.

(V) Joshua Sinclair, son of Colonel Richard and Polly (Cilley) Sinclair, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, April 16, 1760, and died at Maumee City, Ohio, in November, 1849. He removed with his parents to Gilmanton when he was four years of age, and in 1767 was with his parents in Barnstead, where he resided for several years after the close of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted early from Barnstead as a soldier in the Revolution, and served a portion of the time in the same regiment with his brothers. He was a member of the company of Captain Joseph Badger, Jr., raised out of the regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Joseph Badger, which was the

Tenth New Hampshire. This company was mustered into service July 23, 1776, and the regiment of which the company was a part was under Colonel Joshua Wingate, of Stratham, New Hampshire, raised to reinforce the American Army, supposed to be at Crown Point. On August 29, 1776, he was mustered into the same company as a fifer. This force was destined for service in Canada, but the army having already retreated, joined the American troops in New York. His pension papers state that he was a nephew of Colonel Joseph Cilley, and was attached to his person. His bounty as a Continental soldier for Barnstead was £27, 13s, 6d. He enlisted in the Continental Army in Captain Amos Morrill's company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's regiment, and served from June 20, 1777, to June 20, 1780; was honorably discharged at West Point, New York. This was the First New Hampshire regiment, and with the Second and Third New Hampshire regiments, formed a brigade stationed at Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, under General Sullivan, where it remained until July 6. He was in both battles in the "taking of Burgoyne," October, 1777; at Valley Forge, December 23, 1777, to the following spring; battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778; shared in the campaign of General Sullivan against the Indians of the Five Nations; and was in the engagement at Newtown, now Elmira, New York, August 29, 1779.

A carpenter by trade, he lived in Barnstead for a time. Later he joined his brothers, Major Samuel and John, in getting out ship timber and operating saw mills at Vassalboro, on the Kennebec River, where he lived for some years. After his marriage he removed to Unity, Maine. In 1847, after the death of his wife, he went West to live with his son, William, in Maumee City, Ohio, and there he died two years later, in November, 1849. He married, December 22, 1794, at Vassalboro, Abigail Pattee, born in Georgetown, Massachusetts, October 4, 1769, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Pattee, of Vassalboro, Maine. Issue: 1. George Washington, of whom further. 2. Abigail, born in Vassalboro, Maine, March 26, 1798; married, December 28, 1818, Thomas Bagley, of Troy, Maine; died May 19, 1829. 3. William (changed name to St. Clair), born in Vassalboro, May 3, 1799; a physician. Born in Unity, Maine: 4. Thomas Jefferson, born June 13, 1801; married Celinda Bakeman. 5. Mary, born April 2, 1803, died May 3, 1841; married, 1832, Alden Chandler. 6. Joshua, born July 12, 1805, died in Racine, Wisconsin, October 17, 1848. 7. Jane, born February 19, 1807, died aged twenty-one years. 8. Elizabeth Lovejoy, born August 23, 1809; married Alpheus W. Boynton; removed to Lafayette, Ohio, where she died. 9. Daniel Lovejoy, born January 18, 1811, died May 6, 1816. 10. Dorcas Burnham, born March 6, 1813; married (as second wife) Alden Chandler, and died in Marinette, Wisconsin.

(VI) George Washington Sinclair, son of Joshua and Abigail (Pattee) Sinclair, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, November 14, 1796, and died in Unity, Maine, October 28, 1830. He removed with his parents to Unity, Maine, when young, and upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 enlisted from that town, serving to the end of the conflict, being at the time of his enlistment scracely seventeen years of age. After the close of the war he was engaged in farming to the time of his death. He married, in Unity, January 14, 1819, Elizabeth Murch, born in Unity, September 7, 1799, daughter of Simeon (son of Walter Murch) and Rachel (Paine) Murch, of Unity. She survived her husband and married (second) her

cousin, Timothy Murch, who died in Hampden, Maine, where they resided, July 19, 1866. She then, in May, 1867, removed to Brooklyn, New York, where she lived to be more than ninety years of age. Issue: 1. Robert Strong, born November 9, 1819, died in Shasta, California, September 18, 1851, unmarried. 2. Abbie, born December 20, 1822; unmarried, died in Brooklyn, New York. 3. Joshua Gilley, born August 9, 1825; resided in Brooklyn, New York, and died there. 4. Napoleon Bonaparte, of whom further. 5. Albert Sinclair, born February 14, 1830, died in Redlands, California, about 1900; no issue.

(VII) Napoleon Bonaparte Sinclair, son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Murch) Sinclair, was born in Unity, Maine, November 27, 1827. He went to sea when fourteen years of age, became chief officer, and by death of the captain became master of a ship when twenty-one years old. He continued as master until 1857, when he left the sea and located in Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in business as a contracting stevedore. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He married (first), July 3, 1851, Ann Elizabeth Harbinson, born in New York City, December 25, 1827, died in Brooklyn, New York, December 17, 1861, daughter of James and Elizabeth Harbinson, of Belfast, Ireland, and later of New York City, New York. He married (second), August 20, 1863, Elizabeth Turner Hall, born in New York City, August 20, 1842, who died about 1913. Issue (by first wife): 1. Robert Strong, born in New York City, January 1, 1853; resides in South Orange, New Jersey. 2. Elizabeth, born in New York City, November 27, 1856, died April, 1922; was a resident of Nutley, New Jersey. 3. Henry Harbinson, of whom further. 4. Arthur, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 27, 1860, died there November 8, 1861. Issue (by second wife): 5. Cornelia Anderson, born in Brooklyn, July 20, 1866; married, April 7, 1888, Charles A. Peck, born in Fishkill, New York, August 1, 1859. She died in 1898, leaving two children. 6. Isadora, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 20, 1868; married Walter Stewart, of Brooklyn. She died in Florida, in 1917. 7. Maud Adelaide, born in Brooklyn, New York, October 18, 1871, died young. 8. Napoleon Bonaparte, Jr., born in Brooklyn, February 22, 1874, died there October 3, 1877. 9. Jennie Stuyvesant, born in Brooklyn, October 13, 1878; married Edward Buchanan; resides in New York City.

(VIII) Henry Harbinson Sinclair, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Ann Elizabeth (Harbinson) Sinclair, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 22, 1858, and died in Pasadena, California, August 31, 1914. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and in the military academy at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, going to sea as a youth of seventeen years, and making several voyages. Subsequently, he entered Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and had almost completed his course when an accident prevented his graduation. For five years he was in business with his father in New York City, and then studied law, but failing health made a milder climate essential to his physical well-being, and he came to California, purchasing a fruit farm, principally planted in oranges, in Lugonia, now Redlands. This was in 1887, and he soon became identified with the development of electrical power in different parts of the State, and one of the pioneers of electrical development in the West, serving as general manager of the old Edison Electric Company before it

became the Southern California Edison Company.

Mr. Sinclair founded the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, and for some time continued at the head of that corporation's affairs. After severing his connections with the Edison Company, Mr. Sinclair joined forces with the Great Western Power Company, as consulting expert, and in 1909 became its vice-president and general manager. He played a conspicuous part in the enterprises of that company in Northern California, which provided industries and communities with many thousands of horse-power in electrical energy. One of his most noted achievements was the building of the electric transmission line from the Mill Creek canyon to Los Angeles, the first tri-phase transmission line in the West, and his various electrical engineering exploits have been widely commented upon in professional and technical magazines. His reputation was international, and late in life he engaged in practical affairs, chiefly as consulting electrical engineer in Los Angeles, serving in advisory capacity in connection with numerous epoch-marking developments in electrical science. Among other achievements he built the power transmission line from Santa Anna Canyon to Los Angeles, then the longest in the world. He retired from his official position as vice-president and general manager of the Great Western Power Company in 1911.

His civic interests were many, and he gave ready response to the frequent calls upon his time, strength and talents for service in the common good. The rewards of his professional activity were substantial materially and in eminent position, while a life passed in accordance with principles of uprightness and honor won him the unwavering regard and affection of his fellows. He was a noted yachtsman, and twice won the ocean race from San Pedro to Honolulu. He was a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, of the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, and of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Henry Harbinson Sinclair married, January 4, 1882, Agnes Munson Rowley, daughter of Levi and Mary E. (Jenkins) Rowley (see Rowley IX). Issue: 1. Marjorie Rowley, born August 5, 1883, resides with her mother in Pasadena. 2. Arthur Wells, born September 15, 1885, resides with his mother in Pasadena.

(The Rowley Line).

Arms—Sable, a fesse argent between three mullets of the same.

The original name of this ancient family was Roulowe, and it is said to date from Saxon times. As early as the eleventh century the name Roulowe is found in English records, and Rowley is frequently met with thereafter. Many of the name in England as well as in America have been distinguished in various walks of life. Most of the American families of this name are descended from Henry Rowley.

(I) Henry Rowley, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1673. He was one of the early planters of Plymouth, and was a taxpayer as early as 1632. According to some accounts he came with Pilgrims from Leyden in 1630. He was admitted a freeman in 1634, after removing to Scituate, and here he and his wife joined the church, January 8, 1634. In 1639 he removed with Rev. John Lothrop and other residents of Scituate to the new settlement at Barnstable, on Cape Cod. He held several offices of trust while residing at Barnstable, and, later, at Falmouth. In 1644 and 1650 he

was a deputy to the General Court at Plymouth. He married (first) Frances Palmer, daughter of William Palmer, who came to Plymouth in 1621, in the ship "Fortune." He married (second), October 17, 1633, Anne, daughter of Deacon Thomas Blossom, who started for New England in the "Speedwell" from Holland in 1629. Children: 1. Moses, of whom further. 2. Joseph, said to have gone to the Barbadoes. 3. Sarah, married Jonathan Hatch, of Barnstable and Falmouth.

(II) Moses Rowley, son of Henry and Frances (Palmer) Rowley, was born about 1630, and died in 1705, at East Haddam, Connecticut. He married, April 22, 1652, at Barnstable, Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of Captain Matthew Fuller, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640. Moses was admitted a freeman in 1657. While residing at Barnstable and later at Falmouth he held many offices. In 1673-79-92 he was deputy to the General Court. He bought sixty acres of land of Jonathan Gilbert, at Haddam, Connecticut, originally laid out to John Henderson, May 3, 1692, by deed October 4, 1693. He probably removed to Haddam in 1693. His will is dated August 16, 1704, at Haddam. He left his homestead to his sons, Moses and Matthew. Children: 1. Mary, born March 20, 1653. 2. Moses, born November 10, 1654. 3. A daughter, who died in 1682. 4–5. Shubael and Mehitable, twins, born January 11, 1660. 6. Sarah, born September 16, 1662. 7. Nathan, of whom further. 8. Aaron, born May 1, 1666. 9. John, born October 22, 1667. 10. Matthew.

(III) Nathan Rowley, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Fuller) Rowley, was born about 1664, and died in Falmouth, Massachusetts, after May, 1742. He married Mercy Hatch, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Rowley) Hatch. She was born April 27, 1667. Children: 1. Mercy, born in August, 1691. 2. Sarah, born October, 1693. 3. Elizabeth, born May, 1695. 4. Mary, born in 1699. 5. Nathan, born April, 1700. 6. Moses, of whom further. 7. John, born May 25, 1706. 8. Hatch, born March, 1707. 9. Mehitable, born May, 1709.

(IV) Moses Rowley, son of Nathan and Mercy (Hatch) Rowley, was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts, in February, 1704, and died in Chatham, Connecticut, about 1779. He lived in East Haddam, Middle Haddam, Middletown, and Chatham, Connecticut. He married, July 3, 1724, Mehitable Weeks. Children: 1. Nathan, of whom further. 2. Mercy, born October 28, 1729. 3. Elizabeth, born December 10, 1732. 4. Mehitable, baptized June 13, 1736.

(V) Nathan Rowley, son of Moses and Mehitable (Weeks) Rowley, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, July 22, 1726, and died in Chatham, Connecticut. He lived at Hebron and Chatham, Connecticut. He married, May 15, 1753, Hannah Phelps, of Hebron, Connecticut. She was born August 7, 1734, daughter of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Mary (Curtis) Phelps, of Hebron, Connecticut. Children: 1. Hannah, born in Hebron, September 20, 1754; died young. 2. Olive, born in Hebron, May 20, 1756. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Moses, born in Chatham, Connecticut, February 11, 1765. 5–6. Hannah and Mercy, twins, born in Chatham, January 29, 1767. 7. Susannah, baptized October 3, 1768, in Chatham. 8. Timothy, born in Chatham, April 28, 1771.

(VI) Nathaniel Rowley, son of Nathan and Hannah (Phelps) Rowley, was born in Chatham, Connecticut, August 20, 1762-63, and died January 6, 1850. He married Jerusha Rood, born in 1765, and

died April 19, 1841. Children: 1. William, of whom further. 2. Sally, born May 4, 1788; married, October 11, 1817, Stephen W. Miller. 3. James, born March 25, 1790, died in 1858; married, December 5, 1814, Sarah New. 4. David, born April 29, 1792; married, June 16, 1818, Sally Stewart. 5. Samuel, born October 29, 1794. 6. Reuben, born December 3, 1796; married, September 18, 1823, Eliza A. Pell. 7. Hannah, born May 25, 1799. 8. John, born March 25, 1804, died 1868; married, December 15, 1834, Mary Jane Mooney.

(VII) William Rowley, son of Nathaniel and Jerusha (Rood) Rowley, was born May 20, 1786, and died July 17, 1840. He married, December, 1806, Elizabeth Darrin, who died December 15, 1863. Children: 1. William, born October 9, 1807, died December 6, 1828. 2. David W., born March 13, 1810, died November 18, 1831. 3. Levi, of whom further. 4. Emeline, born August 1, 1817, died October 20, 1851. 5. Elizabeth, born February 3, 1820. 6. Jerusha, born May 3, 1825; married John D. Van Dusen, of Hudson, New York, where she died about 1890. They were the parents of two children.

(VIII) Levi Rowley, son of William and Elizabeth (Darrin) Rowley, was born in Hudson, New York, February 18, 1814, and died in Brooklyn, New York, July 30, 1882. He married, September, September 24, 1846, Mary Elizabeth Jenkins, who died at Pasadena, California, February 9, 1914, in her ninety-first year. Children: 1. Arthur, born in Hudson, New York, June 20, 1847, died October 14, 1851. 2. Edgar, born in Hudson, New York, September 14, 1849, died December, 1851. 3. Albert, born in Hudson, January 8, 1853, died April 8, 1856. 4. Lena, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 16, 1855, died in Summit, New Jersey, about 1900. 5. Julia, born in Jersey City, August 19, 1857; married Henry C. Wells, of Brooklyn, New York. She died at Short Hills, New Jersey, in June, 1913. They were the parents of three children: i. Lesley, married Henry F. Twichell, of Newark, New Jersey, and they are the parents of: John Wells, born October 10, 1903, in Short Hills; and David, born May 21, 1908, in Short Hills. ii. Alice, who married Adelbert B. Twitchell, and they are the parents of: Barbara and Eleanor (twins), born in Newark, New Jersey, March 23, 1919; Marjorie, born in Newark, April 30, 1921; and Elizabeth Roxanne, born in South Orange, New Jersey, January 29, 1923. iii. Sheldon Sinclair Wells, of Nutley, New Jersey; married Maybelle Boisé, and they are the parents of: Sheldon Boisé, born in New York City, April 29, 1919; David Sinclair, born in New York City, February 21, 1922. 6. Agnes Munson, of whom further. 7. Lucy Gilbert, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1863; resides in Pawling, New York, unmarried.

(IX) Agnes Munson Rowley, daughter of Levi and Mary E. (Jenkins) Rowley, was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 1, 1861. She married, January 4, 1882, Henry H. Sinclair. (See Sinclair VIII).

(The Fuller Line).

Arms—Argent, three bars and a canton gules.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet gules a lion's head argent.

Fuller as a surname is of the occupative class, and is derived from the trade name, meaning literally one who milled or scoured woolen cloth. The name is of very ancient date, and in all probability originated in County Suffolk, England, which was formerly the chief seat of the woolen manufacturing industry in England. It is found with great frequency in ancient registers and records, and had

spread into all parts of southeastern England at a comparatively early date.

The name of Fuller has been a notable one in America since the very beginning of the Colonial history, and from the time of its establishment in the New World the family has retained a position of honor and influence in New England affairs. Nicholas Fuller, born in 1557, was a distinguished Oriental scholar; another Nicholas Fuller, a noted lawyer and member of Parliament, died in 1620; Isaac Fuller, noted painter, died in 1672; Andrew Fuller, born in 1754, was an eminent Baptist minister and writer; Thomas Fuller, English divine and author, born in 1608, was chaplain extraordinary to Charles II, and a prolific writer. It was said of him: "Fuller was incomparably the most sensible, the least prejudiced great man of an age that boasted a galaxy of great men." Sarah Margaret Fuller, marchioness of Ossobi, born in 1810, was a prominent American teacher, editor and author. Melville W. Fuller, born in 1833, distinguished as a jurist, served as chief justice of the United States.

Numerous immigrants of the name settled in New England in the first half of the seventeenth century, two of the most notable being Dr. Samuel Fuller and Edward Fuller, his brother, who came in the "Mayflower." Their brother, Matthew, later known as Captain Matthew, came some twenty years later. There were many Johns among the first founders. John Fuller, the progenitor of the family of which the late Luther Farwell Fuller, former head of the firm of Fuller & Wilde, and a leading business man of Framingham, Massachusetts, was a member, is first of record in Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1644. Thomas Fuller, who arrived from the mother country in 1638, located first in Woburn, and later in Middleton. John Fuller, of Ipswich, and another John Fuller, of Saugus and Lynn, were both early immigrants and have often been mistaken for one another. Another Thomas Fuller appears in the records of Dedham, Massachusetts, as a resident there in 1642.

(I) Captain Matthew Fuller, born in England, probably in 1603, in Redenhall parish, in Harleston, county of Norfolk, England, came to America, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640. In 1642 he was granted ten acres of land in Plymouth, and in 1643 he was appointed sergeant in the military company of the colony, of which Miles Standish was captain. About 1650 he removed to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and in 1653 he represented that town in the Colony Court, and was already lieutenant of the militia there. In 1654 he was appointed lieutenant under Captain Standish of the company of fifty men, the quota of Plymouth Colony, in the proposed expedition against the Dutch at Manhattan. In 1658 he was elected one of the Council of War, and in 1671 its chairman, and one of the magistrates of the colony, and the same year lieutenant of the forces to be sent against the Saconet Indians. In 1673 he was appointed surgeon-general of the colony troops, also of those of Massachusetts, in case that colony approved. In King Philip's War he was captain of the Plymouth forces, and it is interesting to note that in the Quaker controversy, he took a noble stand in favor of religious toleration. He was the first regular physician settled in Dunstable. He married Frances ———, who was born in England. Children: 1. Mary, born about 1625, married Ralph Jones, the Quaker. 2. Elizabeth, of whom further. 3. Samuel, married Mary. 4. John, married Bethiah ———, and Hannah Morton. 5. Anne, married Samuel Fuller, son of Samuel, and grandson of Edward Fuller.

(II) Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of Captain Matthew and Frances Fuller, married, April 22, 1652, Moses Rowley, son of Henry and Frances (Palmer) Rowley (see Rowley II).

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WILSON, Hon. Eugene T.,

Financier, Public Servant.

Of direct significance to the people was the life of the Hon. Eugene T. Wilson, of Tacoma, Washington, whose pioneer work in the world of finance on the Pacific Coast carried him to wide prominence in the Northwest and whose lifelong usefulness was a record of noteworthy achievement. Mr. Wilson gave to the development and stability of various financial institutions of Washington and neighboring States the constructive effort and excellent judgment which in any field counts for permanent good and to his wise and conservative administration of the affairs of the more than one financial institution must be credited in at least a certain measure the prosperity and security of the commonwealth. His worth was recognized many years ago by the government administration as well as in banking circles in the State of his residence, and in public affairs as well as in the business realm with which he was affiliated, Mr. Wilson became a figure of more than passing significance. To those who knew him personally, his loss in the fall of 1923 came as a deep sorrow, for his sincere spirit and kindly interest in all those about him made him a man appreciated best among those who were most closely associated with him in his daily life. He gave to the world much and his influence still lives in every organization with which he was identified.

The Wilson family was one of importance in Virginia, where the family was established for many years at Culpeper, the county seat of Culpeper County, Virginia. There, John Thomas Wilson, father of Eugene T. Wilson, was born and he became a pioneer of the great West, going to Wisconsin in early life. The Wilson name is one of those widely represented in early Colonial progress in America. John Thomas Wilson married Sarah A. Tallmadge, who was born in Ohio and is also a descendant of early Colonial ancestry, the name having been a prominent one in America as far back as the seventeenth century. The line in question was represented in the Revolutionary War in the Continental Army.

Eugene T. Wilson was born at Madison, Wisconsin, December 11, 1851. His education followed practical lines, but was limited to the advantages available on the Western frontier, for the family removed to Montana in his boyhood, settling in the Gallatin Valley in 1866. They later spent some years in Salt Lake City, Utah, then eventually removed to Dayton, Washington, Mr. Wilson accompanying them in these changes of residence. After his marriage Mr. Wilson returned to Dayton, Washington, where he became the owner of the "Columbia Chronicle," of which he was also the editor. During his interest in this paper it ranked as the third largest newspaper in the State of Washington. In 1887 Mr. Wilson became manager of a store in Ellensburg, Washington, this enterprise owned by the late Nelson Bennett. Mr. Wilson's record in the business world not only carried him to wide prominence, but gave him the highest standing with financial institutions, and in 1893 he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as national bank examiner, his district covering the States of Washington, Oregon,

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Eugene T. Wilson

The American Historical Society

Idaho and Montana. The period of his tenure of this office covered a time of financial unrest amounting at one point almost to a panic, but when confidence was at its lowest ebb, in the year 1897, he was placed in charge of the First National Bank, of Helena, Montana, and the Merchants' National Bank, of Helena. He spent five years in that city bringing to a conclusion the affairs of these institutions, then returned to the coast and entered private business in Seattle, Washington, in 1902. Three years later, however, Mr. Wilson was induced to return to the national bank service and continued thus active until 1911, when he was elected vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, of Tacoma, Washington. Assuming the duties of this largely responsible position with the breadth of experience gained in the foregoing activities, Mr. Wilson became a power for progress in financial affairs in this part of the State of Washington and he was retained in the office of president of this institution through the various amalgamations and changes which brought about the present organization known as the National Bank of Tacoma. Mr. Wilson was also during the last year of his life president of the Tacoma Clearing House Association.

Mr. Wilson's public services began in Ellensburg, Washington, in the late eighties, where he was elected to the first territorial Legislature and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention. Following the reception of the Territory of Washington into the Union as a State, Mr. Wilson was elected Senator from Kittitas County. During his service in the State Senate, he was at one time made president pro tem, filling the duties of the presiding officer during the famous Sachs trial. His influence in political affairs became so strong that his friends desired him to become a candidate for Governor of the State of Washington on the Republican ticket, but he declined withdrawing from the race in favor of John H. McGraw, who became the successful candidate. Mr. Wilson's political convictions always followed the lines of the Republican party, but while he was fearless in his advocacy of its principles, he was appointed to his position as national bank examiner by the Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, and during his tenure of office changes in political administration were not allowed to affect his position. Through all his life, however, Mr. Wilson's chief interest was banking and financial affairs. He devoted himself unreservedly to his responsibilities in these realms and it was well known that he rarely took any leisure away from business. A trip to California, in 1923, was practically the first vacation which he ever permitted himself.

The singleness of purpose and constant attention to exacting and responsible affairs were perhaps the cause of his sudden death, for on November 17, 1923, after leaving his home, in company with A. A. Miller, cashier of the Tacoma Savings Bank & Trust Company, he suddenly complained of being dizzy. Shortly falling to the ground, he was assisted to a passing automobile, and although taken to the Tacoma General Hospital with the greatest possible haste, he died before arriving at that institution. In every circle in which Mr. Wilson had moved his death caused the deepest sorrow and lasting regret. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was formerly a member of the Union Club, from which he resigned about 1921, but continued his affiliations with the Commercial Club, also the Ta-

coma Golf and Country Club. With his wife he attended the Episcopal Church.

Eugene T. Wilson married, December 25, 1877, at Waitsburg, Washington, Flora Pomeroy, daughter of Joseph Morton and Martha J. (Trimble) Pomeroy. They were the parents of three children: Katherine, of Oakland, Washington; Eugene E., lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy, who married Genevieve Spear, of Joliet, Illinois; and Genevieve, wife of W. B. Imlach, of New York City. The Pomeroy family is of French origin, the name being in French, Pomme-Roi, signifying a kind of apple, or the royal apple, literally king's apple or king of apples, and in early centuries the name was probably given to a specially skillful gardener for his success in raising such apples. Radolphus (Ralf or Ralph) de Pomeroy came from France to America with William the Conqueror. The first Pomeroy in America was Eltweed Pomeroy, who was baptized in England in 1585, and came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636, whence he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1672. Mrs. Wilson resides at the family home at No. 2902 North Anderson Street, Tacoma.

CAMPBELL, Dr. William Wallace,

President University of California.

The year 1923 was a remarkable year in University life throughout the United States, owing to the prevailing incident of the change in the executive headship of many of the leading colleges, men of attainment in the sciences and former heads of departments in institutions of learning succeeding to the college presidential chair. One of the most noteworthy instances among the unusually large number of new college presidents was that of Dr. William Wallace Campbell, one of the best known of the astronomers of the present time, and for twenty years the head of the Lick Observatory in California, who at the age of sixty-one years was placed in charge of the presidential duties of the University of California, succeeding Dr. Barrows, who surrendered his administrative work at the college in order to devote himself to professorships and other educational activities. Dr. Campbell has a well-earned eminence as a scholar, and is one of the world's distinguished men in astronomy, in which he has specialized practically throughout his entire career, his membership with astronomical societies being world-wide, while he has received personal honors and medals from the great academies devoted to the science. His accomplishments in this branch of learning has been unrivalled; and at the same time Dr. Campbell is a scholar of all the liberal arts, and is splendidly fitted to assume the burdens of the varied executive work of a great University. Already he has met the test offered a brilliant mind, and is achieving progress in the educator's plan and purpose in behalf of the serious motive of the student world. A writer in the San Francisco "Argonaut," at the time of President Campbell's appointment to the University headship, stressing the great opportunity for the new man in the new place, declared:

It is a far cry from the breezy isolation of Mount Hamilton, and from the abstractions of star-gazing to the executive office of the University at Berkeley. On the part of President-elect Campbell, it will imply unaccustomed tasks, and will call into action a new set of mental and moral muscles. He will have first of all to be a tireless worker. He will need to be a diplomat, and at the same time something of a czar. A disburser of millions, he will nevertheless have to be an economist. He must be able to compromise the interests and whimsicalities of the thousand and

more specialists and theorists who comprise the faculty, and of the ten thousand and more children who make up the student-body. On top of all this he must, if he is to be successful, become the guide, philosopher, friend—possibly the master—of the board of regents. And withal, before the public, he must be a pattern of all the graces of intellectual life, and before his multitudinous wards of the campus a pattern of all the social virtues. . . . . No work in the State of California, public or private, surpasses it at the point of opportunity, and none is better worth the stress of body and mind that it puts upon the man who assumes its obligations.

William Wallace Campbell was born April 11, 1862, on a farm in Hancock County, Ohio, a son of Robert Wilson and Harriet (Welsh) Campbell, and he attended the public schools in that county. His *alma mater* was the University of Michigan, where from the beginning he gave his chief attention to astronomy, and pointed the course of his life in that direction. He graduated there with the class of 1886, and with his degree of Bachelor of Science. Upon graduation, he joined the faculty of the University of Colorado, as Professor of Mathematics, which chair he occupied from 1886 to 1888, his first instruction in astronomy being given at the University of Michigan, from the latter year to 1891. With the opening of 1891, Dr. Campbell entered upon that sphere of astronomical activity whose teaching he has expanded and broadened in that capacity in which he has become celebrated in his association with the famous Lick Observatory in California. He went there as an astronomer in 1891; in 1900 he was made acting director; and since January 1, 1901, he was the director of the Observatory. His astronomical errands in charge of eclipse expeditions from the Observatory have been signalized with results that have drawn the attention of science and the world in general. For example, he was in charge of the eclipse expedition to India in 1897-1898; the expedition to Georgia in April-June, 1900; to Spain in August, 1905; to Flint Island in January, 1908; to Kiev, Russia, in 1914; to Goldendale, Washington, in 1918; to Wallal, Western Australia, in 1922; to Lower California and Mexico in 1923.

President Campbell's lectureships have been as follows: Silliman lecturer at Yale University in 1909-1910; William Ellery Hale lecturer at the National Academy of Sciences in December, 1914. In recognition of his discoveries and accomplishment in astronomy he is the recipient of the Lalande prize, a gold medal, from the Paris Academy of Science, 1903; the Royal Astronomical Society, gold medal, 1906; the National Academy of Sciences, Draper, gold medal, 1906; the Paris Academy of Sciences, Janssen prize, a gold medal, 1910; the Bruce gold medal, 1915; and he was made a commander of the Order of Leopold II in 1919. He was made president of the Association of Astronomical Science in 1915; and he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; Astronomische Gesellschaft; the American Astronomical Society; the Astronomical Society of the Pacific; the American Philosophical Society; the Washington Academy of Sciences; the International Astronomical Union, of which he was vice-president in 1919, and chosen president 1922-1925; the Society of Italian Spectroscopists; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Royal Academy of Science of Upsala; the Royal Swedish Academy; the Royal Academy of Sciences, of Madrid; in foreign membership: the Russian Astronomical Society and the Royal Society, in corresponding membership: de l'Institut de France; Bureau dés Longitudes; foreign member: Academy of Science, Montpellier, France; Royal Society, Edinburgh; honorary member: California

Academy of Sciences; Royal Institute of London; and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, of Canada. Among Dr. Campbell's written contributions published in the interests of astronomy are: "The Elements of Practical Astronomy," 1899; "Stellar Motions," 1913; as well as numerous papers that have been published in astronomical journals.

His honorary degrees have been received as follows: Master of Science, 1899, University of Michigan; Doctor of Science, Western University of Pennsylvania, 1900; and the University of Michigan, 1905; Doctor of Laws, University of Wisconsin, 1902.

President William Wallace Campbell married, December 28, 1892, Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FRENCH, Harry Stanley,

Able Business Executive.

The outstanding qualities which gave to the business career of Harry Stanley French special and enduring significance to the city of his residence and other municipalities over wide territory were such as the world applauds, and carried him to large personal success. His genius for administration meant much to the progress of his time, and with his interests centering in the State of Ohio, he met the responsibilities of life in a gallant and forward-looking spirit. Removed from the progress of his time when still in the prime of life, the activities to which he had given his attention lost such a man as no enterprise or group of executives can afford to drop out of their midst.

Broadly representative of American progress, inspired by American ideals and always sincere in his attitude towards others, as well as towards his own undertaking, Mr. French made his life a record of high achievement and his death was a great bereavement to all who were familiar with his usefulness.

The French family, of which Harry Stanley French was a member, has been long established in America, and Mr. French was a direct descendant of William French, who had the distinction, if not wholly pleasant, of being the first man wounded in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted for service in the Continental Line from Westminster, Vermont, and was wounded March 13, 1775. In the year 1875, a century later, the State of Vermont erected a monument to his memory, also to the memory of Daniel Houghton, whose blood was also shed for liberty and independence at the same time. The family has been represented in worthy endeavor in civic, social, benevolent and other lines of progress in every generation since, and in direct descent from William French.

Clinton Dewitt French was born in Barre, Vermont, in September, 1827. He was educated in the public schools of his native section, and coming to Cleveland as a young man, in 1854 he established a retail dry goods store, under the title of French & Company. This was later changed to the firm name of French & Davis, and the store was located for many years at No. 91 Superior Avenue. Later, as French & Keith, the business was removed to the Marble Block, on Superior Avenue, between Bank and Seneca streets. Clinton Dewitt French sold out his interests in this concern in 1862 and for a time was active in the real estate business. In 1863 he became associated with his brother, Gilbert L. French, and established French's Golden Lion, in Buffalo, New York. This was a retail dry goods store, and prospered largely for a number of year, Clinton Dewitt French

withdrawing from the firm in 1876 to devote himself to other interests. In association with his cousin and former partner, Mr. Keith, Mr. French built a handsome residence, with fine large pillars, which became a landmark in Cleveland. Many old residents will recall this structure which formerly stood adjacent to the Hollenden Hotel, on Superior Avenue. Mr. French later exchanged this building for a building on Bond Street, at the present location of the gas company's office. He remodeled this structure and thereby brought into existence the first apartment building in Cleveland. There he resided for a number of years, spending his last days in the apartment which he made his home. He also built the old Rockwell house, and in many interests of the municipality during that early period he took a constructive part. One of the distinctive characteristics of this interesting figure in the advance of Cleveland was his love for the old and rare in whatever realm. He devoted much of his time in the later years of his life to the collection of old money, antique books and documents, also rare historical souvenirs. Probably the most famous was the coach brought over from France by the Marquis de Lafayette and used in his tour of America in 1825. Of elaborate workmanship and richly decorated, this heavy vehicle required four horses to draw it over the roads of the period in America. Mr. French kept this coach in a fine state of preservation. He was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and loyal to the highest ideals of citizenship. He was a member of the "Old Stone Church" of Cleveland, and his death occurred September 16, 1901. His funeral occurred on the same day as that of the martyred President, William McKinley. Clinton Dewitt French married, in Buffalo, Henrietta Davis, who died eleven months after his own passing.

Harry Stanley French, only child of the above parents, was born in Buffalo, New York, July 18, 1865, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, June 15, 1922. The family returning to Cleveland in his childhood, he attended the Rockwell Street Public School, but it was said that he devoted more time to boyish pranks than to his studies. The same enthusiasm which prompted his early attention to inventive and active pursuits carried him, in later years, over obstacles of every nature to large and permanent success. His first business experience was in the capacity of clerk with Bailey & Crothers, retail dry goods merchants of Cleveland, which enterprise later became the great department store of L. A. Bailey. Mr. French resigned from the above connection in 1882 to enter the employ of J. G. W. Cowles, a leading real estate dealer in this city. For eleven years he was active in that connection, then, in 1893, entered the real estate field in an independent way, going forward thus for about eight years. In 1901 Mr. French established the Machinery Forging Company, of Cleveland, of which he was president and treasurer until the time of his death. Establishing this interest in a small way, Mr. French carried it to marked success, and from time to time founded branch factories in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Springfield, Massachusetts, placing his sons in charge of these plants. The enterprise maintained its central office in Cleveland, and it has become one of the important and wide-reaching industrial concerns of this city. Mr. French also was one of the organizers and financial backers of the Tabor Ice Cream Company, a concern which made a meteoric success in Cleveland, and still continues in permanent activity as one of the substantial and noteworthy companies in its chosen field.

Mr. French was an influential member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce

for many years, and was deeply interested in all that pertained to the local progress in whatsoever field of activity. Although the only child of an indulgent father, he possessed the hardihood of spirit and the stability of purpose to rise by his own efforts to an outstanding position in his chosen realm of business activity, and he may well be grouped with that honored type of Americans of which the nation is justly proud—the self-made man. Always generous and eager in his support of any worthy cause, particularly of civic or benevolent import, Mr. French made his success of more than passing significance to the city and his loss was universally felt. About seventeen years before his death Mr. French purchased the old Rapley Farm, on the Middleridge Road, near Madison, Ohio, where he spent the summer periods throughout the remainder of his life. Interested only in rural scenes and activities, as a foil for the rush of business affairs in the city, he never conducted the farm along agricultural lines, but made of it a place of rest and recreation. He always kept his interest in his various enterprises in the city and was the active head of his great industrial organization until the last. He held membership in the Rotary Club, the Cleveland Club, the Athletic Club, and the Automobile Club, all of Cleveland, also the Willowick Country Club.

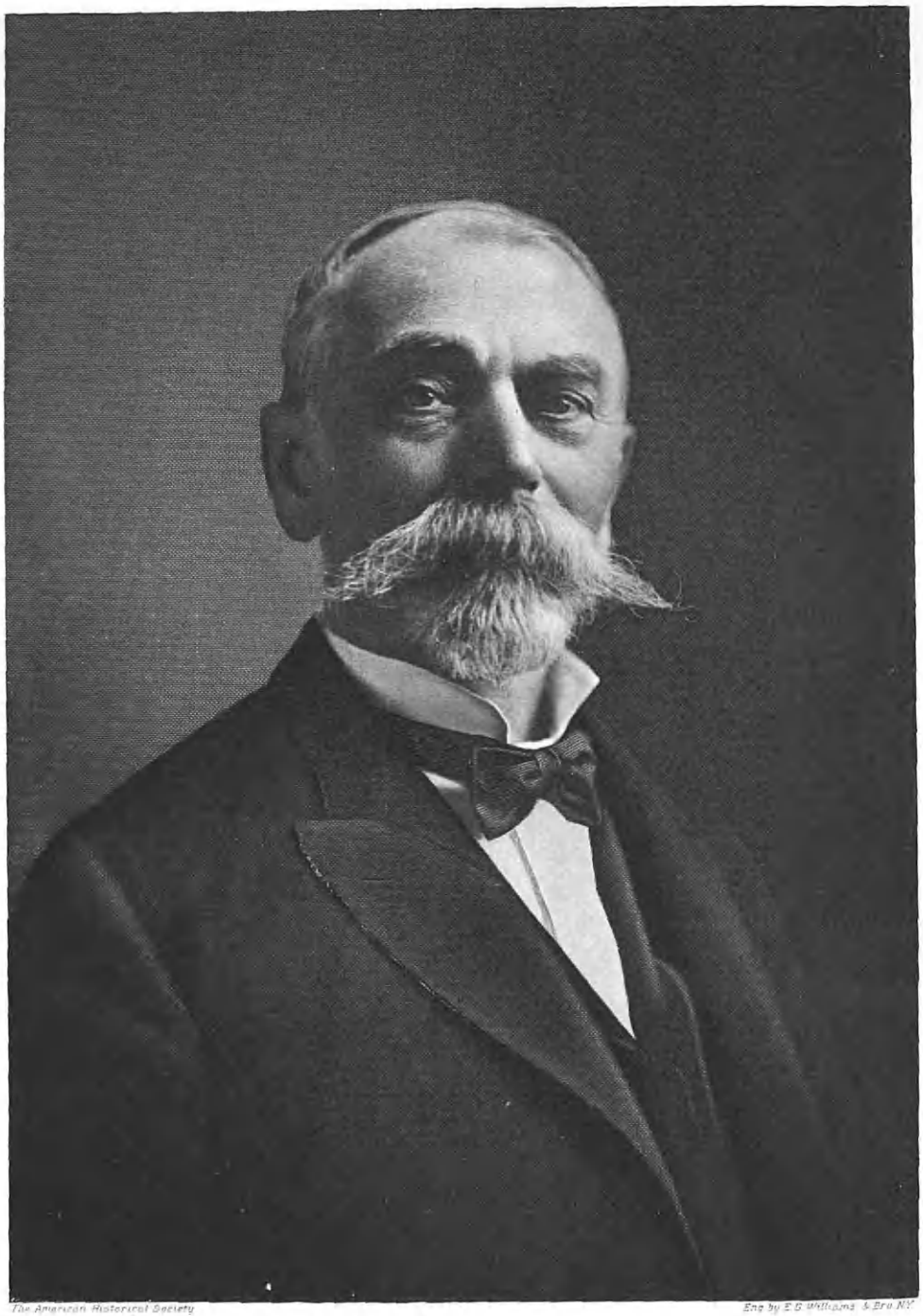
Harry Stanley French married, in Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1888, Minerva Antoinette (Nettie) Copeland, and they were the parents of five children. 1. Laura A., wife of Charles E. Hartwell; their children: Sarah A.; French E.; and George. 2. Clinton R., active in the forging business in Cincinnati, who married Helen Shell, and has one daughter, Virginia. 3. Noyes C., who was vice-president of the firm under his father, married Doris Gillette, and has three children: Antoinette, deceased; Betsie Barbara; and Nancy C. 4. Grace A., who died at an early age. 5. Georgianna B., wife of Dr. Charles Howell.

GODIN, Dr. Arthur Fuller,

Physician, Bank Director.

Of more than State-wide note in both medical scholarship and practice, and declared by fellow-physicians and college faculty a man who was an embodiment of the modern spirit and inspiration of pathology, Dr. Arthur Fuller Godin, of New England birth, and California-bred and trained, graced his profession in his strong character, natural ability, and learned attainment. In continuous study of and for advanced theory and practice of therapeutics, and in lifelong association with California's medical leadership, he had developed latent powers of imparting the principles of medical science, and the University of Southern California benefited by his presence and instruction, while the professional organizations, in their social and business concerns, were the gainers in his fellowship. In his daily life and practice, though an educator and man of intellect, he bore continual witness to his love for humanity; he was an unfailing friend to the poor, and he gave a great deal of his time to the care of poor children. The business and financial circles of Los Angeles, too, shared his directorship with a convinced belief in his administrative qualities. He was a son of Louis W. and Sarah E. (Fuller) Godin, of Rockland, Massachusetts, where Mr. Godin, senior, was a prominent shoe manufacturer, and much interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Arthur Fuller Godin was born November 25, 1875, at Rockland Massachusetts, and with the removal of the family



The American Historical Society

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Gustavus Hinrichs

to Los Angeles, California, in 1889, he received his early education in the public and high schools of Los Angeles and the Throop Polytechnic Institute, at Pasadena. He received his degree at the Medical College of the University of California, when he graduated with the class of 1901, then became an interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital, which is now known as the Los Angeles General Hospital. He was in general practice with Dr. Dukeman for a short time, then was assistant to Dr. George L. Cole and Dr. Norman Bridge for three or four years, and then shared the same office with them. Dr. Bridge retired about 1910. From the date of his interneship, Dr. Godin continued to be on the staff of the County Hospital, and later, progressively from an instructorship in medicine and pathology, he was appointed to his professorship in the Medical College of the University of Southern California. He was also a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital, a member of the board of directors of the Home Foundling Society for Children, and medical director and consulting physician for the Los Angeles Humane Society for Children. He was a member of the board of directors of the Bank of America, one of the largest financial institutions in Los Angeles. Dr. Godin was a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the State and County Medical societies, and the Los Angeles Obstetrical Society; his college affiliations included those of Nu Sigma Nu, Theta Nu Epsilon, and the University Club of Los Angeles; and he was a member of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. His church membership was with the First Congregational Church, of Los Angeles; and in politics he was a Republican.

Dr. Godin married, December 12, 1906, Blanche Finnette Kimball, a daughter of Frederick Isaac Kimball, founder of the Banksia Sanatorium, and Nellie W. (Woodbury) Kimball.

Dr. Arthur Fuller Godin died July 19, 1924, at Los Angeles, California. One of the finest estimates of the man at the time of his death was that made by Orra E. Monnette, president of the Bank of America, who said: "He was one of the sweetest-spirited men I have ever known, and the charm and geniality of his presence gave forth to his fellow-beings a distillation of kindliness rare and impressive. He was a gentleman at every point. He always exhibited himself as a true friend and loyal to those in whom he believed." Dr. Cole said of him: "I have known men who had many friends, but never a man with no enemies."

HINRICHS, Dr. Gustavus Detlef

Mineralogist, Meteorologist, Chemist.

Viewing, in perspective, the life and works of America's greatest mineralogist, meteorologist, and physical chemist, the late Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs, the biographer is torn between profound admiration and his own impotency in the brobdingnagian task of suitably, justly and fittingly recording so meritorious a life and such colossal achievements. For at such a time as this is the utter futility of words most evident; intrinsic words of the most cogent and forcible kind seeming entirely extrinsic, useless and extraneous. Dr. Hinrichs was undoubtedly the greatest crystallographer of the many whom it has been America's distinct honor to harbor and to claim. His long life was a series of brilliant achievements, one amazing discovery or refutation of popular and hitherto accepted fact following close upon the heels of others. They flash before the reader almost cinematographically, and are equally startling

for their versatility, the erudition they disclose, and the seemingly tireless energy that must have been expended in their accomplishment. Mere words cannot possibly do justice to the man and his works . . . . rather would an endless series of murals, pastels, and panels be more appropriate, executed by the inspired hand of a master and perpetuating in actual living colors, instead of colorful word-grouping, the phases of such an extraordinary and eventful life. The ramifications of that life, because of their variety and diversity, make stereotyped biographical treatment next to impossible, those of especial prepotency are herewith listed. Dr. Hinrichs was a crystallographer, mineralogist, meteorologist, physical chemist, geologist, alchemist, scientist, philosopher, pedagogue, author, astronomer, linguist, musician, soldier, pharmacist, mathematician and savant. In every item of this staggering list of professions and vocations, among which only a very few were considered by him as avocations, Dr. Hinrichs was well-versed, efficient and accomplished far beyond any man of his generation, with the possible exception of two or three French and German savants, whose erudition he equalled, if not excelled. America has never, in the annals of her scientific history, had a man of the mental brilliance and attainments of Dr. Hinrichs. While he lived he was the dean and peer of all American scientists, and in death he is still the peer.

Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs was born on December 2, 1836, at Lünden, North Ditmarsia, Duchy of Holstein (then Denmark), of the German Confederation, later the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, of Prussia. Ditmarsia was for many centuries an independent republic and its history affords accounts of heroic resistance to powerful neighbors, until, in 1559, the combined forces of Holstein, Schleswig and Denmark eventually subdued the staunch little republic. Lünden was the chief town of the northern half of the Republic, and it still contains quaint buildings and interesting monuments of the time preceding its thralldom. Dr. Hinrichs' father, Johan Detlef Hinrichs, was a surveyor and civil engineer, his forefathers having been influential in government circles so far back as 1432. The Ditmarsian Hinrichs were descendants of the ancient Voldemannen (originally spelled Vodiems), who migrated from Frisia at the beginning of the thirteenth century because of the inundation of their native heaths following terrific rain-storms. Mr. Hinrichs' mother, Caroline (Anderson) Hinrichs, was of Danish extraction, and among the earliest and most pleasant of his childhood memories was that of his beloved mother instructing him in old Danish folk-lore.

Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs' early education was received at his mother's knee and at private schools. Books were a luxury in those days, and, like most luxuries, exceedingly difficult to obtain. Those few that came his way, however, were devoured hungrily. He eschewed nothing . . . . philosophy, astronomy and other erudite and abstruse subjects that were distinctly non-Kindergarten in content, all were read and assimilated by this youth with the insatiable appetite for education. Books which could remain in his possession only temporarily were copied from copiously, and generous excerpts from such out-of-the-way manuscripts as "Steuermannskunde" were set down by the ten-year old Gustavus D. in his notebook. But the youth of the young Hinrichs was set in times of national strife. The general revolution of 1848 caused him in an ecstasy of patriotism to fly to

the defense of his country, and for many months he fought with boyish ardor with his countrymen on the firing-line. But Ditmarsia was doomed to fall before her enemies. Hitherto friendly countries turned against her in this hour of greatest need, and this base abandonment made a lasting impression upon young Gustavus D. The sorrow he felt for his beaten country and his indignation over the traitorous acts of the faithless, so-called friendly nations, caused his family to send him away for a time to study in Copenhagen. The atmosphere of the schools there was conducive to excellent work, for the divine afflatus of the pre-eminent Berzelius and Oersted still lingered and inspired the students to research work. For three years did the youthful Gustavus D. make the most of his opportunities, and then matriculating in the University of Copenhagen, he spent an additional five years in the higher branches of study of mathematics, physics and chemistry, that he deemed best to fit him for his life's work in the sciences. Such was his application and industry that upon the completion of his course he passed all the necessary examinations (in 1860) with the mark of "Excellent." Owing to the unsettled conditions in Ditmarsia, his parents experienced much difficulty in supplying their son with the necessary means of support, and during the entire eight years of study in Copenhagen the youthful Gustavus D. was forced to practice the most rigid economy in order to both eat and study. His passion for books was his only act of profligacy, and it is interesting to note how he would scrimp and save and deny his body food in order to purchase from his slender resources textbooks on mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural philosophy, as well as the Greek, Latin, French, English and Italian classics. Such works as Leibnitz's "Theodicee," Hegel's "Logic," Kants' "Kritik der Reinen, Vermunft," testified to his thirst for scientific knowledge.

Meanwhile, Ditmarsia again was the scene of national hostilities and animosities. The thought of his native land ravaged and torn once more was unbearable to the young man. His relatives and friends, both in Denmark and in Holstein, would not permit him to return, however. Friends in high official positions deemed it best for him to go to foreign lands at once, and this he did by taking passage to America. But before leaving his native country he was married to Augusta Springer, of Marne, Holstein, and with his young bride, Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs sailed for the United States, during his twenty-fourth year. Upon reaching their destination the all too-familiar sounds of conflict and strife again met their ears, for the Civil War had recently broken out and the North and South were engaged in relentless warfare. This made it difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, for Mr. Hinrichs to carry out his cherished plans of physical and chemical research. For some time he was forced to accept a humble position as the teacher of a small district school, where his extraordinary education was the source of such wide-spread wonder that a position in a city high school soon followed. He then was engaged as a professor in a preparatory school, following which, in logical progression, he was offered the chair of Modern Languages in the Iowa State University, which he shortly gave up to accept the chair of Physical Sciences in the same institution. In this latter capacity he was identified for more than a quarter of a century, and proved to be the most distinguished member of the faculty that Iowa State University ever had. A prominent contemporary in

speaking of his pedagogic work, says in part:

He entered upon his duties at the University with a zeal and diligence that were characteristic of him, taking the interests of the institution earnestly to heart and striving to place it on a higher plane and to extend its sphere of usefulness. In which endeavor, we find him seeking and finally obtaining an appropriation for its endowment, the first it ever had, which, if judged by present-day standards seems meagre enough, was considered almost munificent at the time. He was also the leader in a movement which finally resulted in the establishment of the University's Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical departments.

Dr. Hinrichs remained at the State University of Iowa until 1889, when accepting the call to the Chair of Chemistry in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, he removed to and settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life. Four years after his election to this position he likewise accepted and filled concurrently the Chair of Chemistry in the Medical College of St. Louis University, and in this dual capacity he served for many years. In connection with his work in St. Louis, a colleague has written the following:

While he was connected with the St. Louis College of Pharmacy he worked out a method for the gasometric valuation of a number of pharmaceuticals. A simple method of correction for the disturbing elements in the method, eliminating the reading of the barometer, the calculation of the influence of vapor pressure and the correction for temperature, was devised by him and found to be thoroughly practical for this method of analysis. Special jacketed burettes and gas evolution flasks were devised by him to add accuracy to the process. Special jacketed traps were placed between the evolution flask and burettes to make the process applicable to tests on products such as carbonates, bicarbonates, nitrous ether, etc., eliminating errors due to solubility of the gases evolved. He did considerable practical scientific work for both the Federal and State authorities. And he frequently appeared in the courts as a chemical expert witness. Of the extensive forensic work of the kind he performed, perhaps the most important was that done in connection with the litigation of the chloroform patent. Fractions representing all stages of the crude acetone used in this process, with the chloroform yield from each, were carefully worked out by him. He spent the better part of a year on this extensive research, which resulted in showing that the patentee claimant had no basis for his claim to the method used. This brought the process into free use for all who might wish to employ the cheapest method of manufacturing chloroform, with the attendant drop in the price of the product to the consumer. In physics he was as much at home as in the subject of chemistry; and he successfully fought a case of alleged infringement brought by the General Electric Company against a local concern, resulting in this great concern withdrawing the suit and extending a *carte blanche* license to the supposed trespasser to the use of its patents.

In the year 1907, after spending nearly forty years in pedagogic work, Dr. Hinrichs retired from his professorships, establishing himself as a consulting chemist in association with his son, Carl, who at an early age had begun to exhibit the same flair for scientific research as his father. The remainder of Dr. Hinrichs' life was spent as a consulting chemist, and he built up a large clientage and established a reputation world-wide in its scope.

Dr. Hinrichs' activities in the literary field meanwhile had kept pace with his research and professional work, and nearly "half a hundred ponderous tomes" of the greatest scientific value attest to his indefatigable energy. Hundreds of memoirs were published in the official organs of learned societies throughout Europe, and translated into many languages. His sixty communications to the French Academy of Sciences and the more than a hundred printed in the "Moniteur Scientifique" of Paris are to-day invaluable to students. Some of his later works were as follows: "The Proximate Constituents of the Chemical Elements," "The Amana Meteorites," "La Matiere Est Un," "Absolute Atomic Weights Now Confirmed"; sixty articles in the "Comp-

tes Rendus," Academy of Science, Paris; "New Method for Determining Atomic Weights of all Elements Entering in Any Given Reaction," and numerous text-books on chemistry and physics. Dr. Hinrichs was a linguist of extraordinary powers of scope. He could speak fluently, and write with equal facility, in Greek, Latin, French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian and Danish. The complete bibliography of his works is without a doubt the most imposing record of achievements ever produced in America and, with scarcely an exception, they will be found translated into every one of the aforementioned languages. Berlin, Vienna, London, Copenhagen and Paris united in proclaiming him a genius long before ever-skeptical America would accept his teachings. The eminent editor and scientist, Dr. Charles Keyes, for more than forty years a firm and beloved friend of Dr. Hinrichs, has written voluminously on that master's life and works, generous excerpts from which will be given inasmuch as they attest a complete familiarity with the man, his ideals and aims and his discoveries. In reference to his foreign friendships, Dr. Keyes has written and published the following:

Hinrichs was a man of largest mental calibre, of broadest international predilections, and of universal sympathies. Little as some of us who knew him well might not have suspected it in coming into contact with him, he was without question a genuine genius. While he was going about in our midst without our ever realizing anything of his gigantic mental stature, and although in this country his great work was usually coldly received because he was so generally misunderstood he was received with loud applaudits everywhere throughout intellectual Europe and was showered with highest encomiums from all the leading learned societies of the Old World. No countryman of ours was ever in such frequent and friendly communication with the world's savants of his day. This was not an isolated or chance recognition here and there, and now and then, but it was a continuous performance for a period of upwards of sixty years!

What a galaxy of distinguished names to conjure with is his coterie of nearest confreres and professional intimes: Forchhammer, most noted chemist and most influential scientist of Denmark; Haidinger, most eminent mineralogist of his time, and most distinguished public man of science of Austria; Secci, of Italy, the famous mathematical priest and director for many years of the astronomical of the Collegio Romano; Gerhardt, Wurtz, Friedel, Schutzenberger, and others of that pleide of chemists from bleeding Alsace, who though teutonic in name were most patriotic Frenchmen and long added to the brilliancy of scientific France; Winkler, famed professor of the oldest technical high school in the world, the Freiberg Bergakademie; Bertrand, illustrious lecturer in the University of Paris; Berthelot, of Paris, most successful investigator and writer, and distinguished perpetual secretary of the French Academy of Sciences. Distant sometimes are the springs of inspiration for the performance of achievements of great pith and moment.

Catholicity of sympathies among scientific men is nowhere better displayed than by Hinrichs in his effort to suitably recognize the work of some of his predecessors to whom he felt under greatest obligation. With evident realization of the debt which he owed France he thought to repay it in some measure by honoring the memory of some one of her great scientists. The thought came to him on the eve of the hundredth anniversary of the tragic death of that Father of Modern Chemistry Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier, who met a martyr's end by the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. His plan was to erect a suitable monument to him who had laid the cornerstone of modern science. Hinrichs made eloquent personal appeal to the chemists of the entire world to contribute to such a cause. It met with such hearty response that to-day an imposing monument, one of the artistic conceptions of Paris, stands before the Academy of Sciences to commemorate the labors of the chemist's great labors, of which the history of civilization perhaps has no equal for our entire industrial fabric of to-day rests upon his discoveries.

Dr. Hinrichs' scientific activities were of such great diversity and scope that they completely defy enumeration and the descriptive powers of a layman. He was, however, first and foremost the most original and important Crystal-

lographer of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. His published works on this subject are accepted as the final word, and include "Principles of Pure Crystallography," "Introduction to crystallographic Chemistry," "Microscopical Chemistry Analysis," formal papers read before the Vienna Academy of Sciences and later published in the "Stizungsberichte," "On the Crystal Symmetry," and the "Chemico-Physical Reality of Rhombo-Tesseral Forms." As a mineralogist, geologist and meteorologist he was equally able and efficient, in fact, as one college professor said, "Dr. Hinrichs was too far ahead of the times." As a meteorologist during his last decade of service with the State University, Professor Hinrichs established the first State Weather Service in this country. Dr. Keyes, as a confrere and intimate of Dr. Hinrichs, speaks of one phase of his work as follows:

Hinrichs' main field of intellectual activity was in what is now called physical chemistry; but he was engaged in solving its basic problems a quarter of a century before the science was really born. His very first contributions to knowledge were his best because so novel. They displayed the brilliancy, the clearness, and the conciseness of the French and small wonder was it that they at once appealed so strongly to the savants of Paris after unbelievable obesity of the American mind of that day, the supreme dullness of the German mind failed to grasp their import. The vicissitudes of the first presentations seem droll at this distant day. Like so many of the transmutation of the elements and Hinrichs' demonstration of the transmutation of the elements and of the unity of matter at first met with chilling reception from all directions except one.

How different from the Alchemist's dream is its realization. In the millenium during which went on the endless chase after the Philosopher's Stone the search was always surrounded in popular fancy with all sorts known to mankind of witches, and goblins, magicians, miracle workers and astrologers. When, at last, after such mighty host of Black Art votaries vanished, the holy grail quietly appeared. Its final revelation was attended by none of these. The craven stone turned out to be no stone at all, or even a substance. The latter proved to be, indeed, a figment of the imagination. It showed itself to be mere imponderable force. Its presence, its habits, its results drew forth calculations in the most profound mathematics in which the human mind ever indulged. Excursion into this field of atomic mechanics, for such it proved to be, was nevertheless as awe-inspiring as any venture into the immensity of celestial mechanics. It was as exciting, as weird, and as magical as the most devout follower of the Black Art could hope to divine.

Discovery of the Philosopher's Stone, that supposed subtile substance which transmutes the lead pipe of our kitchen sinks into gorgeous butterfly gold turns out to be a thing reserved for our home and our generation. Grand desire of generations untold—for thirty centuries it is sought in vain. All the great nations of Antiquity seek it above all else. Even the Pharaoh Tutankhamen, whose tomb is being to-day opened to the profane Twentieth Century eyes, doubtless gave a merry chase to this will-'o-the-wisp that was already hoary with age even in his distant day.

But the much sought transmuter of base metal into precious metal was not by right for ancient Egyptian, for ancient Greek, or for any Ancient at all. It was not given unto the keeping of the mighty company of astrologers, magicians and alchemists which thronged the dark ages. That such great discovery should take place in the New World, that it should occur on that half of the globe of which the Ancients knew not even of its existence, that it should transpire on western prairies under our very eyes, the last place under the sun where people would think to look for it, carries us back to real orientalism, has tinge of honest-to-goodness Arabian Nights glamour about it, and is, withal, one of the fairy tales of science.

Professor Hinrichs was not altogether a pure theorist. He accomplished much that was eminently practical—practical enough to satisfy the most hardened economic faddist. His applied science adventures were many and varied, often reaching into very distant fields. One would little fancy that an ardent chaser after electrons, as the atomic components are now termed, would be fascinated in the prosaic testing for good building stones for public buildings, or in the determination of the why of "winter-killing" of apple trees, or even in the devising of an essence which in the hands of physicians to a degree effaces the marks of age in man!

Another biographer in speaking of the apple-tree and testing of building stones episodes, describes them as follows:

A typical instance of his courage in this respect occurred while he was at the Iowa University. In the eighties, there were several successive winters in that State of such severity that practically all the apple orchards were frozen and destroyed. The consequent financial loss to the farmers was so great that they appealed to the agricultural colleges to find a remedy for the condition. In virtue of their official standing, and pretenses, the directors and faculties of those institutions were, naturally, looked upon as being abundantly capable of handling the situation, which they cavalierly undertook. And it didn't take them long to decide on the proper remedy for, with the superficiality and assurance which characterizes all governmental so-called scientific departments, the wise men of the agricultural colleges by common consent declared that it was simply a question of substituting for the variety of apples that had proved a failure in Iowa, a variety that thrived well in some other country of about the same latitude but with a colder climate—the assumption being that such apples were of a hardier type and therefore more likely to resist the untoward conditions which caused the trouble in Iowa. They decided on a certain district in Russia, noted for its fine apples, as the place where the particular variety should be found and, accordingly, imported therefrom, at great expense, a large number of trees, and proceeded to have them planted and cultivated.

Now, for many years prior to that time, Dr. Hinrichs, at his own expense and with the assistance of a hundred or more voluntary observers whom he had infused with his own enthusiasm on the subject, had been collecting a mass of data pertaining to the temperature, humidity, rainfall and other meteorological phenomena of the State of Iowa, but particularly such as related to the growth of crops. It happened also that the Doctor had been exchanging the results of his observations with those of a similar nature collected by the Russian weather service. From the data thus collected and compared he concluded that the officials of the agricultural colleges had committed a gross error, in that they stressed too much the importance of latitude and gave too little consideration to other climatic factors; all of which he pointed out; and he endeavored to dissuade the college authorities from embarking in what he was confident was a foolish adventure. His admonitions met with only lofty disdain on the part of the politico-scientists and, of course, they were disregarded. The result was, as might have been expected, and as Dr. Hinrichs had predicted—the experiment proved to be a complete failure.

Another tilt which the Doctor had with the pseudo-scientists of officialdom was over the question of the suitableness of a certain kind of stone which it was proposed to employ in the construction of the Capitol at Des Moines. The officials had decided upon a stone of the same kind as had been used some years previously by the United States government in the construction of the Arsenal at Rock Island. The Doctor had, at the time the Arsenal was built, examined the stone and found it unsuitable for the purpose, his opinion being based upon careful physical and chemical tests. Again, he was answered with derision. But it turned out, after the building had been up several years that something was discovered to be wrong, and investigation showed that it was the stone that was at fault, and in just the way the Doctor had declared it to be.

Gustavus D. Hinrichs seemed to have no limit to his versatility. From early childhood an ardent lover of music, he became an accomplished musician, being both an expert violinist and a gifted pianist. While yet a boy he devised an ingenious system of musical short-hand, and the family has in its possession today a note-book filled with various pieces that appealed to his youthful fancy, all copied in this strange short-hand to save the expense of the published score. As a church organist he often played the difficult music of Bach, so peculiarly fitted to church performance, as well as the incomparable religious compositions of the fifteenth century. In literature he evinced a taste for the finest contributions only, and in aesthetic writings he was well-versed far beyond any man of his generation. He was, in fact, a litterateur, a musician of an aesthete, in curious variance to his keen, analytical turn of mind in scientific research. "Who's Who in America" credits him with establishing the graded courses in chemical laboratory work for students, and with being the discoverer of the scientific method of measuring the atomic weights of all ele-

ments entering into any given reaction. For these two achievements alone, Dr. Hinrichs is entitled to everlasting fame and respect.

Dr. Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs was married (first), as has already been noted, to Augusta Springer, of Marne, Holstein, whose death occurred in Iowa City, Iowa, during the year 1865. He was married (second) to Anna Springer, a sister of his first wife, who died in St. Louis in 1910. Three children survive: Gustave, an agriculturist of Iowa; Carl, who is carrying on the great scientific work so well instituted by his famous father; and Anna, with whom he made his home, residing at No. 4106 Shenandoah Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

The death of so eminent a man as Dr. Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs could not help but be a distinct loss to American scientific circles and a decided blow to American scientific prestige. He died during his eighty-sixth year, as a result of the infirmities of age, but still active and brilliant in mind, on February 14, 1923, at his home in St. Louis, Missouri. America, ever tardy in her recognition of genius, finally, during his latter years, fully appreciated this great scientist. Europe long had given him full measure of esteem and approbation. His generosity in instituting the movement which resulted in the splendid Parisian monument to the great French scientist, Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier, should inspire Americans to follow his laudable example. It is to be hoped that the city of St. Louis and the University of the State of Iowa will each erect to this man who brought honor and prestige to them and to the nation-at-large, suitable monuments or memorials that will fittingly incorporate his amazing beneficent life and achievements. No man in the annals of American science is more deserving of such recognition and appreciation than the late Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs. One contemporary in speaking of him in a published memorial sketch, says, in part:

> In variety and range of talent, in scope and intrinsic quality of intellectual endowment, in amplitude of solid scientific attainment, in breadth and diversity and culture and esthetic accomplishments, and in wide extent of reputation, Dr. Gustavus Detlef Hinrichs, who died February 14, was probably not outranked by any contemporary St. Louisan.

No more beautiful or suitable peroration to the biography of this, America's most noted scientist, can be found than in the words of his friend and colleague, Dr. Charles Keyes, of Des Moines, Iowa, a paragraph of which is herewith appended:

> Thus Gustavus D. Hinrichs, modern alchemist, lived in our midst. Endowed by nature with hardy constitution, having always lived the simple life, never having indulged in the petty vices which sap, and weaken, and destroy, he retained to the very end, despite the pressing weight of ninety years, both physical health and mental vigor, with ever lively interest in life and its affairs. Into his busy mind no hint of Weltschmerz ever entered. When at last the final summons came, he passed on tranquilly, unresistingly, and free from all distress and pain. Gently did Time lay hand upon his heart as the harper is wont to rest his open palm on instrument to quiet its vibrations.
>
> Of no distemper, of no blast, he died,
> But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,
> Even wondered at, because he dropp'd no sooner.
> Fate seemed to wind him up for four-score years,
> Yet freshly ran he on seven winters more;
> Till, like a clock worn out with eating time,
> The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

SMITH, Horace Melville,

Insurance Actuary.

Few names bear closer significance to the people of any city than did the name of Horace Melville Smith, of Terre Haute, Indiana, to the city of which he had been

American Historical Shop

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Horace M. Smith

a resident since his infancy. The nature of his business, insurance, was such as to bring him in personal, daily touch with the people, and with his unbounded breadth of sympathy, he became widely known, universally esteemed, and by all who came to know him well, beloved. Mr. Smith was gifted with rich and varied talents, yet with a practical ability which coördinated these talents as a determinative force along any line of advance which he chose to support. That his endeavors were always for progress meant much to Terre Haute and to the Commonwealth of which it is a representative civic body. Mr. Smith was a son of Horace Butterfield and Maria Smith, his father a leading business man of Terre Haute, and proprietor of large warehouses in this city. The family became residents of Terre Haute when the son, whose name entitles this review, was a child of one year.

Horace Melville Smith was born in Covington, Indiana, June 24, 1852, and died of pneumonia, at his home in Terre Haute, April 30, 1920. Attending the public and high schools of this city as a lad and youth, Mr. Smith early evinced a deep interest in business affairs, and upon the completion of his education secured a position in the office of Hosford & Company, a leading insurance firm of that day. The insurance idea was a challenge to the best endeavors of which he was capable, and he gave to its extension and practical application his large natural ability, supported by his tireless industry and guided by the sound judgment which was ever the admiration of his associates, and upon which they relied. It was inevitable that a man of such qualifications should rise to a position of influence, and only a short period elapsed before Mr. Smith purchased the business theretofore conducted by the late Luther Hager, and known as The Luther Hager Agency. This was the oldest established business of its kind in Terre Haute, with office on North Sixth Street, and for many years Mr. Smith retained the name of his predecessor in the title of the business, although sole owner, and went forward as Smith & Hager. In 1900 he received as partner George C. Buntin, the firm name thereby becoming Smith & Buntin. It was about five years after this change that the headquarters were removed to No. 23 South Seventh Street and a third partner was received into the organization. From that time forward until the recent death of Mr. Buntin, the firm was known as Smith, Buntin & McKibben. Mr. Smith devoted his entire attention to the progress of the firm, and through his leadership great good was accomplished for the people in the economic security of insurance protection. Mr. Smith was ranked among the leading underwriters of the State of Indiana, and held a prominent position throughout the Middle West. At one time, just prior to 1898, he was affiliated with the Palatine Company in the capacity of State agent, but his desire to center his interests locally led to his resignation, and his policy until the end was the close attention to the welfare of the Terre Haute district. An influential member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Smith was a member of the Fire Writers' Association of the Northwest, and always kept in touch with insurance advance throughout the country.

Other progressive lines of effort held the strongest appeal for Horace M. Smith, and no cause or movement of worthy purpose ever lacked the influence of his endorsement. He was a Republican by political affiliation, but his only connection with public affairs was when, as a youth, for a short period he acted as

assistant to his brother, Merrill Smith, when the latter held the office of county clerk. He felt no interest in the political game, but discharged the responsibilities of citizenship faithfully, and brought his influence to bear on the right side in every issue, municipal, State or National. In every social circle he was warmly welcomed, and he was a charter member of the Terre Haute Country Club. His fraternal affiliation was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was a member of the Elks' Club. During the last few years of his life his health became very precarious, compelling his withdrawal from all activity, still his world was reluctant to release him from responsibility. His personality was an inspiration. Affable, kindly, a polished gentleman of a type all too rare in the present struggle for supremacy in every field of endeavor, Horace M. Smith possessed a charm of manner which had its source in the deepest sincerity—the most genuine spirit of brotherly affection for his kind. One of his closest friends was his daily associate, Mr. Buntin, and the entire personnel of the office was bereaved with his passing. His life meant much to the people. Countless friends mourned his loss, and still feel that his place can never be completely filled. Mr. Smith was devoted to his home, and next to the comforts of the fireside he delighted in travel. His survey of affairs and conditions at home and abroad was the clear, sane and constructive observation of an analytical, still forward-looking spirit, and to his friends at home his utterances on any current topic of national or world interest held great weight. His loss is felt in every circle in the city of which for so many years he was an honored and useful resident, and to all who delight to recall him as friend or associate, his name will always be a treasured memory.

Horace Melville Smith married, on January 20, 1885, Marion Tuell, daughter of William B. and Marion Catherine (Topping) Tuell, her father one of the pioneer business men and capitalists of Terre Haute. The Tuell family has long been prominent in this State, and Mrs. Smith is a member of Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, also being eligible to the Colonial Dames of America. She is active in many benevolences and resides at No. 608 Putnam Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

CASS, Alonzo Beecher,

Eminent Los Angeles Citizen.

Eminent service was Alonzo Beecher Cass' gift to Los Angeles, California—this simplified but comprehensive verbal tribute of regard being the spontaneous and cordial offering of the city wherein nearly forty years of his activity were spent, inclusive of whole-hearted service in every department of municipal life. He was a leader, indeed, but always such through service, never at any time through autocratic methods; the many public utility organizations in which he was an official, the civic, financial and religious institutions, certain of whose most important projects he himself originated and whose affairs he had been called upon to direct, had been rendered permanent because of his service through such office. His colleagues and constituency in banking, in the telephone industry, in the patriotic drives of the war-time, in Young Men's Christian Association work, in a score of other means of public welfare, remember him best for that comradeship in service that was more effective and distinguishing than any directorate title that he possessed. Los

Angeles can never forget him on that account—he served greatly, wisely, and well. "Los Angeles," so declared the "Los Angeles Express," "has grown to be so great a city that the death of any of her sons no longer leaves a void incapable of being filled; but when A. B. Cass died, the city suffered a very real, a very heavy, and a nearly irreparable loss." It must be granted, then, that the story of such a life cannot fail to be one of the most wholesome and helpful, as well as one of the most interesting that one may discover in present-day biography.

In young manhood, Mr. Cass left his native New York State and found a field of endeavor in the Indian Territory, a licensed trader among the Indians. Various business enterprises occupied him in that section of the Southwest until twelve years later, in 1888, when Los Angeles became his home, and the long career of notable usefulness that has made his name widely known throughout the region began. One of the volumes which give succinct and tabloid reviews of the activities of prominent citizens places the words—public utilities—after his name, a courageous attempt to outline his work that falls far short of the mark. Yet in a sense it is fully descriptive, for whatever relation long claimed Mr. Cass, whether it was in business, industry, finance, civic, philanthropic, or educational lines, was, in the final analysis, effort that resulted in the service and benefit of the public-at-large. This is a judgment which the following paragraphs amply substantiate.

Alonzo Beecher Cass was a son of Pliny Cook and Amanda Matilda (Herrick) Cass, his father a merchant of Missouri. Mr. Cass was born July 4, 1856, at Albion, New York, and after attending public school, was a student in Albion Academy, at the place of his birth. He began active life as a licensed trader in the Indian territory (Oklahoma), and he continued in this line, with headquarters successively at Muskogee, Atoka, South Canadian, and McAllister, from 1876 to 1888, two of his brothers, Frank H. and B. H. Cass, with Leo B. Newberg, being his associates for one year of this time. At Muskogee he was also a member of the firm of Gavigan & Cass, druggists.

Upon coming to Los Angeles in 1888, he and his brothers established in business as the Cass Brothers' Stove Company, whose operations continued successfully until 1902. The firm later became the Cass, Smurr, Damerel Company, and he continued with that firm until 1919. The Cass Manufacturing Company and Cass, Stewart & Company are likewise outgrowths of the Cass Brothers' Stove Company. This organization has held a distinctive place in the stove and hardware trade for thirty-five years, and the name Cass has throughout that period been a guarantee of quality and reliability.

Mr. Cass joined with other leaders of affairs of the community in the founding of the Central Bank, later the Central National Bank, and he contributed in no small measure to the success of this institution, to which he gave valuable support at a time when its future was far from assured. The bank was absorbed by the Security Trust and Savings Bank, of which Mr. Cass was a director. When the Home Telephone Company was organized in 1898, Mr. Cass was the first subscriber for stock, and he was conspicuously identified thereafter with the increasing fortunes of the company. He was elected vice-president early in its history, and in 1906, when new policies of expansion and development were to be vigorously prosecuted, he was elected to the presidency, an office he filled to 1916.

In the latter year, the Southern California Telephone Company was formed and took over the physical properties of the Home Telephone Company and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Cass was elected president of the Southern California Telephone Company, in which office he continued to the time of his death. Beyond a certain point, figures are likely to lose their significance, but it is indicative of the scope of the enterprise of which Mr. Cass was the leader that the Los Angeles exchange has over 200,000 telephones in operation, and unfilled orders for 15,000 more. This is a larger total of instruments than that used in the entire metropolitan district of London, England, and the Los Angeles exchange handles more calls in one day than the London exchange has in a week. Under Mr. Cass' executive leadership the Southern California Telephone Company reached a high level of physical efficiency, and attained to new standards of public service and coöperation.

Mr. Cass' reputation as an organizer and an executive brought him the presidency, in 1910, of the Bay Cities Telephone Company of San Francisco, an office he filled until its sale to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Cass had numerous business interests in addition to those outlined above, but it is in connection with these that he exercised his greatest influence in the world of affairs. He used many other agencies for effort toward the common welfare, and in 1901 was president of the Chamber of Commerce, having also been the first president of the Municipal League and a trustee of the State Normal School for four years. He was president of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association, and during the World War was a member of the National Committee; his identification with the work of this organization extended over a period of twenty years. Because of his activities, one of the Young Men's Christian Association campaign quotas in the World War, set at $150,000, was exceeded by $210,000, and twenty-six secretaries and five hundred members were given to the colors and war work. During vocational activities of that Association, Mr. Cass assisted in securing work for 2,680 men during one year. In June, 1918, Mr. Cass accepted service as a member of the local committee for the Western Military Department, which met in San Francisco that month, and made provision for further caring for the welfare of men in the service of the United States and abroad, and led in discussion of subjects which brought the requirements of the American Expeditionary Forces and Allied armies before the American people. He also assisted in helping to raise California's share of the $38,000,000 Christmas fund, which provided food, clothing and medical care for destitute children of Europe. "I do not hesitate a moment to serve" was his response to a request from Secretary Hoover. He is said to have given to every charitable request made of him, regardless of affiliations. During the war his spacious mansion in Pasadena was thrown open to members of military and naval service, and meals and quarters for the night were given to everyone, without any reservations.

Much was said and written of him at his passing, and the truth was told without fulsome praise from any source. At the funeral, Rev. Robert Freeman, pastor of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, officiating, declared:

> Mr. Cass slipped away quietly and unpretentiously early Tuesday morning, just as was his custom in doing everything. He was a man of large executive ability, as is demonstrated by the remarkable progress of the businesses in which he

was interested. He had a remarkable foresight, and keen vision as to what the future held in store. His patriotism was of the truest Americanism. How fine it must have been for him to know that he sent seven sons into the service during the dark hours of the World War.

Mr. Cass' fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in the various bodies of Masonry, and he was a past potentate of Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he was a member of the California, Jonathan, Sunset, Electric and San Gabriel Country clubs. His religious fellowship was with the Presbyterian Church, of which the family are members.

Alonzo B. Cass married (first) in Muskogee, Oklahoma, June 21, 1885, Emily F. Tufts, deceased, daughter of John Q. and Susan (Cook) Tufts. He married (second) Martha T. Tufts, a sister of his first wife. His children are as follows: Frank T., Phil, Louis, Donald, Quincy T., John T., Harold P., William T., Robert T., Emily T., Alonzo B. Jr., and Marcia E. Of these, seven were in service during the World War: Frank T. served as second officer in the Merchant Marine, and since his discharge has engaged in farming in Southern California with his brother, Harold P.; Phil is a first lieutenant, formerly with the 4th Field Artillery, and is still in regular service, attached to the adjutant-general's office; Quincy T., was second lieutenant in the Anti-Aircraft Division during the World War, served overseas, and is now in the bond business in Los Angeles; Donald, a captain in the Medical Corps during the World War, is now a practising physician in Los Angeles; John T. enlisted as a private, was on overseas duty as a dispatch rider, and is now a contractor in Los Angeles; Harold P. was in Officers' Training Camp at the time the armistice was signed, and in 1923 was engaged in farming with his brother, Frank T.; William T. enlisted and served in the Merchant Marine service.

Alonzo Beecher Cass died March 11, 1924. There was no time in the course of his long and extremely busy career when a generous amount of his time and strength had not been expended in movements philanthropic, humanitarian, civic, and charitable; for, entertaining strong convictions concerning the responsibility of the individual in community life, he was guided in paths of exceptional usefulness by his own sense of stewardship. The confidence and unvarying regard of his fellowmen attended him in all of his work, and he ever holds a place in public memory and esteem granted only in recognition of upright, good citizenship.

NICHOLS, William Ford, D. D.,

Protestant Episcopal Bishop.

Leading ecclesiastic and educator in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., is the Bishop of the Diocese of California, and as to age is one of the oldest members of the House of Bishops. Born and trained in orders in the Eastern States, and with his early clerical interests centered therein, his service in behalf of his church, before and since his consecration, has been of country-wide and international scope. For more than thirty years he has superintended the expanding work of his diocese, that period having covered the remarkable growth of city churches and the birth and progress of many border missions, and he has shepherded his flock through eras of great trial and to seasons of great prosperity. Author of works of religious counsel and didactics, Bishop Nichols has

a profound insight and comprehension of the requirements of candidates for clerical office, his works being in general use in the theological schools and ecclesiastical libraries.

The son of Charles Hubert and Margaret Emilia (Grant) Nichols, William Ford Nichols was born June 9, 1849, at Lloyd, New York, where he attended the public schools. He matriculated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he graduated with the class of 1870, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree, and after a period of study for the Master of Arts degree, he received that degree at Trinity College in 1873. In preparation for orders, he graduated at Berkeley Divinity School in 1873; and he was made a deacon that year, and was consecrated to the priesthood in 1874. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College and from Kenyon College in 1888. He was private secretary to Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, from 1871 to 1876; and consecutively his charges were as follows: Assistant at Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Connecticut, from 1873 to 1875; rector at St. James Church, West Hartford, Connecticut, and Grace Church, Newington, Connecticut, from 1875 to 1877; of Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut, from 1877 to 1887; and of St. James Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1887 to 1890. He occupied the chair of Professor of Church History at Berkeley Divinity School from 1885 to 1887.

William Ford Nichols, D. D., was consecrated assistant bishop of California, June 24, 1890, and on April 6, 1893, he was consecrated bishop of that diocese. Bishop Nichols founded the Church Divinity School of the Pacific in 1893, and he was dean of that school to 1923. He was appointed and acted as delegate to the Seabury Centenary, at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1884; and he was assistant secretary of the House of Bishops in 1886. He declined election as bishop coadjutor of Ohio in 1888. He was deputy to the Pacific Convention in 1915-1921.

Bishop Nichols is the author of the following books: "On the Trial of Your Faith," an Episcopal charge, published in 1895; "A Father's Story of the Earthquake and Fire of 1906," "Apt and Meet," counsels to candidates for holy orders; "Some World-Circuit Saunterings," 1913.

Right Rev. William Ford Nichols married, on May 18, 1876, Clara Quintard, of New York.

SAWYER, Charles Adelbert,

Prominent Farmer.

Historians of the world have been altogether too prone to neglect in their chronicles the annals of the lives of those who till the soil. For, although the farmer is not spurred on in his daily life by dreams of fame or glory, yet he is the builder of the foundation on which the Nation must rest. The sturdy agriculturist frequently devotes his life to long and wearisome hours of toil for a recompense which is generally much smaller than it should be, and his passing out is too often unheralded and unsung. Yet he must be content with the sure knowledge that his occupation is the bulwark of civilization and that his place in the general scheme of human life is not one of minor importance. Charles A. Sawyer, known to a host of friends as "Del," was the type of man who dignified and helped to bring to his chosen calling the proper amount of respect which it deserves. Although he was contented to lead a simple and unostentatious rural existence, his viewpoint of life was in no sense narrow or restricted and his varied interests brought him in contact with a large number of persons,

L. A. Sawyer.

all of whom were proud to number him among their friends. While his physical strength lasted he was always an industrious and efficient worker; a good husband and father, and a model citizen of his community.

Charles Adelbert Sawyer was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, March 19, 1867. He was the son of James Sawyer, a member of the firm of Sawyer & Brodie, who operated a tobacco factory in Owensboro. Young Charles A. received the ordinary schooling afforded by the schools of Daviess County, and proved to be a quick and apt student. After his schooling was finished he took a position in his father's tobacco factory and soon worked up to the position of foreman in the stemming room. After his father's death he succeeded to his interest in the firm and assumed general charge of the business. The business prospered under his management, but Mr. Sawyer, who was a great lover of outdoor life, decided that the occupation of farming would be more to his taste. Accordingly, in 1900, he purchased a farm and took up rural pursuits at Reed Station, in Henderson County, Kentucky. In 1903 he sold this farm and purchased another of one hundred ninety acres of fine land at a location five miles east of Henderson, Henderson County, on the Zion Road, where he continued to farm until death, which occurred on August 18, 1922, after an illness of several months from a complication of diseases. His funeral was attended by a large gathering of his former friends, who sincerely mourned the passing on of this genial and warm-hearted personality.

Mr. Sawyer was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Owensboro, up to the time of his removal to Henderson. He was also interested in the Presbyterian Church in Owensboro, and was a believer in the principles of that denomination. He was twice married, his first wife being Jennie Nelson, of Owensboro, who died at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1902. His second marriage was to Irene White, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of George W. and Lucy (Chaney) White, also natives of Kentucky, but whose families had emigrated there from Virginia. George W. White was a well-known farmer of that vicinity and a former sheriff of Henderson County. To Charles A. and Irene (White) Sawyer was born one daughter, Virginia Frances Sawyer, now a student in Stephen's College, at Columbia, Missouri.

CORNING, Warren Holmes,

Business Executive, Public-spirited Citizen.

By inherited right a man of indomitable spirit and progressive optimism, whose father also was built of the moral material which knows no defeat and had recouped the losses which had reversed the family fortunes until they again arrived at a stage of opulence and influence, Warren Holmes Corning, was one of those "rare gentlemen of the old school," who did his part in perpetuating the best of the family traditions. He passed away in September, 1899, in Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-eight years, leaving a wide circle of friends and business associates and acquaintances to mourn his loss, made the more poignant because of the departure of so congenial a soul, a helpful neighbor, public-spirited citizen and able man of business. On his paternal side he was descended from pioneers of commercial enterprises which builded the prestige of the then western frontier region of the country. By marriage he was connected with the pioneers of the iron-making industry, which has given

the city of Youngstown, Ohio, a foremost rank with leading manufacturing centers of the world. Both his own and his wife's family had known what it was to have been independently wealthy, and then to have fallen on the evil days of near-poverty, but on the ashes of their destroyed fortunes the courageous and resourceful heads of the two branches reared other and more stable prosperity, which, incidentally, brought highly remunerative employment to thousands of persons, who, in turn, were builded into the warp and woof of thriving, progressive and contented communities. From such a setting of an intensely busy life, pulsating the new industrial region, did Mr. Corning depart to leave to others the task of carrying on the businesses so substantially founded by the fathers and so carefully fostered by himself with the faithfulness of a trustee in whom integrity was the dynamic force of character.

Warren Holmes Corning was born February 18, 1841, in the vicinity of Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, son of Soland and Elmira (Holmes) Corning, who were pioneers of that section of the Buckeye State. His father was a native of Rhode Island. At an early age he journeyed to the Western Reserve and located his claim in Lake County. At that time the Indians had not wholly relinquished their territory to the white man, and their presence, as well as an abundance of wild game, contributed the elements of hazard and sportsmanship which added zest to life on the frontier. Soland Corning became interested in grain elevators and in vessels operating on the Great Lakes. Through industry and foresight he amassed a fortune, which in those days was considered of "comfortable" proportions. Afterward, however, misfortune overtook his business enterprises, and his vessels and elevators were destroyed by fire or otherwise became a total loss to him. His affairs reached such a low ebb that his fortune was virtually wiped out. But Soland Corning was made largely of the stuff that in New England they call "grit," and with this substance worked into his moral fiber, he was unable and unwilling to be laid upon the shelf in retirement, and discomfited. Instead, he started out in a new line of endeavor, and as the head of Corning & Company he again made for himself a name to be reckoned with in the business world. Until the day of his death he was recognized as one of the leading business men of Cleveland, Ohio, as well as one of its foremost citizens, the family in its second and permanent state of wealth having come to make their residence in the charming city whose shores are laved by the lucid waters of Lake Erie.

Warren H. Corning was in his early youth when the family removed to Cleveland and located their home on Superior Avenue, near old Erie Street, now known as East Ninth Street. The Corning residence stood where the Colonial Theater now has its site. That section of the city was in those earlier days quite removed from the business center of Cleveland and was classed as an extremely desirable residential neighborhood. Warren Holmes Corning attended the old Rockwell Street Public School, as did the children of his neighbor, the banker Wick, one of whose daughters was destined to become the young pupil's wife. School days at an end when he was fifteen or sixteen years of age, because of his father's financial reverses, the boy, Warren H., struck bravely out to help rebuild the family fortunes. He secured employment as a clerk in the wholesale grocery of W. J. Gordon, then situated on River Street. Long hours and hard work were the lot

that fell to a clerk in the house of a wholesale grocer in those days, but Warren H. Corning performed his tasks cheerfully and thoroughly. With keen perception he gazed into his future, and while faithfully doing his work as clerk, he gained much valuable knowledge of business methods, which, in later years, was to prove highly useful to him. He also won the respect of his employer and he made numerous friends, thus laying the foundation of a successful business career and a life of usefulness upon which he was destined to enter. He was quite a young man when his father established the business of Corning & Company, and it was but natural that the father should be desirous of having his son associated with him in the management of the enterprise. As a dutiful son and with an eye to his future, young Warren H. became identified with his father's organization. Gradually assuming new and added responsibilities, he found that upon the death of his father he was the logical successor as head of the firm. The establishment later was removed to Peoria, Illinois, where it was successfully conducted for many years under the management of the son of the founder. Mr. Corning was the active head of the organization at the time of his death.

Warren Holmes Corning married, in the First Presbyterian Church on the Public Square, Cleveland, Mary Helen Wick, a daughter of Henry and Mary Sophia (Hine) Wick, and a former schoolmate in the old Rockwell Street emporium of learning. Rev. William H. Goodrich performed the marriage ceremony. The father of Mrs. Corning is readily recalled by Cleveland's older residents as having been prominently identified with banking circles before, during and following the Civil War. In still earlier years he had made a name for himself in the history of Ohio as pioneer of the iron industry in Youngstown, this industry being the one to which that city owes its growth and prosperity. The name of Wick, from a very early date, has been prominently associated with the industrial and social progress of Youngstown. Wick Avenue, one of that city's most beautiful residential thoroughfares, is so named in honor of the Wick family. Henry Wick, with his brother Hugh, erected the first rolling mill in Youngstown. This pioneer enterprise of the kind proved a failure in spite of the untiring efforts its founders tried to make of it a success. In consequence of this failure the brothers, Henry and Hugh, lost virtually every dollar of which they had been possessed. With that optimism characteristic of the Wicks—of the same sort that aided the Cornings to arise from their misfortune—Henry Wick began to cast about in search of other lines of endeavor by which to recoup his losses. Removing to Cleveland, he became associated in business with Sterling & Beckwith, Mr. Wick being the silent partner. This establishment still holds rank as the leading high-grade furniture and house-furnishing store in Cleveland, the firm now operating under the style of Sterling & Welch. Later Mr. Wick engaged in the banking business, this house being known as Wick, Otis & Brownell. After he had pursued that line of business for a number of years, Mr. Wick established a private bank, known as Wick's Bank, located in the old St. Clair Street district, at the corner of Bank and St. Clair streets. During the Civil War the clerks in the Wick Bank were called one by one to the colors. In this emergency Mrs. Corning, then "a mere slip of a girl," and her younger sister, stepped into the breach and filled the positions of the clerks who had left their places to give

service to their country. This employment of the young women was but a temporary arrangement, since Mr. Wick held the positions open for those of his former employees who returned from the war. Henry Wick's death occurred at the age of eighty-six years. That of his wife followed three years later, when she had reached a like age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Harry Wick and Mrs. Mary Helen (Wick) Corning are the only ones who survive. To Warren Holmes and Mary Helen (Wick) Corning six children were born: 1. Leslie, who died at the age of twenty-one years. 2. Henry, who married Edith Warden, and they have two children: Mary, who married Spencer Murphy; and Warren H. 3. Mary Elmira, who died in 1921, the wife of Judge Charles Audendried, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 4. Adell, who is the widow of Alva Stone Chisholm, late of Cleveland. They were the parents of five children: i. Adell, wife of Howard P. Eells, Jr., and they have a daughter, Adell Eells. ii. Alva, Jr., deceased. iii. William, who with his cousin, Warren H. Corning, is making a world tour. iv. Helen. v. Corning. 5. Helen, married Clarence Warden, and they live in Philadelphia, their children being: William, deceased; Clarence, Mary Helen and Adell. 6. Olive, who is the wife of Forest G. Pierson, and they also live in Philadelphia. Their children are: Forest G., deceased; Corning; Forest; Oliver Payne; and Olive Payne.

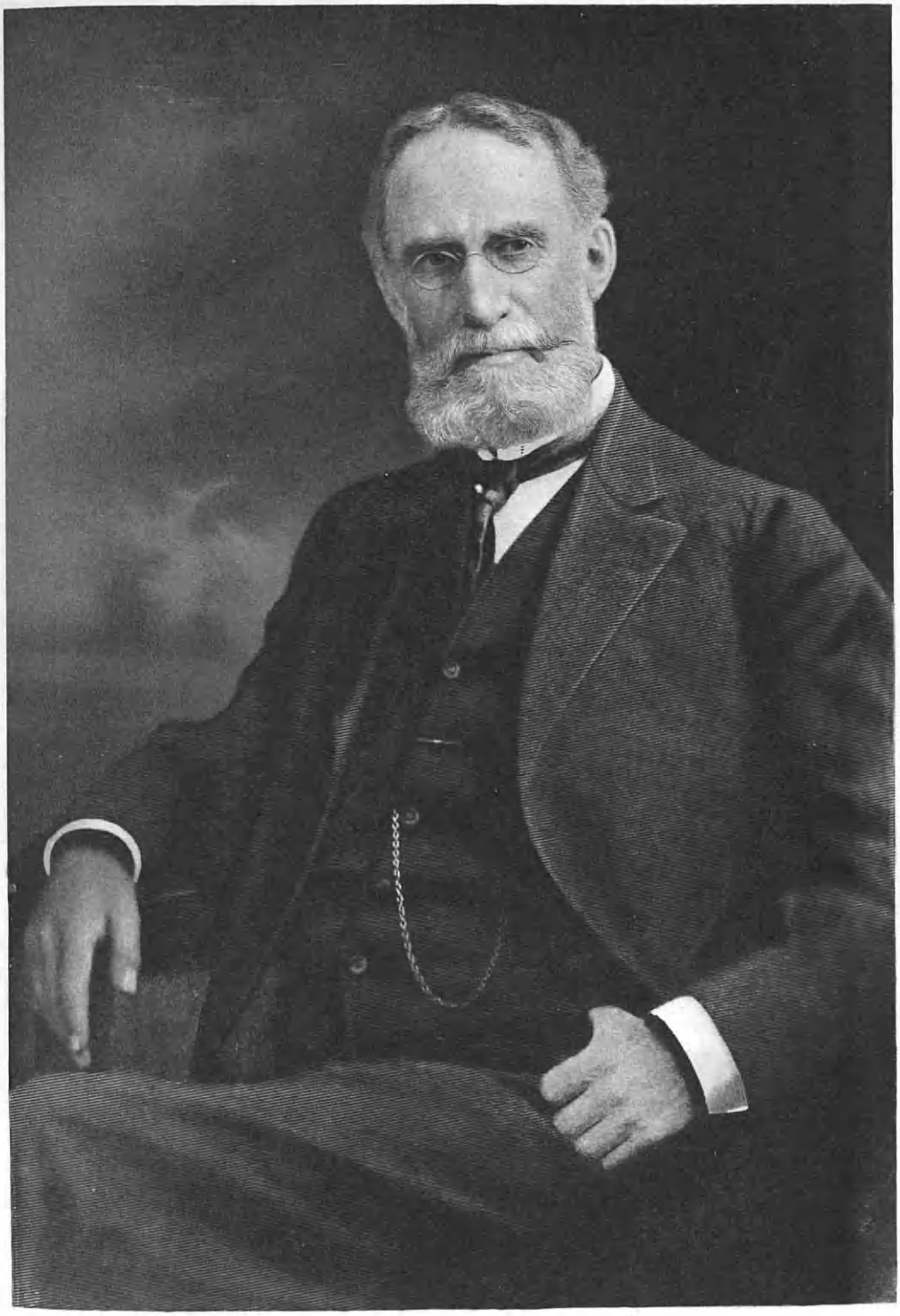
For many years Mr. and Mrs. Corning lived at No. 3201 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. With the march of progress the commercial district of the city has expanded far out on this avenue, which for many years was classed as one of the finest residential streets in the world. Mrs. Corning has removed from the old homestead, which now is occupied by the Spencerian Commercial School, and she now has her residence at Bratenahl, a delightful suburb. The house is on Corning Drive, where Mr. Corning, partly for sentimental reasons and partly through his keen foresight for things practical, purchased about twenty-five acres of land on Lake Shore Boulevard, then known as the "Fitch Place," and formerly the farm of Mrs. Corning's aunt, Eliza Weddell, daughter of the pioneer, Jacob Weddell. The old Weddell House for many years was one of the leading hostelries of Cleveland, and was named for this family. Eliza Weddell died on the old farmstead. The purchase of this tract of land proved to be a sound investment for Mr. Corning and his family. It has since been plotted and has become highly desirable residential property.

Warren H. Corning, of this memoir, lived a well-rounded life, even for one who passed in his prime. He was ever ready to give of his support to all worthwhile causes. Welcome in the varied strata of society, he was admired and respected by those who were so fortunate as to know him. His death came as a severe blow to his many friends, and his place thus made vacant has never been filled.

BRIDGE, Norman, M. D., A. M., LL. D., Sc. D., Litt. D.,

Physician, Pedagogue, Litterateur.

Among the many fields of endeavor open to man, those specialized fields, the professions, naturally stand highest. In undertaking a profession, any sincere man accepts gladly the vast responsibilities that a profession imposes upon its practitioner, and in direct ratio to his acceptance of and adherence to these responsibilities does a man's success de-



Norman Bridge

pend in his chosen field. Dr. Norman Bridge was successful in three professional fields: pedagogy, medicine, and literature, and that he discharged the three-fold responsibilities devolving upon him is proved by his rigorous and busy life, a record of which follows.

Dr. Norman Bridge was a lineal descendant of an old Colonial family, the activities of whose members served to establish the early New England States and thus lay the cornerstone for future growth and progress. As an educator, he followed in the footsteps of his illustrious forebear seven generations removed, Deacon John Bridge, in whose memory and in commemoration of whose labors a bronze statue to-day stands in Cambridge Common, at Harvard College.

The statue depicts Dr. Bridge's noted ancestor in the garb of a Puritan, with the following inscription on the monument: "This Puritan helped to establish here, church, school and representative government, and thus to plant a Christian Commonwealth." Another inscription reads: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength." The statue was erected in 1882, and is the work of two famous sculptors, T. R. and M. S. Gould. Deacon John Bridge was the progenitor of the American branch of the family, coming from England in the year 1632 and settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He "saved the settlement" of Cambridge when Hooker went to Connecticut in 1636. Dr. Bridge's great-grandfather, Ebenezer Bridge, served with distinction as a colonel in General Washington's Army during the War of the Revolution. From men such as these, empire-builders and pioneers, was Dr. Norman Bridge descended.

Dr. Norman Bridge was born on a small farm in the Vermont hills, near the village of Windsor, on December 30, 1844, and died January 10, 1925, a son of James Madison and Nancy Ann (Bagley) Bridge. The most of the first twelve years of his life were spent on the farm where he was born, and here many of the duties of farming devolved upon him at an early age. James M. Bridge, after years of hard work in attempting to wrest a living from the rocky hillsides, migrated with his family to the West, in 1856, settling on a farm near Malta, De Kalb County, Illinois. Here, the father and his two sons were forced to labor ceaselessly to establish a homestead from the unbroken, fenceless, and buildingless prairie. In this environment of unremitting and arduous toil did the son grow to manhood. In 1879 the family again removed, this time to Iowa, during which year the father died, the mother surviving in California until 1903. Dr. Bridge's only brother, Edward, was a member of the 55th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served during a greater part of the Civil War, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and finally died of disease and exposure in 1864.

Dr. Bridge's education was acquired under the most adverse conditions. He attended the district schools of Malta and the high schools of De Kalb and Sycamore, whenever the exigencies of farm work would permit. During the winter of 1862-63 he taught a district school near his home, and for the two succeeding years he was employed as a clerk in the post office at Sycamore, and later, as an insurance agent in Grundy County, Illinois.

In 1865, however, Dr. Bridge determined to study medicine, and to this end he matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1866, remaining there for six months, when he entered the same department in Northwestern University, being gradu-

ated as Doctor of Medicine from the latter institution in 1868. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine *ad eundem* in medicine from Rush Medical College in 1878. In 1889 he was honored by Lake Forest College with the Master of Arts degree. Upon his graduation Dr. Bridge took up teaching in order to aid in establishing a practice. He taught anatomy in his *alma mater*, then he taught pathology in the Women's Medical College; and from 1873 onward he taught in Rush Medical College. He began teaching medical students at his *alma mater* the fall after his graduation, having been appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Woodworth, the demonstrator. Later, upon Dr. Woodworth's resignation, he assisted Dr. Boyd, the professor of anatomy, helping him in dissections and in quizzing the classes in anatomy. The following year, in 1879, Dr. Mary Thompson determined to establish a woman's medical college, and Dr. Bridge being asked to take a chair in its faculty, selected that of pathology. In 1872, in competitive lectures before the faculty and students of Rush College, he won the chair of Practice of Medicine for the summer school, and in 1877 his weekly clinic on general medicine was begun and was continued as a permanent institution. He began to teach in the regular winter term in Rush College in 1882, and taught successively and variously hygiene, pathology, clinical medicine, physical diagnosis, and general medicine. From 1873 to 1905 he lectured every year, except 1891-92, when he contracted tuberculosis and was obliged to go to California. He located at Sierra Madre in January, 1891, but in 1894 removed to Pasadena, maintaining, however, his office in Los Angeles, which he visited daily. He remained in Pasadena until 1910, during which year he established his residence in Los Angeles. By 1893 he had so far recovered that he returned to Chicago and lectured for a few weeks. This service was repeated every fall up to and including 1905. Meantime, in 1900, he resigned his position as professor in Rush College, but the college accepted his resignation by making him emeritus professor. Dr. Bridge was known among his students as a very strict teacher and was especially exacting in quizzing. His teaching had to be done in the midst of the most exacting demands of a general practice, and sometimes under the pressure of official duties for the city of Chicago. The official responsibility extended over a period of seven years, during three of which, 1881-1884, he served on the School Board of the city, and during four of which, 1886-1890, he was a member of the Board of Election commissioners. With all these demands upon his time he nevertheless gave to Rush College expert service, and was one of the men who was responsible for the raising of the standards for entrance to medical schools.

But his professional activities were not confined to the college and his practice. He was instrumental in bringing into existence the New Cook County Hospital, by creating a public demand for such an institution, by writing letters at, if not to, the County Board, arguing with and scolding that board for its dilatoriness. The letters were signed by misleading names or initials but they kept the board moving, and when the institution of his dreams became a reality the writer did faithful service as an attending physician for the County Hospital. In 1881 he was on the staff of the Cook County Hospital. At one time he was also a medical attendant at the Emergency Hospital of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, after the great fire. For nearly three decades he was a member of the attending staff of

the Department of Medicine of the Presbyterian Hospital. Even the multitudinous duties already mentioned did not represent the full measure of Dr. Bridge's far-reaching influence. He helped Chicago charity a great deal as a regular attendant at the central Free Dispensary, and succeeded Dr. H. A. Johnson as chairman of the committee on Medical Relief of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society in 1885. He continued as director until 1891, when, as already stated, he was banished to California because of tuberculosis. Even in the sunny land of California, to which he had been sent for rest and recuperation, he was not idle. In Pasadena he served as a member of a board of trustees of Throop Polytechnic Institute, and for twenty years as chairman of the board of trustees. In 1900 he was elected to the membership of the Board of Freeholders of the city of Pasadena, a unique honor, inasmuch as the board was formed to frame a new charter for the city.

Dr. Bridge visited Europe twice, in the summers of 1889 and 1896. While in Europe he combined vacation and sightseeing with some casual study of European Hospital and Schools. In London, Vienna, Berlin, Geneva, Heidelberg, Strassburg, Zurich, Leipsic, Dresden, Hamburg, Munich, and Erlangen, he had the good fortune to get in touch with hospitals and laboratory methods in these cities where good work was being done.

About the year 1905 Dr. Bridge became interested in the petroleum industry. In this line of endeavor he was very successful, and served for many years as one of the chief executives of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, the Mexican Petroleum Company, and the Huasteca Petroleum Company and allied concerns, all of which connections he maintained at the time of his death.

During the late World War Dr. Bridge gave his service to his country through the work he was called upon to do by the Federal Government. He was appointed chairman of the National Alien Enemy Relief Committee, with headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia. The committee was made up of twenty representative Americans, of whom three were from the Pacific Coast, and their duties and responsibilities were of an extremely delicate nature. All cases of destitution of families resulting from the internment of alien enemies were submitted to this committee, and it was the duty of the committee to so distribute the funds supplied by the German and Austrian Empires that worthy cases would be taken care of but that over-distribution would not react to the benefit of the enemy countries.

Dr. Bridge was an active and influential member of the Association of American Physicians, a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, a member and a one-time president of the American Climatological Association, a member of the Los Angeles Academy of Sciences, and of the many and various medical societies. He also held membership in the Union League Club and the University Club of Chicago, Illinois, and the California, University and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles, California. He gave staunch support to the Republican party; and his religious affiliation was with the Universalist Church.

Dr. Bridge was a man of some literary accomplishments, and among his writings the following may be mentioned: "The Penalties of Taste and Other Essays," "The Rewards of Taste and Other Essays," "Lectures on Tuberculosis,"

"House Health," "Fragments and Addresses," and "The Marching Years." He, with Dr. Fitch, in 1872, published the first volume of the "Chicago Medical Register and Directory"; and he served as associate editor of the "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner," twenty-seven months. In 1924, under his patronage, the revised edition of the "Genealogy of the John Bridge Family in America" was published.

Dr. Norman Bridge was married, on May 21, 1874, to Mae Manford, a daughter of the Rev. Erasmus and Hannah (Bryant) Manford. The only child born of this union died in infancy. The family home was at No. 718 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, California.

TUTTLE, William Frederick,

Man of Varied Interests.

The first branch known to us is that of William Totyl, of the Tothills of Devon. His name stands at the head of a pedigree taken from Meyrick's "Heraldic Visitations of Wales," Vol. I, page 183, dated October 24, 1591, and received from Richard Tattyll, whose arms as described are the same as the frontispiece in the publication entitled the "Tuttle Family," put out by George Frederick Tuttle in 1883, excepting that the lion is rampant instead of passant. There is also a mullet in the arms, denoting that he was the third son. His arms are impaled with the arms of the Graftons. From the above visitation, from Polwheles Devon, and from sundry English county histories and other works, we have gleaned the following accounts of this branch which, though but a fragment, is sufficient to show the standing, character, and associations of the family at the time of and a hundred years antecedant to the settlement of any of its members in New England.

Arms of Tuttle and Allied Familes:

Tuttle Arms—Azure, on a bend doubly cotised, a lion passant, sable.

Crest—On a mount vert, a bird, proper, in the beak a branch of olive.

Motto—Pax.

Ramsey Arms—An eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules.

Crest—A unicorn's head couped argent, maned and horned or.

Motto—Spernit pericula virtus.

Allyn Arms—Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent, or.

Crest—A lion salient sable and a tower or and argent.

Motto—Fortiter gerit crucem.

William Totyl, the progenitor; called in the pedigree Esquire, of Devonshire, was bailiff in 1528, and again in 1548; High Sheriff of Devon in 1549; and Lord Mayor of Exeter in 1552. At this period Exeter was the political capital of the West of England, and second only to London in importance. He had thirty-six children. In the pedigree his wife is called "Elizabeth Mathew of Vorganwg," and she was doubtless the mother of Geoffrey, John, Robert, and Richard, and perhaps several more. She was the daughter of Geoffrey Mathew, of Glamorganshire. Of this line was Sir David Mathew, of Llandaff, "Great Standard Bearer"; Admiral Thomas Mathew, Minister of Parliament; Colonel John Mathew, who took a leading part in the Civil War in the West of England, under his relations on the maternal side; Sir Richard and Sir Bevil Grenville; George Mathew, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, 1592, who married, 1620, Elizabeth, Viscountess Thurbes, mother of James, Duke of Ormond, and settled in Ireland; Tobias Mathew, Archbishop of York; and Cecil Mathew, who married Baron Talbot, and is represented by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Of the thirty-six children of William Tothill (or Totyl), the names of only

William F. Tuttle

twelve on record are known to us, and the order of these is not certain: 1. Joan, married (first) John Hulse, (second) Richard Hokeley. 2. Grace. 3. Geoffrey, married Joan Dillon. 7. Amy, married —— Hill. 8. Elizabeth, married Thomas Stukeley, of Putnam. 9. Richard, married Joan Grafton. 10. Robert. 11. A daughter, who married (first) Thomas Walker, and (second) Thomas Cranston. 12. Katherine, married (first) William Kingsley, and (second) Nicholas Drake.

Detailed accounts of some of the descendants of the children of William Tothill are given below. The family name appears variously as Tothill and Tuthill.

1. Joan Tothill, daughter of William Tothill, married (first) John Hulse, son of Richard and Joan (Whilegh) Hulse. Their children were: i. Arthur Grenville, died 1653; he was a captain; married Dorothy Boyle, daughter of Richard Boyle, Lord Archbishop of Tuam. Dorothy Hulse married (second) Henry Turner, sergeant-major under Lord Inchinquin in Ireland. ii. Sir Nicholas. iii. Richard, married Jane Fortescue, daughter of John Fortescue, and granddaughter of Sir Louis Fortescue, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII. Their children were: 1. Richard, of Keneden and Efford, Esquire, living in 1620; he married Anne Sutcliffe, only daughter of Dr. Mathew Sutcliffe, founder of the College of Chelsea, and over forty years dean of Exeter; their children were: 1. Mathew, died 1656, married Sabina Clifford, and had one daughter, Anne, who married, in 1655, Rev. John Tynday, D. D. Margaret Whitleigh, sister of Joan, married Sir Roger Grenville, of Stow, High Sheriff of Cornwall during the reign of Henry VIII: died 1524; had three sons and six daughters, of whom Sir Richard Grenville, knighted 1532, High Sheriff of Devon in 1533, Marshal of Calais; married Mathilda Beavil; another son was Roger Grenville, Knight, Esquire of the body of Henry VIII, who was drowned during the lifetime of his father in the "Rose" frigate off Portsmouth; he married Thomasine Cole, and had Sir Richard Grenville of Stow, a gallant naval commander, who served in the army in Hungary with high repute. He was High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1578, and fitted out a colony in 1585 and sailed to Florida, where he left one hundred men. He made many successful voyages and finally died in battle with the Spaniards. He married Mary St. Leger, and his children were: Bernard Grenville, Knight, High Sheriff of Cornwall, 1596, Minister of Parliament, died 1636; married Elizabeth Beavil and had: Sir Beavil Grenville, Knight, called the "Bayard of England," born 1596, fell at Lansdown with a patent from Charles II in his pocket for the Earldom of Bath; married Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith of Exeter, and sister of the mother of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; his children were: 1. Bernard Grenville, groom of the bedchamber to Charles II, who was the father of Bernard Grenville, and grandfather of Mary Grenville, born 1700, and died 1788; married 1717, Alexander Pendarves of Cornwall, and (second) Mr. Delany. Her autobiography, edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, published in 1879. 2. Sir John Grenville, Earl of Bath, attended Charles II in all his wanderings abroad, died 1701; married Jane Wyche, and had Grace Grenville, who married Sir George Carteret.

3. Geoffrey Tothill, son of William Tothill, was Alderman of Exeter, Recorder in 1563; had his arms granted in 1563. He purchased the estate of Peamore from the Crown, to which it had fallen on the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk. It is a place of singular beauty, about seven

miles from Exeter. On the decease if his daughter, Joan (Northleigh) in 1639, the estate passed to her son, Henry Northleigh, Esquire. Geoffrey Tothill married Joan Dillon. There children were: i. Joan Tothill, married Robert Northleigh of Durham, born 1583, and died January 18, 1638. The children of Joan and Robert Northleigh were: 1. Henry; born at Dean Prior in Devon, March 14, 1642, and died in London, January 31, 1693. He was a member of Parliament. 2. George. 3. Jeffry. 4. Robert. 5. John. 6. Robert. 7. Thomas. 8. James. 9. Mary. 10. Joan. 11. Margaret. ii. Harris Tothill. iii. Robert. iv. Henry Tothill, High Sheriff of Devon, 1624, called of Palmouth (Plymouth). He is included by Fuller in "Worthies of England": he married Mary, daughter and heir of Nicholas Speke, of Lowton. "The Spekes," says Sir William Pole in "Description of Devon," page 235, "Were of very great estate and condition." Arms: Or, on a cross engraved sable, and an eagle displayed. 1. Nicholas Speke, died December 22, 1622; he married Ann ———. in the church at Chudleigh, Devon, a monument partly defaced is inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of John, son of Nicholas and Ann Tothill, ——— parish, who died the ——— day of July." 2. Grace, born 1605, and died December 24, 1623; married William Tothill of the Middle Temple, Esquire, and had one child, Henry, born 1623. She died in her eighteenth year. v. George Tothill, probably descended from Geoffrey (or Jeffrey) was bailiff in 1662 and again in 1664, Lord Mayor of Exeter in 1668; and again in 1677. By mandate of the King he was made Alderman of Exeter in 1687, and the next year William, Prince of Orange, landed at Torbay and advanced with his small army towards Exeter. The Prince had been informed that the people stood ready to receive him with acclamations of joy, and that all the gentry in the West would join him at his landing. But the cruel disposition of King James, and the recent atrocities of Kirk and Jeffreys, had filled the minds of the nobility and gentry with the dread of the awful consequences of failure. One of the officers of the Prince who preceded with a few horsemen, was put under arrest and confined by the authorities of Exeter. The next day Lord Mordaunt and Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, arrived with four troops of horses and found the gates shut against them. The Lord Mayor assigned as a reason the obligations of his oath to the King. Lord Mordaunt ordered the porter to open the gates on pain of death, and upon his refusal, says Jenkins, in his "History of Exeter," George Tuthill, Esquire, one of the aldermen, opened it and admitted the troops. For several days scarcely any person of note came in. Of the magistrates of Exeter, only Alderman Tuthill and one other declared in the favor of the Prince, to whom this demonstration of hostility appeared so unfavorable that he began to doubt the success of his expedition and at one time proposed to embark for Holland. But the spirit and firmness of Alderman Tuthill seemed to have inspired the gentlemen of Devon and Somerset with courage, for they soon began to come forward in great numbers, and the revolution became an accomplished fact. Subsequently, being engaged in the mercantile business, George Tuthill, Alderman, met with very heavy losses at sea, and became much reduced in circumstances. When this came to the knowledge of King William, he gratefully accorded him a pension of £200 per annum. George Tuthill is perhaps the man referred to as the purchaser of Bagtor.

4. John Tothill, son of William Tothill,

the progenitor, married and had the following children: i. Elizabeth. ii. William, of the Middle Temple, Esquire; born about 1600; married Grace, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Tothill, Esquire, son of Geoffrey; she was born about 1605 and died 1623; child: Henry, born 1623; married (second) a daughter of Sir George Southcote. iii. Hales or Hulse. iv. Joan.

6. Juliana Tothill, daughter of William Tothill, married Richard de Burnbury. Their children were: i. Grace. ii. Mary. iii. Thomas, who married Mary, daughter of John Beare of Bearescourt, and had: 1. Richard. 2. Thomas. 3. Mary. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Ann. 6. Susan. iv. Elizabeth. v. Joan.

9. Richard Tothill, son of William Tothill described in the pedigree as one of the justices of the peace of Castle Gwys (Wiston in Pembrokeshire and London), was a printer and stationer of London, where he resided for forty years, at the sign of the "Hand and Star," in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, during which period he printed seventy-eight books, chiefly on the law. His first license, dated April 12, 1549, was to print books on common law for seven years. This was renewed on May 3, 1556, for another seven years, and renewed for life on January 12, 1558. His first imprint bears the date October 1, 1551, and his second, October 1, 1552, was "A Manifest Detection of the Most Vile and Detestible Vice of Dice Playing." In 1552 he printed an abridgement of the "Chronicles of England," by Richard Grafton, his father-in-law. This edition contains facts in relation to the controversy between Grafton and Stow. In the same year he printed "The Tragical History of Romeo and Juliet," a metrical paraphrase from the Italian of Bandello, translated by Arthur Brook, with Sonnets. (This is to be found in Warton's "History of English Poetry.") In 1566 he printed "Grafton's Chronicles of England," containing one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pages, besides a table of the bailiffs, sheriffs, and mayors. In 1570 Richard Tothill printed an "Abridgement of the Chronicles," which contained a remarkable prologue against John Stow, who replied in 1573. In 1571 he printed a "Treatise Containing Tables and Rules," by R. Grafton. In 1579, in conjunction with Benneman, he printed "Stowe's Chronicles." He was made master of the Stationers' Company and held the office for six years, probably reëlected in 1584. After his retirement the London business was carried on by his son. A book, "Diall of Pribces," bearing his imprint, is in the Astor Library. The State Library at Hartford, Connecticut, also contains one of his imprints.

Richard Tothill married Joan, daughter of Richard Grafton. Their children were: i. Jane, married Andrew Kowldhurst. ii. Ais, married Thomas Kowldhurst. iii. Mary, married Jesse Snyder. iv. Susan, married James Hawley, son of James, son of William. v. William. vi. James, married Ellen, daughter of William Goch. vii. Richard. viii. John. ix. Elizabeth, married William Bradshaw. x. Judith. xi. Ann.

William Tothill, son of Richard and Joan (Grafton) Tothill, of the third generation in direct descent from William Tothill, was an eminent lawyer, and clerk in the chancery. He was a compiler of chancery reports; among the earliest ever published are some known as "Tothill's Reports." He bought a fine estate near Amersham in Bucks, called "Shardeloes," where "he had the honor of entertaining Queen Elizabeth." Hughson's "Circuit of London," says, "The old manor house of Shardeloes appears to have been the

occasional residence of Queen Elizabeth." After the decease of William Tothill, Shardeloes became the property of the Drakes, through the marriage of his daughter, Joan Tothill, to Francis Drake, and has continued to be the family seat down to our own time. As late as 1836, Sir Trywhitt, Minister of Parliament, was of Shardeloes, and High Sheriff of Bucks. The house has been added to and changed in many respects. Among the pictures of the manor house are those of Queen Elizabeth, and the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in which Sir Francis Drake participated with his relative, Sir John Hawkins, as rear admiral. The "Monument Room" has several Drake monuments, of which that to Montague Gerard Drake (1728) is very magnificent.

William Tothill married Katherine, daughter of John Denham, Gentleman, and sister of Sir John Denham, Knight, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench for Ireland. He was one of the Barons of the English Exchequer. Sir John Denham, the poet, was one of her nephews; he married Eleanor, daughter of Garrett Moore, Viscount of Drogheda, and was the father of the poet, Sir John Denham, born 1615. He was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. He was surveyor-general for the rebuilding of St. Paul's Church in London. It is said that William Tothill, of Shardeloes, was the father of thirty-three children, of whom were Joan and Katherine, but he may be confounded with his grandfather on that point.

Joan Tothill, daughter of William and Katherine (Denham) Tothill, of the fourth generation in line from the progenitor, died April 18, 1625. She is celebrated in Burden's "Memoirs of Eminently Pious Women." She married Francis Drake, Esquire, of the celebrated family of Ashe, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary. Joan Tothill Drake died in 1633.

The foregoing genealogy of the Tothill family in England established beyond a doubt that the family numbered among its members men of importance and prominence in public affairs, and was allied through marriage with the nobility of the kingdom.

The Tuttle family first appears on early New England colonial records in 1635, when three brothers of that name—Richard, John and William, with their families—came to America on the ship "Planter." The document hereinbelow quoted attests the fact:

Passengers on the Ship "Planter."—April 2, 1635. These underwritten names are to be transported to New England in the "Planter," Nicholas Travice, Master, bound thither, the parties having brought certificate from the minister at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, and attestation from the justice of the peace, according to the Lord's order.

Richard Fenn, Alderman.

	Age.		Age.
John Tuttell, a mercer	39	Ann Tuttell	41
Joan Tuttell	42	Anna Tuttell	12
John Lawrence	17	John Tuttell	10
William Lawrence	12	Rebecca Tuttell	6
Maria Lawrence	9	Isabella Tuttell	70
Abigail Tuttell	6	William Tuttell	26
Symon Tuttell	4	Elizabeth Tuttell	23
Sara Tuttell	2	John Tuttell	3½
John Tuttell	1	Anna Tuttell	2¼
Richard Tuttell	42	Thomas Tuttell	3 mos.

Also various servants, etc.

(I) William Tuttle, progenitor of the line which will herein be dealt with, came to America from the parish of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, at the age of twenty-six years, bringing with him his wife Elizabeth, aged twenty-three years, and their children—John, aged three and one-half years; and Thomas, aged three months. In the year during

which he arrived he was granted the right to build a windmill at Charlestown, and became a proprietor of that town in 1636. His wife, who had joined the church in Boston, August 14, 1636, was dismissed to the church at Ipswich, September 8, 1639, and it is thought from this fact and his business connections with Zebulon Tuttle, of Ipswich, that he resided there for a time. He was part owner of a ketch with Zebulon Tuttle, and was also the associate in business of John Tuttle, of Ipswich, with whom he held the deed to the property of George Griggs, who was in their debt. They also held the mortgage on the house and land on Beacon Street, Boston, given on October 8, 1650, subsequent to William Tuttle's removal to New Haven. In 1641 he became the owner of the home of Edward Hopkins, who had removed to Hartford. This property was located on the square bounded by Grave, State, Elm, and Church streets. Here he resided for the remainder of his life, and after his death it was the home of his widow. As a man of prominence and importance in the community, he shared in the division of public lands in the year 1640 and thereafter. He was one of the first owners of land at East Haven, Connecticut, where he surveyed and laid out the land from the ferry at Red Rock to Stony River. His land there was bounded by a line running from the old ferry (where the new bridge over the Quinnipiack is now located), eastward to a spring where issues the small stream called Tuttle's Brook, thence south along this brook to Gregson's land at Solitary Cove, thence west to a point on the New Haven Harbor near the chemical works and Fort Hale, thence north along the harbor to the point of beginning. This land included Tuttle's Hill. In 1659 he became the owner of land at North Haven. Prior to his death he sold or conveyed most of his property to his children.

He was one of the foremost men of the colony at New Haven, and as such filled posts of responsibility and trust, and was well in the lead of all movements of public interest or for the public good. He was interested in the attempted settlement of a colony recruited from New Haven, on the banks of the Delaware River. This failed because of the hostility of the Dutch in New Netherlands. He was commissioner to decide on an equivalent to those who received inferior meadow lands in the first allotment; was fence viewer in 1644; road commissioner in 1646; commissioner to settle the dispute as to the boundary between New Haven and Branford in 1669, and to fix the bounds of New Haven, Milford, Branford and Wallingford, in 1672. He was often a juror and an arbitrator; was constable in 1666-67.

His death occurred early in June, 1673, and the inventory of his estate is dated June 6th of the same year. His wife died December 30, 1684, at the age of seventy-two years, after several years' residence with her son Nathaniel, who presented her will. The other children objected to it and it was not allowed. The inventory of her estate is dated February 3, 1685. Her gravestone was removed with the others in 1821 from the Old Green to the Grove Street Cemetery, and it now stands in a row placed along the north wall of the cemetery. Part of the inscription is effaced, however. The children of William Tuttle were: 1. John, born in England, 1631. 2. Hannah, born in England, 1632-33; married John Pantry. 3. Thomas, born in England, 1634-35. 4. Jonathan, baptized July 8, 1637. 5. David, baptized in Charlestown, April 7, 1639, and settled in Wallingford. 6. Joseph, mentioned below. 7. Sarah, baptized

April, 1642. 8. Elizabeth, baptized November 9, 1645. 9. Simon, baptized March 28, 1647. 10. Benjamin, baptized October 29, 1648. 11. Mercy, born April 27, 1650. 12. Nathaniel, baptized February 29, 1652.

(II) Joseph Tuttle, son of William Tuttle, was baptized in New Haven, November 22, 1640, and died in September, 1690. In 1685 he was excused from watching on account of lameness, and the same year he again declined to serve as constable for the same reason. He married, May 2, 1667, Hannah Munson, daughter of Captain Thomas Munson, born June 11, 1648, died November 30, 1695. She married (second), August 21, 1694, Nathan Bradley, of Guilford. Children of Joseph and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle: 1. Joseph, mentioned below. 2. Samuel, born July 15, 1670. 3. Stephen, born May 20, 1673. 4. Joanna, born December 30, 1675. 5. Timothy, born September 30, 1678. 6. Susanna, born in the year 1679. 7. Elizabeth, born July 12, 1683. 8. Hannah, born May 14, 1685, died young. 9. Hannah, baptized February 26, 1689.

(III) Joseph Tuttle, son of Joseph and Hannah (Munson) Tuttle, was born March 18, 1668. He was a cordwainer by trade. He married, in Milford, Connecticut, November 10, 1691, Elizabeth Sanford, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Paine) Sanford. He lived in East Haven, and was prominent in town affairs. His children were: 1. Joseph, mentioned below. 2. Noah, born December 12, 1694. 3. Katherine, born November 25, 1699. 4. Elizabeth, born July 27, 1705. 5. Thankful, September 3, 1709. 6. Child.

(IV) Captain Joseph Tuttle, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sanford) Tuttle, was born November 10, 1692, and died January 16, 1761. He was captain of the train band at East Haven, and quartermaster of the troops in the Second Regiment in 1742. In 1745-46 he was moderator, and on the school committee at various times. He had a house at Derby, where he was living in 1751. He married (first) Mercy Thompson, daughter of John and Mercy (Mansfield) Thompson, who was born February 21, 1696, and died September 6, 1743. He married (second) Sarah Washburn. His children were: 1. Joel, born October 18, 1718. 2. Mary, born December 22, 1720. 3. Amy, born in 1726, and died November 20, 1736. 4. Mercy, September 17, 1730. 5. Comfort, born 1732. 6. Joseph, born 1734. 7. Samuel, mentioned below. 8. Joseph. 9. Amy. 10. Benjamin.

(V) Samuel Tuttle, son of Captain Joseph Tuttle, was born in 1741, and died in East Haven, May 20, 1817. He inherited a part of his father's estate where he lived. In July, 1779, he opposed the British raid on North Haven, but when the fight was lost, endeavored to save some of his goods which he had loaded on a cart and was trying to hide. He was taken prisoner and transported to New York, the stronghold of the British, where he was kept in captivity for six months, at the end of which time he was either released or made good his escape. His wife and children tried to follow the fleeing settlers, but finding that all avenues of escape were cut off, she ordered the children to lay down close to the ground and pray, thinking that their last hour had come. This was the means of saving their lives, for a volley fired by the British passed over their heads, wounding one of the fleeing men. Mr. Tuttle's house was afterward ransacked and set on fire, and among other things carried off was a family Bible printed in London in 1663. Ten years later this was found in Wallingford, Connecticut, and restored to a member of the family.

Samuel Tuttle married, September 6, 1761, Bethia Miles, daughter of Jonathan Miles. Their children were: 1. Amasa, born August 27, 1762. 2. Samuel, born August 6, 1763, died the next day. 3. Bethia Miles, born January 22, 1765. 4. Samuel Ammi, born September 18, 1767, died 1773. 5. Sarah Miles, born February 2, 1770. 6. Bethia, born March 22, 1772. 7. Samuel, mentioned below. 8. Ammi Miles, born December 17, 1775. 9. Zerviah, born February 22, 1777. 10. Phebe Ann, born December 6, 1780. 11. Eunicia, born September 13, 1783. 12. Frederick William, born May 30, 1786.

(VI) Samuel Tuttle, son of Samuel and Bethia (Miles) Tuttle, was born June 23, 1773, and died July 5, 1850. He was in business for many years in Hartford, dealing in grindstones, and was founder of the firm of S. Tuttle & Sons, of that city.

He married Betsey Hotchkiss, daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Fields) Hotchkiss, born May 2, 1779, and died August 2, 1831. Their children were: 1. Esther Rowe, born January 23, 1801. 2. Miles Ammi, born December 21, 1802. 3. Samuel Hotchkiss, born March 19, 1805, died young. 4. Sally, born February 13, 1807, died young. 5. Samuel Hotchkiss, born February 19, 1809, died young. 6. Betsey, born June 24, 1810, died young. 7. William Frederick, mentioned below. 8. Sarah Elizabeth, born May 11, 1816; married Gurdon W. Russell, M. D.; she died July 16, 1871. 9. Samuel Isaac, mentioned below. 10. Reuel Hotchkiss, born July 16, 1824; he was rector of Grace Church, Windsor, Connecticut, for many years; married Sarah A. Crompton; children: Annie E., married E. C. Johnson, president of the First National Bank, Hartford, Connecticut; twins, who died young; and Ruel C.

(VII) William Frederick Tuttle, the seventh child of Samuel and Betsey (Hotchkiss) Tuttle, was born April 8, 1812, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, with which he was prominently identified during his entire lifetime. He received his early education at the school of Miss Rebecca Butler, on North Main Street, thereafter at the Center Grammar School, and subsequently, at the age of twelve years, became a pupil at the Literary School of Mr. George Patten, from which he was graduated at the age of fifteen years. He immediately entered business as a clerk, in which minor position he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. He was then made a member of the firm of S. Tuttle & Sons, which had been founded by his father. The firm dealt on a large scale in groceries, grass seed, gypsum, and grindstones, upon which latter product it specialized extensively. The business was thoroughly well established and well known throughout the city and surrounding country at the time when Mr. Tuttle was admitted to partnership, and was a source of constant and increasing profit to all concerned in its management. In the year 1850, Samuel Tuttle, the founder, died, and the conduct of the business descended to the three brothers, Miles Ammi, William Frederick, and Samuel Isaac. Miles Ammi Tuttle died in 1858, and during the same year William Frederick Tuttle withdrew from active participation in the affairs of the firm. He did not, however, sever all his business connections at the same time. As a man of recognized and unfailing business ability his counsel and keen judgment were much sought in the financial and other organizations of the city of Hartford. He succeeded his brother as director of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, and of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, in which capacity he served for thirty-seven years.

Mr. Tuttle was consistently prominent and well known in almost every phase of life in the city, with the exception of the political field, in which he took no interest other than that of the well-informed man in the topics of importance of the day. He was deeply interested in religious and philanthropic work. Mr. Tuttle was a man well versed in literature, and a constant and judicious reader. Throughout his life he remained a student of history and astronomy. To the keen observer there will perhaps be nothing more indicative of the character of Mr. Tuttle's mind and tastes than his choice in the fields of literature and poetry, namely, the immortal works of Sir Walter Scott and James Russell Lowell.

Mr. Tuttle was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a lifelong communicant of Christ Church, in which he held offices of importance on the executive staff. He was a director of the Hartford Hospital, and the Retreat for the Insane, for which institutions he was auditor. He was prominent in military circles, and held the rank of lieutenant in the Governor's Foot Guard. He was a member of the following social, fraternal and civic organizations: The Veteran Association, the Hartford Volunteer Fire Department, the Hartford Horticultural Society, the Connecticut Agricultural Society, the Hartford Club, the Piscatorious Club of Hartford. In politics he adhered to the Republican party. He died February 22, 1895.

On November 1, 1838, Mr. Tuttle married Sarah Ramsey, born December 3, 1817, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Allyn) Ramsey, of Hartford, a member of one of the oldest and most honorable of the ancient houses of this country and Great Britain. (See Ramsey V.) Mrs. Tuttle died June 9, 1895. The Ramsey and Allyn lines are treated at length below. The children of William Frederick and Sarah (Ramsey) Tuttle were: 1. Sarah, born September 19, 1841, died September 24, 1841. 2. Catherine, born April 10, 1843, died September 20, 1846. 3. Grace, born December 16, 1846, died January 31, 1883. 4. Jane, mentioned below.

(VIII) Jane Tuttle, daughter of William Frederick and Sarah (Ramsey) Tuttle, was born June 6, 1848, in Hartford, Connecticut, and is the living representative in the eighth generation of this famous branch of the Tuttle family. She resides in Hartford. She is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

(VII) Samuel Isaac Tuttle, son of Samuel and Betsey (Hotchkiss) Tuttle, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 16, 1819, and died in that city, January 8, 1908. His education was obtained in the schools of his native city, and he entered business with his father and brothers, Miles A. and William F. Tuttle, as S. Tuttle & Sons. Wholesale grocery and produce operations occupied him until three years prior to his death, and he was one of the city's most respected business men, esteemed for unvarying fairness and integrity in all his dealings. He was a member of Christ Church, loyal in his support of all branches of its activity, and identified with many good works. In all his relations with his fellowmen he knew but one standard of kindliness and tolerance, and in his home he was a devoted and generous parent. He retained his vigor of intellect as old age grew upon him, and patriarchal dignity rested impressively and becomingly upon his shoulders.

Mr. Tuttle married, in Hartford, Connecticut, March 31, 1842, Louisa Ramsey,

born July 14, 1820, died March 23, 1899, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Allyn) Ramsey. (See Ramsey IV.) Children: 1. Ellen, born December 11, 1843, died September 9, 1920; married, November 2, 1864, D. Waldo Johnson, of New York, who died June 21, 1900. Their child, Waldo Tuttle Johnson, married Emma Crozier, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of four children. 2. Louisa, born May 30, 1848, died August 28, 1851. 3. Alice Gertrude, born September 3, 1855. 4. Samuel William, born October 18, 1857; married, May 27, 1897, Annie E. Strong, daughter of Ellsworth Strong.

(The Ramseys in Scotland and Ireland).

As early as the year 1200 the Ramsey or Ramsay family was firmly established and highly distinguished in Scotland. Through various collateral lines, the Ramseys trace their ancestry to many of the greatest kings of antiquity, both of England and France, (see ante). In the beginning of the thirteenth century we find the family established in Berwickshire, Edinburgshire, Fifeshire, Forfarshire, and Kincardinshire. At the present time the family holds the marquisate of Dalhousie, the viscounty of Haddington, and the lordships of Bothwell and Carrington. A branch of the family went to Ireland with the Scotch settlers to whom James I made grants of land in 1610 and later. The first mention of the name of John Ramsay, a tenant of John Cunningham, who had a thousand acres in the precinct of Portlough, County Donegal, Province of Ulster, was in 1619. A prominent Presbyterian minister of this family preached in Ulster about 1640 and later. Antrim is the county in which the Ramsays are now most common in Ireland. Of twenty-eight births in Ireland in 1790 in Ramsay families, twenty-two lived in Antrim. In the petition to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, in 1718, signed by residents of the North of Ireland for a place in which to live in this country, we find the names of John and James Ramsay.

(I) Hugh Ramsay, son of John or James Ramsay, probably, was the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. He was in Londonderry, New Hampshire, one of the first settlers of that place, as early as 1720. He married Mary Moore, of Lynn. Their children were: 1. Mary. 2. Margaret. 3. John. 4. Mathew. 5. James. 6. Hugh, who died November 11, 1783. Of his sons, John and James were of age and taxpayers in 1750.

(II) Hugh Ramsey, son of Hugh and Mary (Moore) Ramsay, married (first), June 4, 1747, (old style), Lydia Craig, daughter of David Craig, of Londonderry, New Hampshire. Their children were: 1. David, born June 9, 1748, died December 12, 1776. 2. Ann, born December 24, 1750, died August 7, 1751. 3. Mary, born June 29, 1752, died January 11, 1792. 4. Anna, born April 22, 1752, (new style), died November 24, 1791. 5. Jonathan, mentioned below. 6. Margaret, born September 29, 1762. Lydia (Craig) Ramsey died December 25, 1762, and after her death Hugh Ramsey married (second) Esther Hamilton, a native of Ireland. She had no children. Hugh Ramsey died November 11, 1783.

(III) Jonathan Ramsey, son of Hugh and Lydia (Craig) Ramsey, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, September 9, 1757, and died at Hartford, September 12, 1805. He married Polly or Mary Chadwick, of Tyringham, in 1786. She was born November 27, 1760, and died at Hartford, August 14, 1809, at the age of forty-eight years. Shortly after their marriage Jonathan Ramsey and his wife came to Hartford to live, and their children were born there. Children: 1.

Jonathan, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born October 4, 1789. 3. Hugh Craig, born May 23, 1791. 4. David Chadwick, born July 4, 1792. 5. Lydia, born April 30, 1794. 6. Harriet, born April 24, 1796.

(IV) Jonathan Ramsey, son of Jonathan and Polly or Mary (Chadwick) Ramsey, was born May 20, 1787, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, July 23, 1832. He married, December 12, 1812, Sarah Allyn, daughter of Fitz John and Deborah (Phelps) Allyn, of Windsor, Connecticut. She was born at Windsor, September 25, 1790, and died there December 22, 1835. Children: 1. Jonathan, born December 13, 1813. 2. Harriett, born September 19, 1815, died young. 3. Sarah, mentioned below. 4. Louisa, born July 14, 1820, died March 23, 1899. 5. Mary, born June 29, 1822, deceased. 6. William, born October 14, 1825, died April 23, 1898. 7. Maria, born September 26, 1828, died young.

(V) Sarah Ramsey, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Allyn) Ramsey, was born in Hartford, December 3, 1817, and died there, June 9, 1895. On November 1, 1838, she was married at Hartford, Connecticut, by the Rev. George Burgess, to William Frederick Tuttle, an account of whose life has already been given in detail. (See Tuttle VII.) Children: Sarah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Grace, deceased; and Jane, hereinbefore mentioned. Through the marriage of Sarah Ramsey to William Frederick Tuttle, these two famous lines were united.

(The Chadwick Line).

The first mention of the name of Chadwick in early New England Colonial records is found in the statistics of the town of Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and in Monterey, an offshoot of the town of Tyringham. Monterey was not set apart from Tyringham until 1739, and in that year, in the month of April, Captain John Chadwick, with Lieutenant Isaac Garfield and Thomas Slater, made the first permanent settlement in the place. In 1762 the town was incorporated, and Captain John Chadwick and two others made selectmen. Captain Chadwick was also elected treasurer. In 1758 he gave the town a piece of land on which to build a school, which was not, however, built until many years later. The land given covered three rods. In 1750 John Chadwick with seven others organized the first church in the community.

(I) Captain John Chadwick, abovementioned, was born April 28, 1717. He married Abigail Brewer, of Tyringham, who was born December 29, 1719. Their children were: 1. Abigail, born May 13, 1744; married Abijah Markham, February 4, 1762. 2. Lydia, born August 28, 1745; married Thomas Brinny, October 8, 1761. 3. John, born 1747, died young. 4. Hannah, born May 7, 1749; married Captain Abijah Merrill, June 4, 1778. 5. John, born May 2, 1751; went from Tyringham to West Hartford; married Prudence Seymour, who was born there in 1752; they afterwards settled in Lyme, Connecticut. 6. Ebenezer, born April 4, 1753; married (first) Mary Spring, October 31, 1771, and (second) Huldah Eaton, November 26, 1778. 7. Caleb, born March 11, 1755; married Eleanor Black, October 21, 1779. 8. Isaac, born April 5, 1758. 9. Mary, mentioned below.

(II) Mary (or Polly) Chadwick, the daughter of Captain John and Abigail (Brewer) Chadwick, was born in Tyringham, or Township No. 1, Berkshire, Massachusetts, November 27, 1760. She married Jonathan Ramsey, son of Hugh and Lydia (Craig) Ramsey, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, in the year 1786. The Westfield Town Records contain a

notice of the publishing of the banns of marriage of Jonathan Ramsey and Polly Chadwick, of Tyringham, on January 29, 1786. She was the mother of six children. She died August 14, 1809, at the age of forty-eight years. The marriage of Mary Chadwick to Jonathan Ramsey brought about the union of these two families in 1786.

The progenitor of the family in America was a descendant of the famous English family of Chadwicks through Sir Andrew Chadwick, over whose estate a very famous will case was brought. The case was eventually lost to the heirs and went to the Crown. Sir Andrew Chadwick was knighted by Queen Anne, in recognition of the fact that he saved her life. In further reward for his services he was made a colonel in the Life Guards. Later in life he was appointed a tutor to Prince George, son of Queen Anne.

The Chadwicks in America rendered distinguished services to their country in the Revolution. Among the soldiers from the township of Tyringham, who fought in the Revolution, are named Captain John Chadwick, and his sons, Caleb, Ebenezer, and John, Jr.

(The Allyn Line).

(I) Richard Allyn was a native of Braunton, Devonshire, England, where he died in 1662. He married Margaret Wyatt. His will, which was dated November 29, 1647, was proved May 10, 1662. His children were: Emmett, baptized December 19, 1584; Thomas, born December 24, 1597; Wilmot, born January 9, 1598; Richard, born May 6, 1601; and Matthew, mentioned below.

(II) Hon. Matthew Allyn, son of Richard and Margaret (Wyatt) Allyn, was born in Devonshire, England, and baptized there, in the township of Braunton, April 17, 1605. He was of old and honorable yeoman stock, as is proved by his alliance with the Chichesters, one of the most prominent Devonshire families.

He married, at Braunton, Margaret Wyatt (unrelated to the above mentioned Margaret Wyatt). She was the daughter of John and Frances Wyatt, the latter named a daughter of Amias Chichester, of Arlington, Devon. John Wyatt had been admitted to the Inner Temple in 1576, and was the son of Philip Wyatt, steward and town clerk of Barnstaple, Devon, who died in 1592. The Wyatts are a well known county family, and number among their ancestors kings of England, and nobility and gentry of high repute.

In 1632, Matthew Allyn sailed with his wife and children to America, landing at Charlestown, Massachusetts, with the original Braintree company. In the several communities with which he was connected and in which he lived, he held public offices, and was a landed proprietor, prominent in all phases of public affairs. He was made a Freeman in 1635, and a Representative in 1636. He later removed to Hartford, and was there elected a representative in 1645-58. He was magistrate from 1657 to 1667; commissioner for the United Colonies of New England from 1660 to 1664; and was one of the grantees named in the charter to Connecticut by Charles II. He died February 1, 1670 or 1671. His will is dated January 30, 1670-71, and makes his wife Margaret sole executrix. He gives his Windsor home to his son, Thomas. His children were: 1. John. 2. Thomas, mentioned below. 3. Mary.

(III) Captain Thomas Allyn, son of Hon. Matthew and Margaret (Wyatt) Allyn, established the Allyn family in Windsor, Connecticut, in the homestead given him in his father's will. He married Abigail Warham, daughter of the

Rev. John Warham. Their children were: 1. John. 2. Matthew. 3. Thomas, mentioned below. 4. John, 5. Samuel. 6. Jane. 7. Abigail. 8. Sarah. 9. Hester. He died February 14, 1695-96.

(IV) Lieutenant Thomas Allyn, son of Captain Thomas and Abigail (Warham) Allyn, died in 1709. He married (first) Martha Wolcott, daughter of Simon Wolcott. The name of his second wife is not known. Children by first wife: 1. Benjamin, mentioned below. 2. Martha. Child by second wife; Johanna.

(V) Benjamin Allyn, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Martha (Wolcott) Allyn, was born in 1686, and died in 1713. He married Ann Watson. Among their children was Benjamin, mentioned below.

(VI) Captain Benjamin Allyn, son of Benjamin and Ann (Watson) Allyn, was born in 1711, and died in 1776. He was a captain in the Crown Point expedition in the French and Indian War, in the year 1775. He married in Windsor, Connecticut, where he was born, Abigail Loomis, daughter of Job and Abigail (Filley) Loomis. They had a son, Benjamin, mentioned below.

(VII) Benjamin Allyn, son of Captain Benjamin and Abigail (Loomis) Allyn, was born September 13, 1736, and baptized on September 9th of the same year. He served in Colonel Newberry's regiment in the Revolutionary War. He married twice. The children of his first wife, who died August 9, 1789, at the age of fifty years, were: 1. O. Allyn, died July 9, 1762. 2. Fitz John, baptized October 4, 1761. 3. Fitz John, mentioned below. 4. Abigail, born October 6, 1765. Benjamin Allyn's second wife, Sarah Allyn, died May 29, 1795.

(VIII) Fitz John Allyn, son of Benjamin Allyn, was baptized at Windsor, Connecticut, May 15, 1763. He married Deborah Phelps, daughter of Roger and Deborah (Filley) Phelps, who traced her ancestry to Daniel Phelps, who though seventy-seven years old at the time, volunteered at the Danbury Alarm. The children of Fitz John Allyn and his wife, Deborah (Phelps) Allyn, were: 1. Fitz John, baptized March 17, 1789. 2. Sarah, mentioned below. 3. Benjamin, baptized July 21, 1793. 4. Sidney Buckland, baptized November 15, 1795. 5. Louisa, baptized May 27, 1798. 6. Candace, baptized May 24, 1801. 7. Amelia, baptized November 10, 1805. 8. Elizabeth, baptized July 18, 1814.

(IX) Sarah Allyn, daughter of Fitz John and Deborah (Phelps) Allyn, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, and baptized there on December 5, 1790. On December 12, 1812, she married Jonathan Ramsey, the son of Jonathan and Mary (Chadwick) Ramsey, of Hartford, Connecticut she was born at Windsor, September 25, 1790, and died in that township on December 22, 1835. (See Ramsey IV.)

(X) Sarah Ramsey, the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Allyn) Ramsey, and their third child, was born December 3, 1817, and died June 9, 1895. She married William Frederick Tuttle (see Tuttle VII), thus bringing about the union of the Tuttle and Ramsey lines.

(The Ancient Ancestry of the Allyn Family is as Follows):

From the Saxon Kings: 1. Harderick, King of Saxons. 2. Anserick, king. 3. Wilkie I, prince. 4. Svarticke, I, prince. 5. Svarticke II, prince. 6. Sigward, prince. 7. Witekind, king. 8. Wilkie, prince. 9. Marbod, king. 10. Woden. 11. Balder. 12. Brando. 13. Fredgar. 14. Frewin. 15. Wigga. 16. Gewisch. 17. Elsa (Effa). 18. Eliseus. 19. Cerdic, King of the West Saxons. 20. Kenric. 21. Ceulon. 22. Cuthwin. 23. Cuth. 24. Chetwald. 25. Kenred. 26. Ingills. 27.

Eoppa. 28. Easa. 29. Alkmond. 30. Egbert, King of England, married Redborge. 31. Ethelwulf, married Osborge. 32. Alfred the Great, married Elswitha. 33. Elfthryth, married Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, mentioned below.

Ancestry of Elswitha, wife of Alfred: 1. Crida, King of Mercia. 2. Gribba. 3. Conowalch. 4. Ceutwin. 5. Cenrans. 6. Bassa. 7. Cuthbert. 8. Ceoluph, King of Mercia, married Wigmund. 9. Witgluff, King of Mercia. 10. Edburga, married Ehldred or Elheland, King of Mercia. 11. Elswitha, married Alfred the Great. 12. Elthrith, married Baldwin.

Flanders: 1. Gerard, Prince of Rousillon, married Ermengarde, daughter of Salvart, Prince of Dyon. 2. Ingelran. 3. Baldwin, Count of Flanders, married Juduh, daughter of Charles the Bald. 4. Baldwin II, Count of Flanders. 5. Arnulf, Count of Flanders, married Adela of Vermandois. 6. Baldwin III, Count of Flanders, married Matilda of Ailes. 7. Arnulf II, Count of Flanders, married Susanna (or Rosalie) of Italy. 8. Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders, married Ogive of Luxembourg. 9. Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, married Adela of France.

English Kings: 1. Maud, the Empress, married Godfrey Plantagenet, Henry I, of England. 2. Henry II, of England, married Eleanor of Aquitaine. 3. John, King of England, married Isabel, daughter of the Earl of Angoulesme. 4. Richard Plantagenet. 5. Joan, natural child, married (first) Sir Roger de Valletort; (second) Sir Alexander de Okeston.

1. Hugh Capet, King, died 996. 2. Rober II, died 1031, married Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror. 3. Henry, King of France, married Anne of Russia. 4. Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, married Adelaide.

Kings of France: 1. St. Arnulph married Doda; died 640. 2. Anchises, Duke of Brabant, married Brigga, daughter of Pepin, Duke of Brabant. 3. Pepin, died 714, of Heristal, Duke of Brabant, married Alphaed. 4. Charles Martel, married Rotrude; died 791. 5. Pepin II, King of the Franks, married Berhade, daughter of Carthert, Count of Leon. 6. Charlemagne, Emperor, married Hildegarde. 7. Pepin, King of Italy. 8. Bernard, King of Italy. 9. Pepin, Count of Vermandois. 10. Herbert I, Count of Vermandois, died 902. 11. Herbert II, Count of Vermandois, married Hildebrant. 12. Albert, Count of Vermandois, died 988, married Geberga. 13. Herbert III, Count of Vermandois, died 1000, married Hermengarde. 14. Otto, Count of Vermandois, died 1045, married Pabie. 15. Herbert IV, married Adela. 16. Adelaide, married Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, September 18, 1101.

Another Lineage from Charlemagne: 6. Charlemagne, Emperor, of the Franks. 7. Louis I, Emperor, married Judith, daughter of Wolf, Count of Altorf and Hedwig of Saxony. 8. Charles the Bald, Emperor, married Irmintrude. 9. Louis II, of France, married Judith, daughter of the Count of Flanders. 10. Charles, the Simple, married Eadgifu, daughter of Edward, King of England, granddaughter of Alfred the Great. 11. Louis IV., died 954, King of France, married daughter of Henry the Fowler. 12. Geberga, married Albert of Vermandois.

Norman Kings: 1. Rollo, Duke of Normandy, married Popa, daughter of Berenger, Count of Boyeue. 2. William, Duke of Normandy, married Sprata, daughter of Hubert, Count of Seulis. 3. Richard, Duke of Normandy. 4. Richard II, Duke of Normandy, married Judith of Brittany. 5. Robert, Duke of Normandy, married Herleva of Falais. 6. William the Conqueror. 7. Henry I, of England, married Maud of Scotland; also, Sybil,

daughter of Robert Corbet of Kangden, Shropshire, by whom he had: Reginald. 8. Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, married Beatrice, daughter of William Fitz Richard. 9. Maude de Dunstanville, married Robert de Beaumont.

From Richard I: 1. Richard I. 2. Godfrey, Count of Brionne. 3. Gilbert, Count of Brionne. 4. Baldwin de Meules, married Albreda, cousin of William I. 5. Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, married Addiza Peverel. 6. Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, married Lucia, daughter of Droda Balun. 7. William de Redvers, Earl of Devon, married Maude de Beaumont. 8. Mary, their daughter, married (first) Sir R. Courtenay; (second) Peter Pronz.

Peverel: 1. Ranolf Peverel, married Maud, daughter of Ingelric, daughter of a Saxon noble. 2. William of Nottingham, married Addiza de Lancaster. 3. Addiza Peverel, married Richard de Redvers.

1. Beaumont. 2. Torf. 3. Touronde. 4. Humphrey de Velulis. 5. Roger de Beaumont, married Adeline de Meulan, daughter of Waleran II and Oda. 6. Robert de Beaumont, married Elizabeth of Vermandois. 7. Waleran de Beaumont, Count of Meulan, married Agnes de Montfort. 8. Robert de Beaumont, Count of Meulan, married Maude de Dunstanville, daughter of Reginald de Dunstanville.

D'Abernon: 1. John d'Abernon of Dousland, of same family as D'Abernon of Surrey, married Thomasin, daughter of Robert Cade. 2. Sir John of Dousland, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Moels of Ernesborough. 3. Joan, married John Gifford.

Beauchamps: 1. Robert de Bello Campo, Baron of Hatch in Somerset. 2. Sir Humphrey Beauchamps. 3. Sir John Beauchamps, married a daughter of Sir Roger de Novait, son of Hugh, grandson of Roger. 4. Sir John of Ryme, in Dorsetshire, England. 5. Elizabeth, married William Fortesque.

Valletort: 1. Roger de Valletort, held Great Madbury under William the Conqueror. 2. Son. 3. Son of preceding, held Great Madbury. 4. Sir Roger de Valletort, married Joan, natural daughter of Richard Plantagenet. 5. Joan de Valletort, married (second) Sir Alexander de Okeston, about 1270. 6. Joan de Okeston, married Richard Champernowne.

Rohand: 1. Rohand, Lord of the Manor of Easton, Oxfordshire. 2. Sir Alan, reign of Edward I, married Matilda de Coldington, daughter of Peter of Worthington; bought the manor of Worthington. 3. Sir Henry Rohand, of Claxton, Leicestershire, married Rose, daughter of Sir John of Bigbury. 4. Roger Rohand, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Lovelle. 5. Eleanor Rohand, married Sir Thomas Champernowne.

Champernowne: 1. Henry Champernowne, of Clist. Champernowne, Devon, 1154, and Ifracome, married, Rohars, daughter of Canpo Errnado. 2. Oliver Champernowne, married Eva ———. 3. Sir Henry of Clist, in 1272, married Dyonisia, daughter of Gilbert and sister of Sir Robert English, of Stukeley, Devon. 4. Richard, married Joan de Okeston, sister of Sir James. 5. Sir Richard, received Medbury from Sir James. 6. Sir Richard of Medbury, Devon, married Joan, daughter of Ralph de Valletor. 7. Sir Thomas, married Eleanor Rohand. 8. Sir Richard of Medbury, ancestor of Sir Walter Raleigh and of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, married Katherine Daubens, daughter of Sir Gules Daubens. 9. John of Insworth, Cornwall, married Margaret, daughter of John Sprigg. 10. Richard, of Insworth, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Man-

ley. 11. Elizabeth, married William Fortesque.

Cobleigh: 1. John Cobleigh of Chittlehampton, Devon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bryghtleigh or Brightly, Devon. 2. John Cobleigh, son of John, married Jane Fortesque, mentioned below.

Fortesque: 1. William of Pripton, Devon, married Elizabeth Champernowne. 2. Jane, married John Cobleigh.

Debois: 1. William de Bosco, Lord of Halberton, Devon. 2. William de Boys. 3. William de Boys, reign of Edward III. 4. William, 5. John. 6. Alice de Bois, married Henry Burton.

Denebaud: 1. Sir Philip Denebaud of Wales, a Protestant. 2. Sir Philip, married Alice Gifford of Pescayth, Monmartlish. 3. William, married Alice ———, living in 1245. 4. Philip, married Cicely, daughter of Simon Grundham or Grandingham. 5. William, married Alice. 6. Thomas, married Joan, daughter of Robert Brent. 7. John, married Florence, daughter of Richard Archdeacon. 8. John of Hurton St. George.

Pronz: 1. Peter Pronz of Eastervale, Devon, married Mary, widow of Sir J. Courtenay. 2. William Pronz. 3. Walter Pronz, married daughter of Lord Dunham. 4. William Pronz, married a daughter of Giles of Gobly. 5. Sir William of Gidley, Devon, married Alice, daughter of Sir Fulk Ferris of Throwleigh. 6. Alice, married Sir Roger Moels. 7. Johan Moels, married John Wotton.

Wotton: 1. John Wotton, married Johan Moels of Widworthy, Devon. 2. John, only son, married Engaret, daughter of Walter Dimock.

Raleigh: 1. Walter de Raleigh of Fardell, Devon, married Beatrix. 2. Walter of Pelton. 3. Walter, of the reign of William II and Henry V. 4. Warrene de Raleigh, ancestor of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh. 5. Peter de Raleigh, married Margere, daughter of Sir Philip Dauberry. 6. Sir William, married Joan Stock-Arey (?), daughter of Sir John judge of the King's Bench. 7. Sir Thomas, married Lora Peverell, daughter of Sir Hugh. 8. Sir John, married Joan Tracy, daughter of Sir Henry. 9. Sir William, married Beatrix, daughter of Sir Robert Shandos. 10. Sir John Raleigh, married Joan Petit. 11. Thomasine, married Sir John Chichester.

Pawlet: 1. Hercules, lord of Tournon. 2. Sir William De Pawlet of Leigh; died 1242. 3. Sir William, died in 1281. 4. Sir William of Rowde, Wilts. 5. Sir John of Coalthurst, Somerset; died 1356; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Reyney, a great heiress. 6. Sir John, married Elizabeth Creedy, daughter of William of Creedy. 7. Sir Thomas, married Margaret Burton. 8. Sir William or Nicholas. 9. Christian, married Nicholas Chichester.

Gifford: 1. Bartholomew, for whom a disputed ancestry is given by some authorities; married Joan. 2. Baldwin, married Joan Halsbury. 3. John, married Sybel. 4. Walter, married Isabel. 5. John, married Joan, daughter of Richard Dendive (?). 6. Thomas Wilmot, knight of Halsby. 7. John, married Joan D'Abernon. 8. Thomas of Halsbury, married Ann Carylon of Newton, England, daughter of John. 9. Sir Roger of Brightly, died May 1, 1547; married Margaret Cobleigh.

Wyatt: 1. John Wyatt of Braunton. 2. Philip Wyatt, steward, and town clerk of Barnstaple, Devon, 1562-63-1592; married Joane, daughter of Jeffry Paty of Pilton; buried July 22, 1588, at Braunton. 3. John, tenth son, baptized November 27, 1558, at Braunton; admitted to the Inner Temple in 1576. 4. Margaret, married Matthew ———.

Chichester: 1. Sir John, whose ancestry is in dispute, Lord of Treverbin, County Cornwall and of Boggersheurst and Domver, County Somerset; married Thomasin Raleigh; assumed the Raleigh arms. 2. Sir John, died December 14, 1437; married Alice Wotten. 3. Richard, sheriff of Devon, 1469 and 1475; died December 25, 1496; married Margaret Keynes, daughter of Sir Nicholas of Winkleigh. 4. Nicholas, married Christian Pawlet. 5. John of Rawleigh; died February 22, 1537-38, married Jean, daughter of Robert Bright (Brett) of Whitstanden. 6. Annas of Arlington, Devon, married Jane Gifford.

(Recapitulation).

The union of the several prominent American families of Ramsey, Chadwick, Allyn, and Tuttle, through which the Tuttle of Hartford trace their descent, is herein briefly set down for the purpose of making the genealogy herein given more clear to the reader:

Ramsey-Chadwick—Jonathan Ramsey married Mary Chadwick. (See Ramsey III and Chadwick II.)

Ramsey-Allyn—Jonathan Ramsey married Sarah Allyn. (See Ramsey IV and Allyn IX.)

Tuttle-Ramsey—Sarah Ramsey, daughter of the above, married William Frederick Tuttle. (See Tuttle VII and Ramsey V.)

HEDLEY, Fenwick Y.,

Editor, Soldier.

If, as a soldier of the Union Army of the West in the Civil War, Fenwick Y. Hedley had made the supreme sacrifice, there is but one official report that he would have coveted, the eloquently expressive words "Fallen in Action." As a soldier in the field he believed that to be the most glorious end to patriotic and loyal service to his country, and the ideals and habits of thought instilled amid the scenes of the tented field and the roar and flare of cannon were those that dominated his young manhood, his mature years, and his old age. More and more, as the years added their burdens and the duties of the day became a heavier labor, did he determine that the final call should find him at his post of duty, and there, in his eightieth year, Death's messenger came upon him. He breathed his last in a hospital bed, it is true, but it was not an asylum he sought. It was a haven to which he was borne when a weakened heart had faltered in its beat, when the editorial pen and the printers' galleys that had been the inseparable companions of his life work had fallen from his nerveless grasp.

To survey Captain Hedley's long career is to be impressed with the continuity of the military atmosphere and influence throughout its length. A youth of barely seventeen, he answered President Lincoln's first call to arms, and during his four years with the colors rose to the rank of captain and important duties in the capacity of company and regimental adjutant. In the years following the war he held to the personal attachments and associations of the dark days of the war, and when the Grand Army of the Republic came into being he entered wholeheartedly and enthusiastically into its program, becoming commander of his post in his middle-western home, and in later life served in the same office and as adjutant of U. S. Grand Post, No. 327. For a number of years prior to his death he had been in charge of the Memorial Day services at the tomb of General U. S. Grant, the guardian spirit of his post, and to these exercises, of which he was always chairman, he brought many pub-

F. G. Hodling

lic men of national prominence as the speakers of the day, himself sounding the keynote of the occasion with an impressive eloquence and patriotic fervor that the significance of the ceremony never failed to inspire in him, nor to rekindle in his auditors.

A Scotchman by birth and of English education, Fenwick Y. Hedley was nevertheless intensely American in instinct and thought and his views of public issues and national aspirations, although scrupulously fair and unbiased in the main, were nevertheless colored by the passionate devotion he felt toward his country's institutions and traditions. He was a man of scholarly mind and habits and through self study and the cultivation of the classics attained a degree of erudition that enabled him to hold his own under circumstances which would have caused a less brilliant scholar endless confusion and embarrassment. He could discourse upon the literature of any period with easy familiarity, had delved deep and reasoned widely in philosophy, knew the charts of the heavens and much of astronomic lore, quoted the poets, especially Shakespeare and Burns, with the warmth and appreciation of the lover of rhythmic expression, and was intimately at home in the Scriptures. Not the least of his cultural gifts was an unusual musical talent in voice and instrumental ability, and at various times he played the organ in churches he attended, as well as directing the choir. One of what he called the "great compensations" of his late years was found in the fact that his editorial chair in New York City was within close hearing of the chimes of Grace Church as they pealed out the hymns that he had loved and played and sung throughout the years. He is a figure well remembered by the writer of these lines as, before his associates had gathered, he walked the length of his office singing, in time with those beautiful chimes, some such uplifting strain as "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" or "Lead, Kindly Light." It is pleasant to recall, in connection with the latter hymn, that at the request of a friend and associate, the chimes player of Grace Church, who had entertained Captain Hedley at the keyboard a few months before, played the hymn as a tribute to him the morning following his death.

Fenwick Yellowley Hedley was born at Berwick-on-the-Tweed, County Durham, Scotland, March 2, 1844, a son of Fenwick Yellowley and Susanna (Hunt) Hedley. His father, the Rev. Fenwick Y. Hedley, was born in the year 1819 and became one of the most renowned Baptist ministers in Scotland. His death occurred on January 14, 1847. Rev. Hedley became associated with the famous revivalist, Father Theobald Mathew, appropriately termed "The Apostle of Temperance." Father Mathew was a Catholic priest of Cork, Ireland, who wandered one day into a Quaker meeting and heard a sermon of temperance which so fired his soul that he obtained permission from his superiors to go through Ireland and preach temperance. He secured the greatest audiences in Europe since Peter the Hermit, at the time of the Crusades, and is said to have given the pledge to more than two million people. Upon his return to England, where his fame had preceded him, he requested that the English Temperance Society assign a Protestant minister to accompany him in his crusade. Rev. Hedley was chosen, and the two men achieved wonderful success and became fast friends. Father Mathew frequently visited in the Hedley home, and upon one of these visits hung one of his temperance badges around the neck of the four-year-old Fenwick Y. Hedley. Rev. Hedley finally broke down from

over-work, and died, leaving a widow and two little children: Fenwick Y., three years of age, and a sister less than a year old. The mother brought her children to America, arriving in New Orleans, settling first at St. Louis, Missouri, and finally removing from there to Carlinville, Illinois.

Here young Hedley grew from boyhood to young manhood, and received his early education in the Carlinville public schools, which he supplemented by a short course at Blackburn University. In 1856 he began his career in the journalistic field by accepting a position in the office of the "Carlinville Democrat," a newspaper which had been founded by John M. Palmer, who subsequently was Governor, Major-General, United States Senator, and candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Gold Standard Democratic ticket. Here, in this newspaper office, Fenwick Y. Hedley first met Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln frequently called at the office, which was between the Square and the depot, and often brought in copy for the newspaper which young Hedley would later set up. One day, during a severe snowstorm, as Mr. Hedley was eating his dinner which he had brought from his home a mile away and was reading an issue of the "New York Tribune," Lincoln came in to seek shelter from the storm. He had always taken a fatherly interest in the lad, and asked him if he understood what he was reading. A friendship had already sprung up between the two, the youth and the man, and for some time Mr. Lincoln remained in the warm office, giving the lad words of advice and encouragement and of deep understanding and sympathy, while the storm raged outside. At another time Mr. Lincoln gave his young admirer a photograph of himself, which, now faded and yellowed by time, is a highly-prized heirloom in the possession of Captain Hedley's daughters.

At the outbreak of the long-feared Civil War in 1861, Fenwick Y. Hedley was seventeen years of age. He at once enlisted as a private in the 32d Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, under the command of Colonel John Logan, and participated in all the engagements of the Western Army, including Fort Henry, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the siege of Vicksburg. In January of 1864 he reënlisted in the same regiment, and served in General's Sherman's campaign, closing with the fall of Atlanta. He was the soldier who took the Confederate flag from the City Hall at Columbia, South Carolina, in the march through the Carolinas. He had two guns shot out of his hands at Shiloh, and was present at the capture of General Johnston after the memorable battle of Bentonville. He was also in the campaign against the Indians in the far West, and was acting assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, to Brigadier-General C. J. Stolbrand. With a company on board the United States Gunboat "Tyler," on March 1 and 2, 1862, he landed at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and fought a battery on the ground where the battle of Shiloh took place a month later.

At the close of General Sherman's campaign he was made adjutant of his regiment, and in that capacity was a participant in the famous "March through Georgia." He also served in the Carolina campaign and for his services received special commendation from General Belknap, his brigade commander, later the Secretary of War, and from General Gresham, his division commander, later the Secretary of State. At Goldsboro, North Carolina, he was ordered to New York by General Frank B.

Blair as *avant-coureur* of General Sherman's Army, and was there cordially entertained by General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In later life it was his pleasure to edit and print an article on his host and comrade-in-arms in the pages of this magazine. After rejoining his command he was assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general to General Stolbrand, with whom he appeared in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. In the same capacity he was ordered to the State of Utah, and upon arriving at Fort Kearney, was returned home with his command, and on September 16, 1865, was mustered out of the service, having been brevetted captain, "for gallant and meritorious services during the entire war."

At the close of the war he settled at Bunker Hill, Illinois, and on January 1, 1866, began the publication of the "Bunker Hill Gazette." He was a facile and talented writer, and as a stylist and editor he made for himself a worthy reputation. He was also noted for his forensic abilities, and as a lecturer and speaker at political and military meetings he attracted a considerable amount of attention. He was the author of a volume of war sketches entitled "Marching Through Georgia," which was widely reviewed and commended, and, through the recommendation of General Sherman and Secretary of War Belknap, was placed in the library of every military post in the country.

Almost twenty years ago he came East and formed an association with M. L. and E. Lewis, founders of the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., and in the capacity of editor continued with that company until his death. Here his practical printing knowledge and gift of writing found full exercise, and, as the scope of the company's business increased, his responsibilities widened in number and importance. He possessed in exceptional degree the historical sense, supported and strengthened by a scholarly mastery of ancient and modern history, and his editorial pen fell heavily upon work lacking in merit or taste. He was elected to the secretaryship of the company and served in his dual office until his passing. He was also editor-in-chief of "Americana."

His political views were always strongly Republican, and he was a familiar figure as delegate and committeeman in State, Congressional, district and local conventions. Throughout his life he was active in Republican politics. He served as postmaster in Bunker Hill for a period of thirteen years, until he was removed by President Cleveland. President Harrison re-appointed him, and upon President Cleveland's second election he resigned. He also served as Deputy United States Marshal under John A. Logan, under a commission dated July 6, 1869.

Fraternally, Captain Hedley held membership in the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Army of Tennessee; a companion of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion; a comrade of Hubbard Post, No. 721, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois; and secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield Association. Upon establishing a residence in the East, Captain Hedley became a member of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, Grand Army of the Republic, and of such importance was his work in this post that he became widely known throughout the metropolitan area. The associations and memories of his war days were always especially near and dear to his heart. He had been a friend and associate of such patriots and nationally famed figures as Generals Grant, Logan,

Cullom, and both the senior and junior Gates. His youthful friendship with the great Lincoln had always been a great incentive and influence in his life. The last time that Captain Hedley ever saw the "Savior of his Country," was in the latter part of August, 1860, during a political rally at Springfield Illinois. The Captain and his company marched to Springfield to participate in the rally, and upon their arrival each man was given a badge to wear on their capes, each badge bearing a portrait of Lincoln. After the torch-light procession at night, and just before they entrained for home, they marched to Lincoln's home, whereupon the great man came out and shook hands with each member of the company.

Captain Fenwick Yellowley Hedley married (first), September 20, 1868, Mary Elizabeth Harlan, and they were the parents of five children: Three sons and two daughters, the three sons dying in infancy. The two daughters survive their parents: Mary H., the wife of Charles E. Drew, a banker of Bunker Hill, Illinois; and Sarah V., the wife of Andrew S. Cuthbertson, an attorney of the same town. Mary Elizabeth (Harlan) Hedley died in the year 1879. Captain Hedley married (second), in 1883, Sarah P. Sanborn, of which marriage there was no issue. He married (third) Ella Helen Brown, whom he survived, there having been no children of this marriage.

Upon Captain Fenwick Yellowley Hedley's death on January 7, 1924, at Brooklyn, New York, the U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic published an order of which the following is a part:

Comrade Hedley was adjutant of the fifth G. A. R. Post organized in the United States. He later joined this post, was elected commander in 1908, and appointed adjutant in 1922, holding this office until his death. For many years he had charge of the services conducted by this post on Memorial Day at General Grant's tomb, always introducing the orators of the day in addresses of unusually effective and eloquent expressions of the sentiments and aspirations of his comrades.

Of Fenwick Y. Hedley this may be truly said: As a citizen, loyal interested and active. As a comrade of this post, untiring and unselfish to the limit of strength and ability in its support. As a friend, a most delightful companion to all those privileged to enjoy his confidence and intimacy.

In all these relations and activities his courage in conduct and conviction, his strength of mind, his tenderness of heart, his love of music, his humor, his wide knowledge of American history and public men, his strong, steady and serene outlook on life and labor, all harmoniously embodied and expressed in this comrade, entitle him to that tribute of appreciation and affection so well expressed in these lines from Browning:

One who never turned his back but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dreamed, tho' right were worsted,
wrong would triumph;
Held, we fall to rise; are baffled, to
fight better; sleep, to wake.

For several months before his final collapse, Captain Hedley had received definite warnings that his heart had reached the limit of his endurance, but these he disregarded, securing stimulants that enabled him to go through the day, while a night of rest invariably enabled him to return to his desk in the morning, the first of the office force to reach his post. At length nature refused to answer his demands, and he was taken to his home and placed under medical and nursing care. Still his courageous spirit, keenly feeling what he felt to be the ignominy of invalidism, caused him to attempt work while confined to his room. This was soon afterward interdicted, although he struggled against it; and, organic complications ensuing, he was taken to the hospital, where a few days later his death occurred. He had made a gallant, valiant fight, not as one loth to face the Great Beyond nor as one over-fond of this

world's joys, but as a soldier who knew not defeat or death until the last gun had been silenced. In the light of knowledge of his last days of illness, the picture is plain as to his soldierly conduct in the battle-fields of the South and one feels with startling poignancy the spirit that takes the mortally stricken soldier forward in the charge, to fall with his dying clutch grasping the enemy's ramparts.

Fenwick Y. Hedley was as strong and interesting a character as is met within the limits of an ordinary experience. From the time of his youthful exercise of the almost autocratic powers (however much they may be modified by personal attributes) of a commissioned officer of the U. S. Army, throughout his direction of a printing office and the possession of the sweeping force of an editorial page, until the completion of his final service as editor-in-chief of the American Historical Society and the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., he had no experience in which his authority was questioned or limited. Thus he came to demand and expect unquestioning compliance with his wishes and immediate obedience, without suggestion or consultation, to his orders. In his Grand Army Post, among men in many cases his equal in native intelligence and cultivated graces of mind and manner, and often his superior in material possessions, he maintained a similar rule, not through special favor but by virtue of an innate quality of leadership, an efficiency and faculty of accomplishment that won admiration and regard. His memory was remarkably tenacious and exact, and in his editorial capacity he carried in his mind, without many of the aids of exact system generally considered so essential, the facts and figures of many editions involving a vast amount of detail and thousands of dollars of capital. He knew and loved the printing and publishing business, had set and printed on a hand press hundreds of pages and had directed the linotype setting of thousands of pages and their printing upon a modern, high-speed, electrically operated press. In a Utopian existence he would have been a leader of conference, a teacher of the multitude in literature, the arts, and philosophy. He would have little to do with practical affairs, but would have followed the higher plane of thought and study for those more earth-bound than he. With a few kindred spirits, when emergency demanded, he could have laid aside the cap and gown, and donning the coat of mail, could have taught the lessons of patriotism, loyalty and fidelity to duty to the ranks of an army, and could have led them where fame waited at the cannon's mouth.

"The fast thinning line of blue" mustered out another member when all that was mortal of Fenwick Y. Hedley was placed in its flag draped resting place and given a place of honor in the home of the U. S. Grant Post in Brooklyn. About him, as he lay in the uniform of a soldier of the Republic as worn in 1861-1865, were grouped his comrades of the post, white-haired old veterans, destined every one to answer the final roll call ere many months should pass. Those at the four-score mark, their own steps unsteady, helped those whose years were numbered beyond that time. The eyes of all were moist. In another portion of the room were grouped his social and business friends, joining in this last tribute with his veterans and comrades. The impressive ritual of the Grand Army was read and its reading was followed by a few words of affectionate farewell from three comrades and a longer speech by Dr. MacMillan, a minister and lifelong friend, whose father, also a minister of the gospel, had been chaplain of Cap-

tain Hedley's regiment and had died in that service, almost in the Captain's arms. No more moving rite could be enacted than this simple ceremony of an army almost entirely mustered out of earthly service, and upon the assemblage lay the hush of reverence for the fallen soldier and the ideals he embodied.

Taps sounded, a benediction of music, the harmonious echo of a soldier's farewell.

BAKER, Frank Whitney,

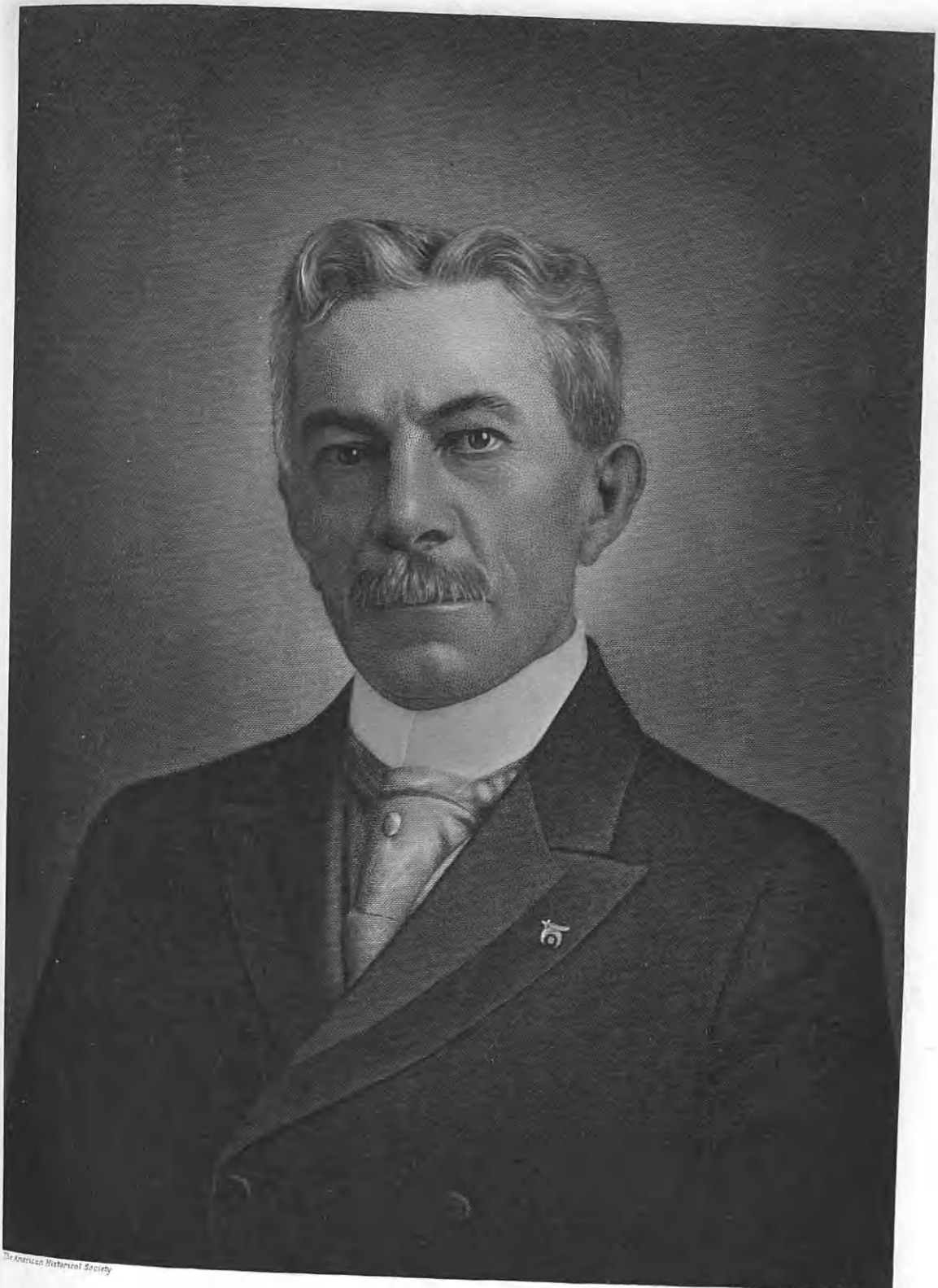
Financier, Philanthropist.

"Unostentatious, yet a man whose counsel was greatly prized by many who sought it; sympathetic, kindly; an ideal citizen, whose home yet centered his devotion"—such is the tribute of one of the closest of his friends to Frank Whitney Baker.

On September 19, 1852, in Youngstown, Niagara County, New York, a son was born to David C. and Adelia H. (Cobb) Baker. Both the father and mother of the boy were of stock long established on American soil, though the paternal line was Dutch-English, and the maternal, pure English ancestry. Dr. Lyman Cobb, the noted educator, was a connection of Mrs. Baker, and Western New York owed much to the pioneering of both families.

The education of Frank Whitney Baker was gained at local schools; from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, New York; the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania; and in Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. At Adelbert College, Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio) 1901, he was a member of the Beta Chi Chapter and Delta Kappa Epsilon. After a year of teaching, Mr. Baker decided upon a commercial life and became interested in the hardware business in Greenville, Michigan. Later he was connected in a similar business with three brothers: Clarence, Frank and Charles Black, in Detroit, Michigan. After the great fire of 1889, in Seattle, these men became interested in the rebuilding of the devastated town, and established their firm in that city, inducing Mr. Baker to accept the new Seattle Hardware Company. During more than twenty years Mr. Baker was most active in the development of the business success of this house, which is to-day the largest establishment of its kind on Puget Sound. Ill health forcing Mr. Baker to relinquish such arduous work, in 1910, he opened an office in the Coleman Building, from which he directed his other business interests. He was the first president of the Title Trust Company. He, with Messrs. Maxwell and Wiley, established the National City Bank, of which he was vice-president. He was treasurer of the Occidental Land Company, and held interests in the Wallace Lumber Company and in various Alaska enterprises.

In the relations of an organizer, trustee and vice-president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Mr. Baker's service to the city, and although he refused to accept political office, was of great value. As one of the few men who actually piloted the city, as to its civic affairs and industrial growth, during the lean years, after the panic of 1893, to the day when Klondike gold established Seattle in her prosperity, Mr. Baker served his community as 'tis given few men to serve. It was said of him that his fondness for doing kindnesses and hiding them was a trait which brought to him the headship of Seattle's Charity Organization Society. He was always counted upon to give his full measure of



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

Frank Whitney Baker

support to every movement for the city's welfare.

Mr. Baker was prominent in Masonry, was a member of Arcana Lodge, a Knight Templar, and also a thirty-second degree Mason. He affiliated as well with the Fine Arts Society; the Rainier, Arctic, and Seattle Golf and Country clubs, and took his social place among men of affairs. He gave, beyond his means, to charity and was among the first upon subscription lists for worthy causes. So untiring had been his interest in vital things that too much physical strength had been sacrificed, and his physicians, in 1914, demanded the curtailing of his energy. A difficult restriction this, for one of Mr. Baker's temperament, who lived "to spend and be spent" for others. His illness covered a period of four years, but even under its burden he insisted that he attend to some of his civic duties, and Mrs. Baker took him regularly to the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, his last attendance being only ten days prior to his death. Mrs. Baker, his constant companion, was at his side in devoted ministrations throughout all of his illness, and no higher tribute to their perfect companionship can be paid than her own statement that not once during their entire married life was there an occurrence that leaves an unpleasant memory. Almost without warning death came to Mr. Baker in the early morning of March 13, 1919, in his home, at Highland Place. Numerous legacies to charitable institutions were made in his will and instructions for the continuance of his civic work, all of which Mrs. Baker has fulfilled, finding inspiration and happiness in furthering the work that was so close to his heart. Like her honored husband, she has won a distinctive place in community life, and the love and affection of the large circle whose lives she has touched reward a life of true womanliness spent in well-doing. Mrs. Jennie Sibelle Godfrey Baker alone survives Mr. Baker.

When the news of his passing reached Seattle homes, countless messages came, messages of affectionate grief and appreciation. To quote from these whose intimate association with him in civic and business affairs have given them the right to speak will be the finest tribute to his worth.

H. A. Keyes, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

Seattle has lost one of her finest public spirits, one of her best citizens.

The word from Judge Thomas Burke was:

Seattle, through the death of Frank Whitney Baker, has lost one of her most valued citizens and one of her most loyal supporters. I feel as if a member of my own family has passed away. I have known him ever since he came to Seattle and with each succeeding year he grew into the respect, esteem and confidence of the community. There is no way to measure the influence of the life of such a man in the community.

It is felt and seen, especially in retrospect, as men from year to year pause for a moment to review the things that have been done.

He did not belong to the class of people overflowing with charitable emotions, good intentions, who expend themselves chiefly in newspaper publicity. He shunned that sort of notoriety and followed rather the scriptural rule, not to let his left hand know the good his right hand was doing.

He had a sense of proportion. He was never carried away by vague, grandiose schemes for the reform of the world. With all his activities, whether in business or in public life, he had the saving grace of common sense.

Many a good cause in this community will sorely miss him, for no worthy appeal ever met with refusal from Frank Whitney Baker.

He has a tear for pity and a hand, open as day, for melting charity.

BIRGE, Julius Charles,

Business Man, Industrialist.

Arms—Gules, a cross or.
Crest—An olive branch proper.

The surname "Birge" is of uncertain origin, since its derivation can be problematically traced to two old English sources. From the word Burgess we find instances such as "Richard le Burgess" and "John le Burges." The dropping of the final 's' would give us one old form of the name, instance of modification by dropping of a final letter or syllable being numerous. But Birge can also be more or less correctly traced to the Norman-introduced word meaning shepherd, Berger, from which was coined the word "bergeret" (pastoral ode). Surnames of Berger, Bercher, and Berge accordingly appear in the country districts where sheep-herding was carried on extensively. From one of these two sources comes the present-day spelling of the patronymic Birge, having variously appeared through the centuries as Burge, Birdge, Berge, and finally, Birge.

The house of Birge brought forth many important scions in England, and the family's subsequent prestige in the New World is evidenced by the opening paragraph of a history of the American branch, published in W. R. Cutter's, "New England Families," volume three, which follows:

For more than two hundred and fifty years the Birge family has resided in Hartford and Litchfield counties, Connecticut, and during these two and a half centuries its members have been prominent as farmers, manufacturers and business men, as well as in public life and in the church.

(I) Richard Birge, the immigrant ancestor, was the first one to bear this surname into the New World. He arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630, and appears to have been about twenty years old at the time. In the year 1640, with Rev. John Wareham, of whose church he was a member, he joined the band of colonists which established the first settlement at Windsor, Connecticut. The early records show his name to have been variously spelled as Burge, Birdge, and Birge, and prove that he was an extensive land owner as early as 1640. He had a home lot in Windsor; sixteen acres "beyond the second pine plane on the west side of the mill brook"; over eight acres on the site of "Pine Hill," and many other parcels of land on both sides of the river before 1646, the great majority of which was bequeathed to his son Daniel. He was a farmer, a devout Puritan through his association with the Rev. John Wareham, and one of the wealthiest of the colonists.

He married, October 5, 1641, Elizabeth Gaylord, a daughter of the Hon. William Gaylord. She married (second) Thomas Hoskins, of Windsor. It is related that Jeremiah, fourth child of Richard Birge, agreed with his stepfather, Thomas Hoskins, that he would serve him faithfully until he became of age, the consideration being that Hoskins should convey to him a certain tract of land, and if Jeremiah should die before he reached his twenty-first year, his brother John should serve the remainder of the term by proxy. Jeremiah died at the age of twenty years, and John accordingly finished the term and acquired the land. To Richard and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Birge were born the following children: 1. John, born in 1642, died in 1643. 2. Daniel, of whom forward. 3. Elizabeth, born July 28, 1646, died in infancy. 4. Jeremiah, born May 6, 1648, died in 1668. 5. John, born January 14, 1649. 6. Joseph, born November 2, 1651, died July 18, 1705.

(II) Daniel Birge, second of the six children, and heir of Richard and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Birge, was born November 24, 1644, and died January 26, 1697-98. He followed farming upon the lands inherited from his father, and became a successful and respected citizen. He

married, November 5, 1668, Deborah Holcomb, and they had issue: 1. Elizabeth, born April 15, 1670, died in infancy. 2. Deborah, born November 26, 1671. 3. Elizabeth, born February 3, 1674. 4. Mary, born December 25, 1677, died prior to 1697. 5. Daniel, of whom forward. 6. Abigail, born in 1684. 7. John, born September 19, 1689. 8. Cornelius, born July 30, 1694, died June 23, 1763; married, February 8, 1721, Sarah Loomis, who was born in 1694, and died October 2, 1776. 9. Esther, born in 1697.

(III) Daniel Birge, fifth of the nine children of Daniel and Deborah (Holcomb) Birge, was born September 6, 1680, and died October 26, 1737. He married, in March, 1721, Rebecca Tarbox, whose death occurred prior to the year 1739. They were the parents of the following offspring: 1. Rebecca, born December 10, 1722, died young. 2. Daniel, born December 13, 1723; married, in October, 1743, Elizabeth Knox. 3. Rebecca, born November 14, 1725; married a Mr. Burroughs. 4. Coziah, born February 16, 1729. 5. Deborah, born April 29, 1732; married a Mr. Holdridge. 6. Lydia, born July 2, 1734; married a Mr. Root. 7. Jonathan, of whom forward.

(IV) Jonathan Birge, the youngest of the seven children of Daniel and Rebecca (Tarbox) Birge, was born August 14, 1736. He married, February 23, 1757, Rachel Strong, and to them were born the following children: 1. Ezekiel, of whom forward. 2. Hozea, born September 12, 1760, died August 16, 1843. 3. Olive, born February 22, 1762. 4. Content, born March 23, 1764. 5. Elijah, born May 14, 1765. 6. Rachel, born July 24, 1767. 7. Deborah, born June 18, 1769. 8. Anne, born February 10, 1771; married a Mr. Olcott. 9. Mary, born September 13, 1773; married Joel Swetland. 10. Jonathan, born October 3, 1775, died on March 11, 1776. 11. Roswell, born April 8, 1777, died in 1812; married, in 1800, Sarah White, who married (second), in 1817, Zenas Loomis, and died January 25, 1834.

(V) Ezekiel Birge, eldest of the eleven children of Jonathan and Rachel (Strong) Birge, was born August 11, 1758, and died September 19, 1807. He married, October 17, 1777, Jerusha Gott, and they had issue: 1. Charity, born in 1780; married E. Merchant. 2. Lydia, born in 1781; married Seth Carrier. 3. Elihu, born in 1783, died in 1812; married Hannah Philips. 4. Elijah, born September 1, 1785; married Elizabeth Burnham. 5. Veshta, born in 1789; married Ephraim Root. 6. Jerusha, born in 1789; married a Mr. Drew. 7. William, of whom forward. 8. Augustus, born August 13, 1793, died August 1, 1843; married, October 22, 1816, Olida Jones. 9. Anna, born May 13 (or 18), 1795; married George Maynard. 10. Mary, born August 25, 1797; married, in 1822, Richard Bixby. 11. Sally, born in 1799; married Pirah Baher. 12. John, born July 4, 1801; married Mary Deuel.

(VI) William Birge, seventh of the twelve children of Ezekiel and Jerusha (Gott) Birge, was born May 2, 1791. He married Minerva Fox, who was born August 14, 1796. William and Minerva (Fox) Birge were the parents of the following children: 1. William, of whom forward. 2. Leander, born December 14, 1814, died May 22, 1853; married, in February, 1843, Frances Ostrander. 3. Henry, born October 24, 1815; married, December 15, 1838, Sarah Staples, born July 5, 1819, died April 4, 1896. 4. Dana, born April 11, 1818, died January 17, 1894; married, May 18, 1837, Mary A. Stephens. 5. Electa, born April 9, 1820, died May 13, 1903; married, July 4, 1839, William Chamberlain, born September

19, 1810, died May 15, 1903. 6. Esther, born March 26, 1822; married Gilbert Hoffman. 7. Frank, born April 24, 1824; married Mary Barron. 8. George, died July 28, 1847. 9. John, born February 21, 1829, died January 4, 1884; married Phillena B. Horton. 10. Sarah, born September 20, 1837; married, June 24, 1857, George Macey, born October 15, 1833.

(VII) William Birge, eldest of the ten children of William and Minerva (Fox) Birge, was born at Canaan, Connecticut, and died at White Water, Wisconsin, May 22, 1860. He was educated in the local public schools, following which he followed agricultural pursuits, and later became a successful merchant. He was one of the very first settlers of what is now the city of White Water, Wisconsin, having removed to the West following his marriage. He served in the Connecticut State Militia for several years when a young man. In May, 1837, William and Leander Birge, with Dr. Edward Brewer, of Milwaukee, visited the section where the town of White Water was later built. Dr. Brewer took up a claim, and in July, William and Leander Birge and Charles Hamilton settled there, having acquired a tract adjoining Dr. Brewer's holdings. During the following year, in 1838, William Birge built and operated the first grist mill at White Water.

He married, January 8, 1839, Mary Lavinia Noble, born in Canaan, Connecticut, February 9, 1819, a daughter of Jeremiah Noble. (See Noble VII.) She was a passenger from Albany to Rochester, New York, on the initial trip of the first canal boat on the Erie Canal. To William and Mary Lavinia (Noble) Birge were born the following children: 1. Julius Charles, of whom forward. 2. Henry, born June 16, 1843, died October 7, 1846. 3. Frederick, born April 10, 1845, died September 25, 1846. 4. Harriet A., born June 19, 1847; married, September 15, 1881, Augustus W. Hoyt. 5. Ada Minerva, born September 23, 1849, died January 12, 1864. 6. Ella, born October 6, 1852; married, March 6, 1873, George W. Currier, born August 8, 1850. 7. Emma, born September 8, 1855, died September 22, 1856.

(VIII) Julius Charles Birge, eldest of the seven children born to William and Mary Lavinia (Noble) Birge, was born at White Water, Wisconsin, November 18, 1839, being the first white child to be born in that section of the State. Here he was reared and educated, attending first the public schools, and then the White Water Academy, following which he matriculated at Beloit College, Wisconsin. Upon the completion of his scholastic work he at once embarked upon his business career by accepting a clerkship in a general store at White Water. He then engaged in the flouring mill business at the same place, and was thus employed until the spring of 1866, at which time, owing to failing health, he went West with a pack train and settled for a short time at Salt Lake City, Utah. His arduous journey overland and his many exciting experiences are graphically recorded in a volume which he published in later years, entitled, "The Awakening of the Great American Desert." In April, 1867, he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and established himself in business there as a dealer in agricultural implements and machinery, and continued in this business with ever increasing success for many years. He was at the same time vice-president of the Winchester & Partridge Manufacturing Company of White Water, Wisconsin, (1870-80), also of Semple-Birge & Company, and president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, which high executive position he held for nearly four decades. He served as president of

the St. Louis Shovel Company until 1902, at which time he was active in organizing the Ames Shovel & Tool Company, of which he became director and vice-president.

Fraternal, civic, public and society connections of Mr. Birge were as follows: Trustee of the Marion-Sims Medical College from its inception until his death; member and trustee of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of St. Louis; member and one-time president of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association; member and one-time president of the Congregational Club of St. Louis; member and former president of the New England Society of St. Louis; Master Mason of St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, receiving the Master Mason's degree in 1862; also was a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Commandery, Knights Templar; likewise held membership in the Merchants' Club, the Mercantile Club, and the St. Louis Club, all of St. Louis.

Julius Charles Birge married, at St. Louis, Missouri, December 4, 1873, Mary Jane Patrick, a native of St. Louis, and daughter of James and Arabella (Blackmore) Patrick, natives of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her cousin, ——— Blackmore, was once mayor of Pittsburgh. (See Patrick III.) To Julius Charles and Mary Jane (Patrick) Birge were born eight children, as follows: 1. James Patrick, born in St. Louis, January 2, 1875, died July 12, 1902. 2. Ernest Noble, born in St. Louis, February 4, 1876; associated with management of the Ames Shovel & Tool Company; married, July 3, 1900, Mary E. Nipher, daughter of Professor Francis E. Nipher, of the Department of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis; Issue: i. Francis Julius, born July 12, 1902; ii. Robert Nipher, born November 22, 1903; iii. Ernest Noble, born January 10, 1906; iv. Oliver Aiken, born August 16, 1907; and v. Mary Matilda, born October 17, 1908. 3. Walter William, born at St. Louis, September 7, 1877; assistant manager of Ames Shovel & Tool Company; vice-president and general manager of the Warrenite Company; vice-president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company; in politics a Republican, having been nominated on that ticket for the Common Council when too young legally to hold office; member of Civic Improvement League of St. Louis; director of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; director of the Young Men's Christian Association; religious affiliation with Congregational Church; married, September 28, 1903, MaBelle Claire Brown, and they have issue: i. Claire, born April 21, 1906; ii. Julius, born March 26, 1909; iii. Grace Blackmore, born September 15, 1911; iv. Walter William born May 21, 1913. 4. Arthur Blackmore, born in St. Louis, August 4, 1879; married, October 30, 1905, Edna M. Riddle, daughter of George T. Riddle, and they have issue: i. Barbara Blackmore, born August 12, 1907; ii. Frieda Riddle, born September 12, 1909; iii. Edna Riddle, born January 30, 1913; iv. Arthur Blackmore, Jr., born March 1, 1915; v. Jane Patrick, born August 9, 1919. 5. Frank Winchester, born March 30, 1882, died December 9, 1886. 6. Ada Arabella, born at St. Louis, November 24, 1883; married, January 3, 1907, Courtland F. Carrier, Jr., and they have issue: i. Mary Jane, born October 19, 1907; ii. Katherine Carrier, born March 6, 1911; iii. Courtland F., born February 14, 1918. 7. Harriet Hoyt, born August 4, 1885, died August 8, 1885. 8. Julius Stanley, born at St. Louis, May 2, 1887; graduated with honors from Amherst College; post-graduate course at Colorado College; in-

structor in agriculture in Wisconsin University at Madison, Wisconsin.

The death of Julius Charles Birge occurred at his home in St. Louis, Missouri, December 8, 1923, during his eighty-fourth year, and he is survived by his widow, Mary Jane (Patrick) Birge, by five sons of his eight children, and by all the grandchildren, previously mentioned. Mrs. Birge continues to maintain the family home at No. 5076 Westminster Road, St. Louis, Missouri, and the summer residence at Charlevoix, Michigan.

The passing of Julius Charles Birge lost to his adopted city and State a business man and industrialist of unusually high calibre. He evidenced throughout his entire career those prerequisites that make for personal success and the advancement and progress of city and State: Ability, efficiency, probity, and energy. He was a sincere and trustworthy citizen, with an extraordinary long list of American ancestors behind him to give him pride and honor in the fact that he was, first and foremost, an American. To such men do these United States owe their stability and present firm status, and his achievements alone assure his name of perpetuity.

(The Noble Line).

Arms—Or, two lions passant guardant in pale azure between as many flaunches of the last; over all a fesse gules charged with three bezants.

Crest—A lion passant azure.

The patronymic Noble (Nobel or Nobill) is of great antiquity in England, and originated, according to Lower's "Surnames," "either to the physical structure or to the rank of its primitive bearer." In the rolls of the court held before the king's justices, at the close of the reign of Richard I (1199), appear the names of Roger and Robert Nobil. The name appears simultaneously in Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, and Holland. The family was a large one, and its members became prominent in both the civil and military history of each of the aforementioned countries. Those whose deeds entitle them to especial mention are as follows: Eustache de Noble, born in Troyes; Leopolds Nobili, an Italian Botonist; Roberto Nobili, a celebrated Jesuit missionary, and nephew of Cardinal Bellarmino; Constantin Nobel, a Dutch navigator; William Noble, of Winton, England (1207); Galfridius le Noble, of Northumberland County, England (1270); Roger le Nobel, of Hertford County (1277); in 1302 William le Noble was summoned for military duty against the Scots; in 1364 Thomas Nobill and two other knights acted as escort to Scottish priests who visited England; and members of the family of that name were found early in the fourteenth century in the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, Oxford, and York. The principal seats of the family were in Cornwall, Belson and Bishop's Tentor, County Devon, and Marming, near Maidstone, County Kent. The coat-of-arms blazoned above are entitled to be borne by the descendants of Thomas Noble, the progenitor of the American branch, whose numerous descendants have migrated as pioneers to every part of the United States and have always taken a leading part in the country's progress, development, and advancement. The pioneer work of this, one of the largest families in America, has been described by one writer as follows:

In the New World the Nobles have been conspicuous on account of their enterprise as pioneer settlers. The same spirit which led Thomas Noble, Sr., to brave the dangers of the ocean and the wilderness, inspired his eldest son to become the first white settler in the rich valley of the Housatonic at New Milford, Connecticut, and a younger son to become the first settler higher

up the same beautiful river at Sheffield, Massachusetts. At later periods we find the descendants of this man among the early settlers of Vermont, northern, central and western New York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and passing westward across the Mississippi, through Kansas, Minnesota, Utah and Montana, until their feet have touched the shores of Oregon, and the golden sands of California.

(I) Thomas Noble, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England as early as the year 1632, and died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 20, 1704, aged at least seventy-two years. Of him the following has been written:

He was an early settler of Springfield, coming from Boston, where he was an inhabitant, January 5, 1653, and was a tailor by trade. He had an account at the store of John Pynchon in Springfield, and this account book shows that he visited England soon after removing from Boston. He had lands granted him in Westfield in July, 1666, on condition of settlement, and the grant was renewed January 9, 1668. He settled there as early as January 21, 1669, and was on a committee to decide the boundary lines. He took the oath of allegiance, January 23, 1678, joined the Westfield Church, February 20, 1681, was admitted a freeman, October 12, 1681, and was chosen county surveyor, March 2, 1696. He was fined five shillings at one time for traveling on a fast day. His will, dated May 11, 1697, was proved September 5, 1704.

Thomas Noble married, November 1, 1660, Hannah Warriner, born in Springfield, August 17, 1643, only daughter of William and Joanna (Scant) Warriner. She joined the Westfield Church, November 11, 1680; survived her first husband and married (second), January 24, 1705, Deacon Medad Pomeroy, of Northampton. Her father, William Warriner, served in King Philip's War in 1676. Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble were the parents of the following children: 1. John, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 6, 1662, died in New Milford, Connecticut, August 17, 1714; took his eight-year-old daughter and settled among the Indians; his son was Captain Stephen. 2. Hannah, born February 24, 1664; married (first) J. Goodman; (second) N. Edwards; (third) S. Partridge. 3. Thomas, born January 14, 1666; married Elizabeth Dewey, (probably sister of Hannah Dewey, of whom further.) 4. Matthew, of whom forward. 5. Mark, married Mary Marshall. 6. Elizabeth, born February 9, 1673; married (first) R. Church; (second) S. Loomis. 7. Luke, born July 15, 1675; married (first) Hannah Stebbins; (second) Ruth Wright; (third) Mrs. Sarah Dewey. 8. James, born October 1, 1677; married (first) Ruth, surname unknown; (second) C. Higley. 9. Mary, born June 29, 1680; married Ephraim Colton. 10. Rebecca, born January 4, 1683; married Samuel Loomis.

(II) Matthew Noble, fourth of the ten children of Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble, was born about the year 1668, and died at Sheffield, Massachusetts, about 1744. He is credited with being the very first settler of Sheffield, and in 1733 called together all his neighbors for their first town meeting. At this meeting he was chosen moderator. Two of his sons also held first offices, Hezekiah Noble was chosen town clerk, and Obadiah Noble was appointed fence-viewer, at the time a highly important town office. Matthew Noble was a member of the Westfield Church and one of the most prominent men in his community.

He married, December 10, 1690, Hannah Dewey, a daughter of Thomas and Constant (Hawes) Dewey. Issue: 1. Joseph, born October 8, 1691. 2. Hezekiah, born May 14, 1694. 3. Matthew, of whom forward. 4. Solomon, born December 23, 1700. 5. Elisha, born February 9, 1703. 6. Obadiah, born October 19, 1705. 7. Hannah, born October 11, 1707.

8. Hester, born June 6, 1710. 9. Rhoda, born April 21, 1716, died in infancy. 10. Rhoda, born April 17, 1717.

(III) Ensign Matthew Noble, third of the ten children of Matthew and Hannah (Dewey) Noble, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, September 9, 1698. Town records say that he was born on September 19, 1698, but this is incorrect, as he was baptized on September 18, 1698. He died at Westfield, Massachusetts, August 8, 1771. His life was spent in the town of his birth, his residence being about one-half mile east of Westfield Green, on the farm owned by a descendant of his in 1852. He joined the Westfield Church, November 3, 1728. He served as selectman for the years 1738-40-41-44-51-60 and 1761. He was moderator of town meeting in 1740, and a representative to General Court in 1757. In records and deeds he is listed as a tanner, saddler, and cordwainer. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

Ens. Matthew Noble was born September 9, 1698, and died August 8, 1771.

Remember me
As you pass by,
As you are now
So once was I,
As I am now
So you must be;
Prepare for death
And follow me.

Ensign Matthew Noble married, May 31, 1720, Joanna Stebbins, a daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brooks) Stebbins. She died November 1, 1763, aged sixty-two years. He married (second), July 24, 1766, Mrs. Mercy Ashley. Children, all by first wife: 1. Bethia, born April 20, 1721. 2. Joanna, born December 3, 1722. 3. Constantine, of whom forward. 4. Gideon, born March 6, 1728. 5. Rhoda, born August 28, 1730, died in 1731. 6. Rhoda, born August 28, 1732. 7. Matthew (3), born July 27, 1736. 8. Paul, born January 14, 1740.

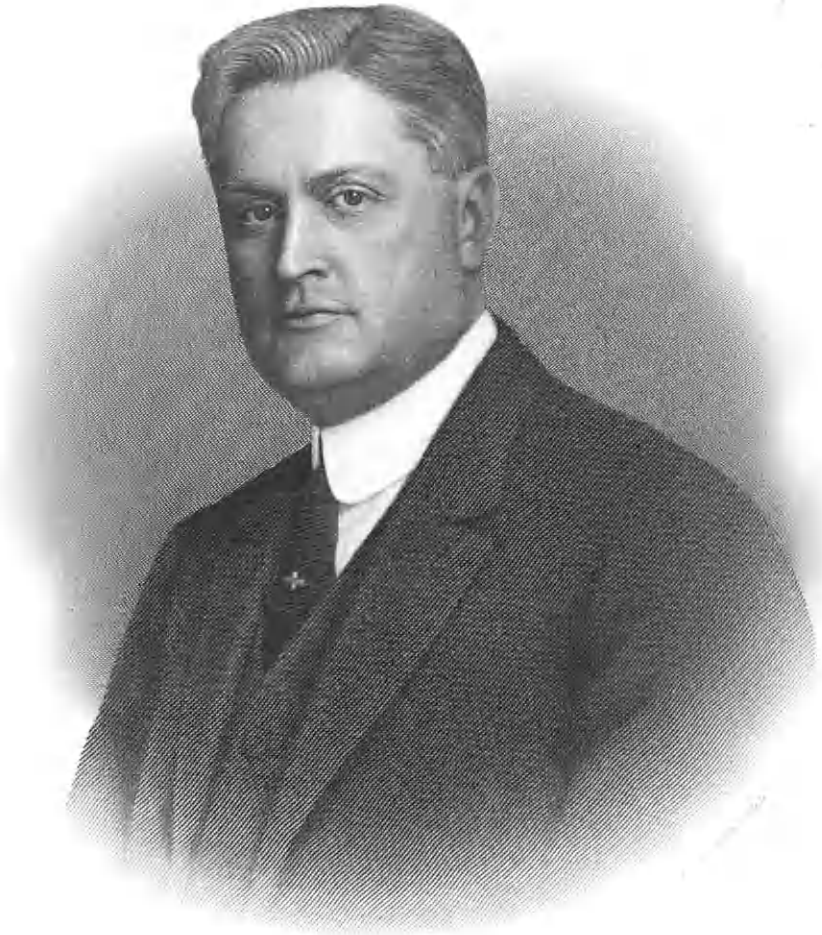
(IV) Constantine Noble, third of the eight children of Ensign Matthew and Joanna (Stebbins) Noble, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, October 8, 1725, and died at Sheffield, Massachusetts.

He married Elizabeth Hogaboom, a daughter of Bartholomew and Hendrica Hogaboom, natives of Canaan, Connecticut. She died at Sheffield, Massachusetts. To Constantine and Elizabeth (Hogaboom) Noble were born twelve children, as follows: 1. Bartholomew, born September 21, 1751, died in 1754. 2. Matthew, born July 20, 1753. 3. Bartholomew, born June 14, 1755. 4. Jeremiah, born November 15, 1756. 5. William, of whom forward. 6. Calvin. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Polly. 9. Rhoda. 10. Hannah. 11. Sarah. 12. Lucretia.

(V) William Noble, fifth of the twelve children of Constantine and Elizabeth (Hogaboom) Noble, was born about the year 1758, and died at New Marlboro, Massachusetts, sometime after 1802. He was employed as a bloomer in an iron foundry in New Marlboro, Massachusetts. He was married to Lavinia Gunn, who survived him and married (second) a Mr. Hunt, of Canaan, Connecticut. Issue: Jeremiah, of whom forward.

(VI) Jeremiah Noble, son of William and Lavinia (Gunn) Noble, was born in New England, January 3, 1794, and died June 18, 1887, at Aliss, Wisconsin. After marriage he removed to the West, where he settled in Milwaukee. Had a second-hand store in Milwaukee. He married Amanda Wilcox, born December 16, 1797, died June 21, 1881, a daughter of Joseph Wilcox, of Canaan, Connecticut. To them were born two children, as follows: 1. Harriet E., born February 1, 1815, died in 1857. 2. Mary Lavinia, of whom further.

(VII) Mary Lavinia Noble, the younger of the two daughters of Jeremiah



J. H. Mahel

and Amanda (Wilcox) Noble, was born at Canaan, Connecticut, February 9, 1819, died at St. Louis, Missouri, March 7, 1892. She married, January 8, 1839, William Birge. (See Birge VII.)

(The Patrick Line).

Arms—Gules, three mulletts or.

The derivation of the patronymic "Patrick" is found in an old custom just preceding the general use of surnames. Font-names were in common usage, and these served their purpose while the British Isles were sparsely inhabited. But as the Saxon race increased, the number of men of the same given name caused confusion. John of the North, thus became John de North and John North to differentiate between him and John de Weste, John West. Localities, names of towns and hamlets, certain possessions, certain physical characteristics, and even disfigurements were drawn upon freely to supply the increasing need of surnames. The names of beasts, birds, and fish began to be used, and so many were the beliefs and superstitions concerning the "fowls of the air" that the names of many birds were attached to men's given names. One old document contains the following: "Some bileve that yf the kite or the puttock fle ovir the way afore them that they should fare wel that daye, for sumtyme they have farewele after that they see the puttock so fleyinge." Thus occurred the names John le Kyte, William le Hawk, Richard le Falcon, William le Crane, Robert le Drake, Stephen le Woodcock, John le Partridge, Ralph le Partrick, and scores of others. "Partrick," through colloquialism, became Patrike, and finally Patrick. Bearers of this name became numerous throughout England and Ireland, from which latter place came the branch of the family herein considered.

(I) James Patrick, the progenitor of the family in the New World, was born in Ireland in the year 1776, and was there reared and educated. He married, in Ireland, Nancy Knox. They immigrated to America, settling at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Patrick became well known as a mason and builder, being the contractor at one time for the old Pittsburgh garrison. To James and Nancy (Knox) Patrick was born a son: James, of whom forward.

(II) James Patrick, son of James and Nancy (Knox) Patrick, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1808. Here he was reared and educated. He became a prominent business man, owning and operating a canal-boat line to New Orleans. In 1847 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and owned the first line of boats that ran to Cairo, Illinois. He was also connected with the early lumber industry, and owned a large planing mill. He married Arabella Blackmore, a daughter of William Blackmore, and to them was born a daughter: Mary Jane, of whom further.

(III) Mary Jane Patrick, daughter of James and Arabella (Blackmore) Patrick, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, August 17, 1850. She became the wife of Julius Charles Birge, December 4, 1873. (See Birge VIII.)

REFERENCES: Matthew's: "American Armory." Burke's: "General Armory." Bardsley's: "English Surnames." Harrison's: "Surnames." Lower's: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Boltman's: "History & Genealogy of Noble Family." "Book of St. Louisans." Lewis': "New England Genealogy." Cutler's: "New England Families." Family Data.

MEKEEL, Isaac A.,

Founder of the United Publishers Corporation.

Possessing mental capacity and talents admirably adapted to a life of scholarly and scientific pursuits, and at the same

time endowed with forceful initiative, compelling energy, and exceptional organizing power in practical affairs, Isaac A. Mekeel found his life-work in a field offering scope for the exercise of abilities of both natures, and in technical publishing lines became a leading figure. The following record of his life and work, placing in permanent form the story of his career among those of his contemporaries, is made a document of value far beyond the ordinary by the sincere and heartfelt words of appreciation and affection of those who were closest to him in the work of the day.

Mr. Mekeel was a member of the family originally resident in Westchester County, New York, although Clinton, Iowa, became the family home for a time and the birthplace of Isaac A. Mekeel. Shortly afterward his parents returned to New York State, and he was educated in the Friends' Academy, at Union Springs, New York, becoming a school teacher when he was seventeen years of age. Entrance at Cornell University was a tentative plan, but the business world made a stronger appeal, and the advantages of advanced education were secured through personal study and contacts in the school of experience. Two years later he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and became associated in business with a brother who owned "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," a paper published in the interests of philately. He became an expert authority on stamp issues of all periods, and as a youth of twenty-one years gave proof of the business ability which afterwards became so marked by making a successful trip to Europe to effect the sale of rare stamps. Subsequently, he became the owner of "Mekeel's Weekly," which is now published in Boston and in which he was interested until his death.

Charles T. Root, writing in the "Dry Goods Economist," under date of February 8, 1913, in an article entitled, "A Great Man of Business," said:

> Some thirteen years ago, one of the western managers of the R. N. A. said to the New York office, "There is a young man out here in St. Louis who, if he were to find himself down in the earth under a heavy stratum of granite, would break through it and rise up to success." That picturesque and unusual endorsement fixed our attention on its subject, who shortly afterward applied for a connection with this institution. He was given a small position in the soliciting department, but it was not long before his unusual qualities manifested themselves so unmistakably that more and more important work was thrown upon him, only to be disposed of with the same ease and efficiency as that which he had already assumed. In five years he had been made a director and treasurer of the Textile Publishing Company, and within another year had become managing director of the entire R. N. A.

Largely under the impulse of his ideas and energy, the business grew faster than ever before in its history, and in 1911 his work reached its highest development in the formation of the United Publishers' Corporation. This was a merger of three large publishing interests, and was conceived, financed and successfully inaugurated by Mr. Mekeel, making it the largest trade publishers in the world, who became its chief executive, and thus served until his death in 1913. He had the vision of what these three organizations could accomplish with their experience, editorial, and financial resources combined, and the merger has been the great factor in raising business paper standards. The already established leadership of the three companies was an immediate challenge to the new corporation. To improve where improvement is a watchword is not easy, but it does appeal to courage and imagination. With a definite program the United Publishers' Corporation built up its editorial and producing organizations, taking advantage of

the economies in paper costs, printing, engraving, and other items resultant from large scale production, and in the early years of operation it increased the gross business of the organized units threefold. The United Publishers' Corporation publish trade journals in the following industries: Iron, steel, machinery and hardware; dry goods, shoes and clothes; motor cars, motor trucks and accessories; architecture, building, plumbing, heating and sheet-metal working. The corporation is publisher of: "The Iron Age," "Hardware Age," "Motor Transport," "El Automovil Americano," "Automobile Trade Directory," "Hardware Buyers' Catalog and Directory," "Motor Age," "Motor World," "Motor Boat," "Tire Rate Book," "Automotive Industries," "Boot and Shoe Recorder," "Dry Goods Economist," "Dry Goods Reporter," "Drygoodsman," "Atlantic Coast Merchant," "Pacific Coast Merchant," "Distribution and Warehousing"; and owner of the Federal Printing Company, United Publishers' Corporation Realty Company, Fashion Camera Studios, Koester School, Graphic Instructor, United Publishers' Corporation Book Company, Economy Service.

Mr. Mekeel was also president of the Boot and Shoe Recorder Publishing Company, and the Atlantic Printing Company, Boston, and of the Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Company; vice-president of the David Williams Company, and of the McGraw Realty Company; and first vice-president of the Federal Printing Company; treasurer of the Root Securities Company, the Pacific Coast Publishing Company, the Tri-State Realty Company, and also of the Commercial Bulletin Company, Minneapolis and St. Paul; a director of the Dry Goods Reporter Company, and the Dixie Printing Company and the Tradesmen's Publishing Company, St. Louis.

Mr. Mekeel was an organizer who possessed in almost unlimited degree the faculty of coördinating the various elements of an enterprise and of welding them into a unified whole; of rallying under his leadership men who caught the inspiration of his example and the breadth of his vision. There was none of his associates who surpassed him in industry and energetic pursuit of the tasks of the day. His store of energy, constantly fired by his enthusiasm, seemed inexhaustible. One of his associates thus described him:

> Of unusually splendid physique, highly attractive personality and unbounded vigor and energy, he at once won all with whom he came into contact. His shrewd business sense, though always at his command, never warped nor unduly influenced his mental breadth or lessened his sterling qualities, derived from a Quaker ancestry. He was a magnificent example of the highest American type of the present day—full of life, of humor, of comradeship, and yet ever intent on the interests of the great business to which he had dedicated his career and in behalf of which he spent himself with all too great devotion.

Another of Mr. Mekeel's intimate business associates wrote an appreciation of him that eloquently and feelingly pictures an association extending throughout ten years and covering many phases of business life and intimate personal contact. He wrote, in part:

> There crowd upon me such a wealth of incidents, so great a host of undimmed memories, all testifying to the extraordinary qualities of the man, that I waver before the task of finding adequate expression to carry their significance. Above all attributes, is associated with Mr. Mekeel a love of fact. Not a dry, prosaic adherence to form, but the avowed policy of a brave and brilliant character to accept the opportunities offered by things as they are, and to so mould and shape them that both pleasure and profit must come, in full measure, to those about him, as well as to himself.

This was true upon every plane of life. From where he took his place there radiated the very essence of all genuine qualities that make a man. At the dinner table, an inexhaustible source of fun was at his command, yet a stimulant never passed his lips. At a business conference his very presence excluded the artificial, the intangible, the impracticable, yet his master mind never hampered constructive work of the imagination, and itself produced an immense number of ambitious and ingenious plants that were actually put into operation.

I claim familiarity with happy married life, yet while referring to this family matter I must set up as a model husband this versatile man. To him human nature was an open book. The motives, the hopes and the fears that impel us he could read as he ran. Inspired by love, he employed those powers in maintaining at its full the extraordinary happiness of his home. . . .

Given to picturing the ideal, I had never conceived such a well-nigh perfect balance of precision; superhuman perception, accuracy of judgment; unflagging energy and indomitable will power—all tempered by the needed parts of sentiment and humor.

The amusement he sought in idle hours was invariably of the wholesome outdoors type—generally where people congregate, for he was gregarious, and man interested him above all things. The collecting of etchings, old prints, stamps and coins was a hobby with him. The wide fields opened by automobiles he appreciated to the full, and touring accompanied by his three children and Mrs. Mekeel, with himself at the wheel, gave him the keenest pleasure.

It is a conviction of mine that no one could wield the power he did in all quarters—at home, among friends and in business—unless he were clean and square through and through. Somewhere he must have been found wanting, otherwise. And he never was.

In my eagerness to record the recollections that remain to guide and enthuse me, I am all but carried away. One incident comes to me with exceptional force in contemplating the gentler side of his life, and I will content myself with a reference to it. On the day following Christmas, 1911, he drew me aside at the close of a business meeting, and with shining eyes he told me how he had been affected by the sight of his youngest child, a year-old boy, that he had carried to view his first Christmas tree. The amazement of the baby and its angelic expression as it gazed at the lights had moved him.

He who was so unrivaled in his mastery of affairs appeals to me in the role of devoted father, and thus I will think of him as long as I live.

Mr. Mekeel was a member of the Lotos, Engineers', and Aldine clubs. He found exercise and recreation in horseback riding and kept several horses for this purpose.

Mr. Mekeel married, October 29, 1896, Elizabeth M. Schureman, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Saville) Schureman, of St. Louis, Missouri, member of an Eastern family of Holland Dutch ancestry who were connected with the early history of Manhattan Island and the origin and organization of the Reformed Church in America. Her father was interested in a number of coal mine enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Mekeel were the parents of the following children: 1. Haviland Scudder. 2. John Sterling. 3. Isaac A., (2). 4. Elizabeth S.

Isaac A. Mekeel's death occurred from a sudden attack of acute indigestion, in Orange, New Jersey, February 2, 1913, while on a visit at the home of B. D. Caldwell, a family friend and president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. His funeral took place at his home in Montclair, New Jersey, the pall-bearers being: C. W. Anderson, B. D. Caldwell, James H. McGraw, Condé Nast, Charles G. Phillips, Charles T. Root, Franklin T. Root, C. W. Spofford, and Horace M. Swetland. The influence which he diffused in business and social circles was that which springs from the essence of true manhood. The effect of his life upon his fellowmen is the treasured heritage of many, and this record closes with the words of C. W. Spofford, a tribute to this influence:

Back of this rugged, straightforward, aggressive business man was a nature so boyish, so simple and so charming as to be almost paradoxical. And this side of him was not hidden, although most often revealed to his intimates. He

never maintained a mock dignity, never posed, never for a moment swerved from naturalness and simplicity, even when participating in affairs of moment or receiving congratulations upon a worthy achievement. Artificiality was not part of his being. He never strove to make a good impression—he couldn't help doing so. He never strove to make friends; he was a veritable lodestone in drawing men to him, and his friends were numbered by hundreds, but he permitted few to come into intimacy with him. That I was so favored is cherished as one of my life's rare experiences.

FITCH, Edward Churchill,

Assistant Attorney-General of Illinois.

Edward Churchill Fitch, present incumbent of the assistant attorney-general's office of the State of Illinois, and one of the foremost practitioners of law in that State, is a descendant of ancient and noble English families, both paternally and maternally. The Fitch family and the Richardson family, in the early part of the seventeenth century, sent their most fearless and intrepid sons and daughters to brave the perils and hardships of the then little-known America, and to take an active part in the progress and advance of what was destined to become the United States of America. This, the scions of both families did to the fullest degree; and to-day the records of their achievements form an integral part of the early history of this great country.

The arms of the Fitch family are:

Arms—Vert, a chevron between three leopards' heads or.

Crest—A leopard's head cabossed or, in the mouth a sword proper, hilt gules.

Motto—Nulla died sine linea. (No day without lines.)

The Rev. James Fitch and his brother, Thomas Fitch, were the emigrant ancestors of the Fitch family in America. A great-grandson of Thomas Fitch was Colonial Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1766.

(I) Rev. James Fitch, son of Thomas and Anna (Pew) Fitch, of England, who came to America in 1638, was ordained minister at Saybrook, and later removed with his congregation to Norwich. He was one of the most prominent clergymen of the Colony. He married (first) Abigail Whitfield, and (second) Priscilla Mason, a descendant of Captain John Mason. To this first union were born several children, including James, of whom further.

(II) Major James Fitch, son of Rev. James and Abigail (Whitfield) Fitch, was the founder of Canterbury, Connecticut, and for many years was one of the most influential men of the Colony. He married (first) a sister of his father's second wife, and (second) Mrs. Alice (Bradford) Adams, widow of the Rev. Adams, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and a granddaughter of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. He gave the glass and nails for the first building of Yale College, and later, in 1701, rescued that institution from financial embarrassment by a grant of seven hundred and thirty-six acres of land. He was one of the leaders in the movement which deposed Governor Andros and restored the "Charter Government" of the Colony. An extended and interesting account of Major Fitch and his public services to the Colony is contained in Larned's "History of Windham County," and in her smaller book "Historical Gleanings." Of this latter marriage there were several children, including Daniel, of whom further.

(III) Daniel Fitch, a son of Major James and Alice (Bradford-Adams) Fitch, married Anna Cook, of a notable family of Windham County, and a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Mayflower Pact. Among the children of Daniel and Anna (Cook) Fitch was William, of whom further.

(IV) William Fitch, son of Daniel and Anna (Cook) Fitch, was born at Canterbury in 1720. He married Mary Paine, a daughter of the Rev. Elisha Paine, of Canterbury, a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, and prior to entering the ministry was one of the prominent lawyers of Connecticut. Mr. Paine became the leader of the "Separate movement" in the Congregational Church, and was thrice imprisoned for his advocacy of doctrines and principles which are now accepted as fundamental in that denomination. To them were born several children, among whom was Elisha, of whom further.

(V) Elisha Fitch, a son of William and Mary (Paine) Fitch, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, May 6, 1749. He settled at Pawlet, Vermont, where he enlisted in the Revolutionary War and served throughout the campaign against General Burgoyne. He was one of the organizers of the Congregational Church at Pawlet, and a selectman of the town. In 1793 he removed to Scipio, Cayuga County, New York, and was prominent in the public affairs of the county during the next twenty years. Elisha Fitch married Rachel Kellum, and to them were born nine children, one of them being Chester, of whom further.

(VI) Chester Fitch, son of Elisha and Rachel (Kellum) Fitch, was born at Pawlet, Vermont, in 1786. He married, in Cayuga County, New York, October 6, 1811, Elizabeth Richardson, a daughter of Judge John Richardson, of Pennsylvania and New York State. (See Richardson V.) They removed to Crawford County, Illinois, in 1816, and founded the village of York, now in Clark County. This marriage united the two old English families of Fitch and Richardson. Of this union there were several children, including George Richardson, of whom further.

(VII) George Richardson Fitch, son of Chester and Elizabeth (Richardson) Fitch, was born in York, Clark County, Illinois, October 29, 1834. He attended Wabash College and Hanover College in Indiana, graduated from the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio, and removed to Vandalia, Illinois, where he died in 1866. He was an effective public speaker, and acquired a high standing as one of the younger members of the Bar of Southern Illinois. He married Emily Churchill, daughter of Joel and Eliza Churchill, of Albion, Edwards County, Illinois, who were among the earliest of the English settlers of that county. Emily Churchill was born at Albion, December 16, 1839, educated at Kalorama, Bishop Smith's School for Young Ladies, near Louisville, Kentucky, and at Dr. Beatty's Seminary at Steubenville, Ohio, and died at Chicago, Illinois, August 24, 1918. To them were born the following children: 1. Edward Churchill, of whom further. 2. Joel Churchill, at present (1924) Judge of Edwards County, and a well known legal authority. He graduated in 1886 from the University of Indiana, and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1888; was twice elected State Attorney of his County; was Assistant Attorney-General from 1906 to 1913; was elected to his present position in 1918, and is frequently called to serve as Judge in the Municipal Court of Chicago. He is a Phi Kappa Psi, Knights Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of the Episcopal Church. Though a bachelor, he resides in the old homestead acquired by his maternal grandfather in 1823, and maintains it now, as it has been for a hundred years, the traditional gathering place of the Churchill kin. 3. George Richardson, who died in infancy.

(VIII) Edward Churchill Fitch, son of

George Richardson and Emily (Churchill) Fitch, and a representative of the eighth generation of the American branch of the Fitch family and a lineal descendant of three ancient families long seated in England, was born at Vandalia, Illinois, May 11, 1862. The early education of Edward Churchill Fitch was obtained in the public schools of Albion, Illinois, following which he entered and was graduated from the high school at Evansville, Indiana. He then matriculated at Indiana University and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received his Master of Arts degree from the same university in the year 1891. During his college days he was honored by election to Phi Kappa Psi, and won his class prize in oratory. In 1884, during his senior year, he toured part of Illinois making political speeches for Hon. James G. Blaine.

Following his graduation he returned to Albion, Illinois, where he read law, being admitted to the Bar of the State of Illinois in the year 1888. Prior to this, in 1886, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving a four-year term in this capacity, and retiring voluntarily in 1890 to devote himself to the practice of law. He served from 1889 to 1893 as a trustee of the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1891, where, by hard work and bull dog tenacity, he won success in the practice of his profession. In the year 1904 he was appointed Assistant City Attorney in charge of the Appellate and Supreme Court Division of that office, which he filled until 1913. In the year 1906 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-fifth General Assembly, from the Thirteenth Senatorial District. By reason of his services as Representative and as Assistant City Attorney, he was appointed in January, 1917, an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois, was reappointed in 1921 and now (1924) retains that position.

Politically, Mr. Fitch is affiliated with the Republican party, and to this party he gives his hearty support. In the memorable Presidential campaign of 1896 he was in constant demand as a speaker for William McKinley and the Gold Standard. At the request of the National Republican Committee in the campaign of 1900, he spent six weeks in Nebraska stumping for McKinley and Roosevelt. In addition to his many political speeches, he has also delivered many lectures and addresses upon educational and civic matters.

Fraternally, he has been especially active in Masonic circles. He is a member of Hermitage Lodge, No. 356, Free and Accepted Masons, of Albion, Illinois; and is a Past High Priest of Royal Arch Masons, and a charter member of Jackson Park Chapter, No. 222, Royal Arch Masons. In 1887 he received the degree of Knights Templar in Gorin Commandery at Olney, Illinois, and later became a charter member of Woodlawn Commandery, No. 76, of Chicago, which commandery he served for several years as Associate Prelate and for two terms as Prelate. He is a member of Ansar Shrine, of Springfield, Illinois, and a Past Patron, Forrestville Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, of Chicago. He is also a member of Springfield Lodge, No. 158, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Springfield, Illinois. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois.

Edward Churchill Fitch married, Oc-

tober 4, 1887, at Bloomington, Indiana, Alice S. Springer, daughter of Henry and Amelia (Mackey) Springer. Alice S. (Springer) Fitch was born on August 17, 1863, in La Grange County, Indiana, and died February 25, 1895, at Bloomington. She graduated from the University of Indiana with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and Master of Arts in 1891; was member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. To Edward Churchill and Alice S. (Springer) Fitch was born one daughter, Helen Churchill Fitch, born at Albion, Illinois, July 1, 1888, being a representative of the ninth generation of the Fitch family in America. Helen Churchill Fitch married, at Chicago, Illinois, October 24, 1912, Clark Webster Gould, of Mount Vernon, New York, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and a descendant, as his name implies, of prominent Colonial families of New England. Mrs. Gould attended the common schools of Bloomington, Indiana, was graduated from the high school of the Southern Collegiate Institute at Albion, Illinois, and thereafter was graduated from the Liberal Arts and Domestic Science Departments of St. Mary's School at Knoxville, Illinois, in 1907. In 1908 and 1909 she was a special student at the University of Indiana, passing the vacation periods of those years in European travel. She is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, and of Multnomah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Portland, Oregon. After residing several years in Washington, District of Columbia, where Mr. Gould was engaged in the products department of the United States Forest Service, they removed to Portland, Oregon. During the World War he was detailed on special government duty in connection with lumber supplies for the army and navy. He is now prominently identified with the lumbering business of the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Gould reside at Portland, Oregon, and to them have been born two children: Clark Webster, Jr., and Janet Churchill.

As one of the prominent lawyers and public officials in the State of Illinois, Edward Churchill Fitch is intimately connected with the progress of his State. He is also identified with several worthy movements whose design is the increase of interest in public welfare or the advancement or improvement of civic, county and State conditions.

(The Richardson Line).

(I) Samuel Richardson, the progenitor of the American branch of the Richardson family, was a stalwart and dominant Quaker, born and reared in Old England. He came to America while still a young man and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Two theories exist concerning him: One, that he went directly to Jamaica, and because of an earthquake removed to Pennsylvania—the other, that he was first a settler with William Penn, then went to Jamaica, and later returned to join Penn's Colony. He became a well-known Judge, Legislator and Councillor of the early settlement, and was a member of the Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania at various times for most of a period of thirty years. At one time his seat in the Governor's Council was declared vacant because he opposed some of the policies of the Deputy-Governor. He immediately became a candidate to succeed himself and was vindicated by reelection. He married Eleanor Aubrey. He is the subject of an interesting sketch entitled, "Samuel Richardson, Councillor, Judge, & Legislator, of the Olden Time," by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, in a volume entitled, "Historical and Biographical Sketches." Samuel Richard-

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son died June 10, 1719, leaving three daughters and one son, Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Richardson, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Aubrey) Richardson, became a prominent land owner. He married, in 1696, Elizabeth Bevan, a daughter of John Bevan, a noted Quaker preacher, and had seven children, one of whom was Edward, of whom further.

(III) Edward Richardson, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bevan) Richardson, was born at or near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His religion was Quaker, that of his ancestors, and for years he sat at the head of the Providence meeting. He married Ann Jones. They had five sons and two daughters, one of whom was William, of whom further.

(IV) William Richardson, son of Edward and Ann (Jones) Richardson, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after middle age settled at Levanna, New York, where he died February 20, 1823, aged ninety-two years. He was married three times; by his first and second wives he had ten children and five by his third wife, who was Elizabeth (Beck) Richardson. This line descends through John, of the first marriage.

(V) John Richardson, son of William Richardson, who became equally as well-known and prominent in public affairs as his pioneer great-great-grandfather. He became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Onondaga County, New York, and was a Representative and also a Senator of the State Legislature of New York. Through his eloquence and indefatigable work the bill was passed which made the Erie Canal an actuality, and he threw the first spade full of earth in the construction of the first canal of that system. In the year 1816 he moved to Crawford County, Illinois, and founded the town of York, now in Clark County, which for many years was a thriving and bustling community, but which has declined until now it is little more than a deserted village. In the year 1829 he published a book entitled, "A New Theory of the Causes of the Motions of the Planetary Bodies belonging to the Solar System," printed at Vincennes, Indiana. While his theory was not in accord with the scientific men of that day, and the book is now obsolete, it indicates at least a glimmering of some of the discoveries of the last ten years. Judge John Richardson is buried at York. He married Hannah Fisher, a daughter of George Fisher, who founded the town of Middletown, Pennsylvania, and whose great-great-grandfather, John Fisher, came from England in the ship "Welcome" with the illustrious William Penn. George Fisher married Hannah Chamberlain, a daughter of Jonas Chamberlain, of Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The children of John and Hannah (Fisher) Richardson are as follows: 1. Elizabeth, born December 14, 1789, died at York, September 25, 1869; married Chester Fitch. (See Fitch VI.) 2. John. 3. George. 4. Nancy. 5. Charlotte. 6. Clarinda. 7. Rozilla. 8. Mary. 9. Sarah Julia. 10. William.

CONNELL, Hon. William L.,

Man of Affairs.

Sturdy virility, earnestness of convictions, and a wide range of sympathetic understanding are some of the qualities frequently exemplified by men who made their mark in the coal mining industry. The Hon. William L. Connell, for many years prominently connected with the industrial, business and political life of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a fitting instance illustrating the peculiar interrelationship between a great man and his

life work. Born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and growing up in the stimulating atmosphere of its environment, he became at an early age imbued with the spirit of progress, which, acting as a propelling force, carried him to the heights of civic and industrial leadership. The esteem in which Mr. Connell was held in his native town and the unalterable confidence he enjoyed on the part of his fellow-citizens is abundantly shown by the fact of his having been elected twice to the post of the chief executive of the city of Scranton.

Not only during his term of office as mayor, but throughout his life the cause of civic advancement was near to his heart, and he was deeply concerned in every movement for progress and social betterment. He had a thorough knowledge of the different aspects and branches of the coal industry, and was an authority on all questions bearing on the production, distribution and use of anthracite. His mastery of the details of that huge industry, together with the esteem in which he was held by men in authority, led to his being chosen as representative of the operators on the Board of Conciliation created at that time in connection with the Roosevelt Commission, a position he held continuously until his death. In his position as chairman of that board he frequently had to intervene as moderator and mediator at conferences between owners and workers, and the harmony attained and the peaceful industrial conditions in the anthracite valleys of Pennsylvania were the result of these negotiations, largely due to his pleasing personality and kindly disposition, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and caused Governor Tener to appoint him to the Mine Cave Commission.

Mr. Connell occupied the position of president and general manager of the Enterprise Coal Company, the Green Ridge Coal Company, and the Connell Anthracite Mining Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, also that of president and director of the Union National Bank of Scranton. President Woodrow Wilson soon recognized Mr. Connell's rare qualities and appointed him representative of the operators on the Anthracite Coal Commission.

In politics Mr. Connell was a Republican, and although highly regarded by the leaders of that party of whom United States Senator Penrose was one of his warmest friends, he would not consent to be a candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania when it was offered to him by prominent Republicans.

Mr. Connell was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and intimately identified with the fraternal and club life of that community. No better proof and touching testimony to the universal regard in which Mr. Connell was held can be mentioned than the resolutions of condolence passed by the executive board of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, with whom Mr. Connell had frequent dealings in his capacity as head of the conciliation board.

Mr. Connell married (first) Lillian Jannette Harrington, by whom he had four daughters: 1. Jessie English, died January 26, 1919; was the wife of George Houck. 2. Natalie Grant, wife of Rudolph Senn Houck. 3. Lillian Jannette, wife of Arthur Hamilton, of London, England. 4. Blandina Harrington, deceased.

Mr. Connell married (second) Ethel Harrington, a sister of his first wife, daughters of David Chase and Ann Jannette (Kemmerer) Harrington. Three children were born of the second marriage: 5. William Lawrence, Jr. 6. David Harrington, deceased. 7. Ethel, deceased in infancy.

SHONINGER, Simon B.,

Piano and Organ Manufacturer.

A celebrated name in the history of piano and organ manufacture in America is that of Simon B. Shoninger who, in noteworthy succession to his father, Bernard Shoninger, founder of the B. Shoninger establishment at New Haven, Connecticut, eminently fulfilled his life's large vocational opportunity. That Mr. Shoninger had brought his industry to a high state of perfection was universally demonstrated, organists and musicians of note, as well as celebrated singers, sharing his friendship, and cordially affirming their appreciation of the gifted manufacturer's industrial accomplishment in behalf of the world's instrumental music. And not only was Mr. Shoninger at the head of his guild in the business that he guided to success, but he also possessed pronounced musical talents, in the expression of which, on numerous public occasions, he generously shared with charitable institutions, and his share in the formation of orchestral organizations was that of leadership. Mr. Shoninger was a business man of ability, as well, and he was associated with business and civic institutions in the life of New Haven in official capacity, his interest in his native city being that of the liberal minded citizen and the ready promoter of all that had to do with its advancement. His family was one of the oldest resident families of New Haven, and he was the son of Bernard Shoninger, who came to New Haven from Bavaria, Germany, years ago, and started the industry of the manufacture of pianos and organs; for a long period prior to his death his son managed the business.

Simon B. Shoninger was born January 31, 1851, in New Haven, Connecticut, and for fifty-five years he was identified with the B. Shoninger Company, at the time of his death being chairman of the board of directors and treasurer of the company. Besides being one of the oldest piano manufacturers in the country, he was an accomplished pianist, himself, and he frequently appeared in concert for purposes of charity. He was a friend of most of the singers and musicians of the old school, and he often entertained Clara Louise Kellogg and Jenny Lind, when they appeared in concert in New Haven. He was also much interested in the New Haven Symphony Orchestra, of which Mr. Morris Steinert was the founder and president. He was active in all civic and charitable affairs, his purse always being open to worthy objects of charity. Though his business claimed a great deal of his attention, he was greatly devoted to his home circle. He was a member of the board of directors of the National Tradesmen's Bank, a member of the Harmonie Club, Racebrook Country Club, Hiram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Shoninger married Heloise Steinert, daughter of Morris and Caroline Steinert, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Alice, wife of Albert J. Johnson. 2. Alexander S., president of B. Shoninger Company. 3. Dr. Lee S. Shoninger, born July 5, 1879, in New Haven, and attended the Hotchkiss School, in Lakeville. At Yale University, in the Sheffield Scientific School, he took the biology course, and in 1904 he received his medical degree at Harvard University Medical School. During his medical course he served as interne at the Boston Lying-in Hospital and also at the medical out-patient department and the relief station of the Boston City Hospital. From July, 1904, to January, 1905, he was house physician in the ward for skin diseases at the Massachusetts General Hos-

pital in Boston, afterwards for six months being engaged in research and chemical work at the General Hospital in Vienna, and in Berlin and Paris. Upon his return to the United States, he became an interne at Boston City Hospital, where he remained until 1908, after which he was engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City, making a specialty of dermatology. He also served as assistant dermatologist to the out-patient department of the Mt. Sinai Hospital until January, 1910, when he was appointed chief of that department, serving as such seven years. On July 16, 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and attended the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He was later stationed at the Base Hospital, at Camp Cody, New Mexico, as chief of the venereal service. At the completion of his war service, he practised in New Haven and New York City. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and had also belonged to the Massachusetts Medical Society. He married, June 10, 1913, in New York. Dr. Shoninger died April 7, 1923, in New Haven, having suffered for some years from rheumatism, neuritis and weak heart.

Simon B. Shoninger died March 19, 1921, at his home on Green Acres, Whitney Avenue, New Haven. At the time of his death, the New Haven "Evening Register" in an editorial said:

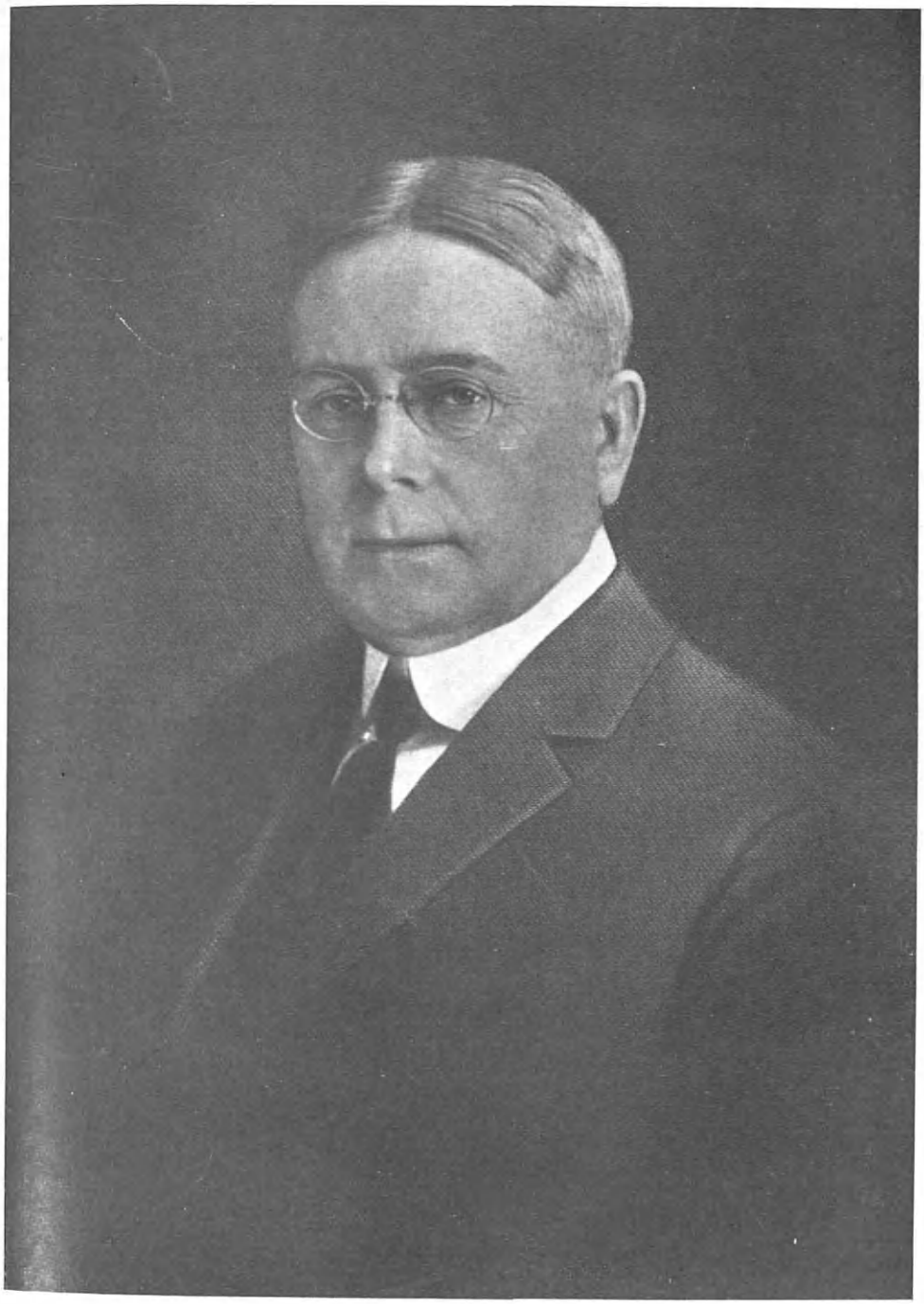
In the death of Simon B. Shoninger, New Haven has lost one of its best and most respected citizens. Mr. Shoninger was a man who did not seek the public eye; in fact, his life was marked by an unusual lack of ostentation in the whole-hearted performance of the duties which his many associations entailed upon him. Such men form the largest part of the life of any community, and are its greatest source of strength; the good they do lives long after them. Mr. Shoninger as a New Havener born and bred had a host of friends who will deeply miss the hearty greeting he always gave to those with whom he came in contact, whether only occasionally, or in his daily life. In this wide circle who appreciated his unusually sincere and kindly disposition, his loyal friendship and whole-hearted counsel, his faithful performance of duties, he will be deeply missed as a friend. To a large and prominent family connection, his passing must be and remain a great and enduring sorrow, which the community shares.

All local institutions profited by his efforts and counsels. In the early eighties, he represented the Fifth Ward in New Haven as a member of the Board of Aldermen, and later represented that ward as a councilman. He was a member of the park commission in the eighties, and a member of the library board from 1910 to 1916, and was at one time a member of the board of directors of the New Haven Hospital. For all these and many other prominent activities, he leaves an honored name in the community.

MORRIS, Dr. Christopher C.,

Founder of Baptist Hospital.

The leading principle in the life of Dr. Christopher C. Morris was his desire to be of service to others, and that that principle and purpose was fulfilled in behalf of a multitude of people is well proven in the far-reaching results of the hospital of which he was the founder in St. Louis, Missouri, and in whose activities he was privileged personally to share even to the day of his death. A humanitarian of the truest type, and one who benefited mankind according to the qualifications of his excellent training in the medical field, Dr. Morris was one of the most generous of men, as well as a skilled physician and surgeon; and into the work that he did, not only in the institutional way but for the public in general and for his profession, he put the best both of mind and heart. Thus the result of all his work



C. C. Morris. M.D.

while he was here was very nearly ideal, and its accomplishment has received an honest outpouring of praise from friend and stranger.

A son of Joseph and Sarah (Owens) Morris, Dr. Christopher C. Morris was born December 27, 1858, in Putnam County, Indiana, where he attended the public schools. He then studied at Licking Academy, at Licking, Missouri, and was graduated with the class of 1884 at the Missouri State University Medical School, with his medical degree. He made a specialty of the department of surgery, and in its application he became one of the best known men in the profession. His most practical and substantial work, his monument, is the St. Louis Baptist Hospital, at Garrison and Franklin avenues, and which he founded in 1891. From the beginning of the work of the hospital, Dr. Morris was the chief surgeon, and for awhile he was the superintendent of the establishment. He continued his regular practice until his death. He was a member of the St. Louis Club; and his religious fellowship was with the Second Baptist Church, of St. Louis. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Morris married, in 1885, Wilda E. Raines, and they were the parents of Ina Morris, who married J. Travis Fleishel, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Morris died October 5, 1917.

Dr. Christopher C. Morris died, June 9, 1924, at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he had gone with his daughter, who was a patient at a sanitarium there.

KELLY, Clinton Wayne, M. D.,

Famous Physician and Educator.

The life of Dr. Clinton W. Kelly, of Louisville, Kentucky, exemplified the usefulness of the highly skilled professional man, and at the same time was of the greatest significance to the people in every line of human endeavor. A physician of outstanding ability, always in the lead in professional advance, Dr. Kelly served in the Civil War in defense of his home and fireside when still scarcely more than a lad. His professional career was spent in the city of Louisville, and while highly valued as a practitioner among the wealthiest circles of the city, he was equally well known among the poorest people. By one and all he was beloved and revered, and his loss was a blow to the people of this city, although he lived to an age when the sunset of life is clearly evident in the near distance.

The Kelly family was one of distinction for many years in the State of Virginia, and Dr. Kelly's father, Griffin Kelly, was born in Spottsylvania County, in that State. There he married Rebecca Jane Smith and took his young wife to Kentucky, where near Smithville, in Henry County, he built his home. This was famous as the first brick house in Henry County, but he later disposed of this building, then ranking as a mansion, and removed to Hill Spring Farm, between Pleasureville and Eminence. Griffin Kelly was a man of the highest character, and reared his children to lofty ideals and high endeavors.

Clinton Wayne Kelly was born at the home place near Smithville, Henry County, Kentucky, February 12, 1844, and died at his handsome residence in the city of Louisville, January 26, 1923, only about two weeks before the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth. His early education was received in the country schools near his birthplace, and he also attended school in New Castle, Harrodsburg and Georgetown. He was still a school boy when the precipitation of war conditions between the North and South awakened

the best young men of both factions to military service. Scarcely able to wait for the formalities of enlistment, the lad made a striking figure in a gray uniform, riding his father's old gray horse into the battle of Perryville, one of the first and one of the bloodiest battles of that struggle. Early in the period of the war he was commissioned captain and served as a member of the staff of General Giltner of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry. He served until 1863, when his company was relieved from duty by act of Congress, and he returned home to resume his education.

In order to reside in Kentucky, however, the young man would have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, and this, fresh from the camps of the Army in Gray, he declined to do. Going north at once to Canada, he entered Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, then took up his medical preparations at McGill University, from which he was graduated in 1867, with the highest honors. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, also the degree of Master of Surgery, which in his subsequent practice he amply vindicated. Unsatisfied with this already excellent preparation for his life-work, Dr. Kelly went abroad and devoted five semesters to post-graduate study in the University of Berlin, Germany.

Returning to America in 1869, Dr. Kelly took up his professional work in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, opening offices at the corner of Third and Liberty streets. Later removing to Green Street, he went forward along general lines of practice in both medicine and surgery and won such a position as is rarely achieved in this profession. Never adopting any specialty, but displaying genius in every branch of his professional endeavor, Dr. Kelly was perhaps best known as a family doctor and no matter how busy or how weary he might be, he never refused a call by day or night, and countless residents of Louisville and vicinity remember his devoted attention in times of pain and suffering with gratitude which can only be inspired by unselfish and highly skilled service. It has often been mentioned that during the long period of his activity, Dr. Kelly ushered into the world three generations of many Louisville families and among all he was beloved and honored.

Dr. Kelly was a man of lovable human traits as well as a man of lofty and outstanding ability in his profession. A lover of horses, keenly appreciative of every interest of the people, young and old, it might well be said that the human touch was to him the highest inspiration to usefulness. He loved people, loved them about him, delighted in meeting their needs in a professional way or in social contact. He possessed a wonderful memory for both faces and names, and would be able to recall the full Christian and surname of practically any person whom he had met twenty and thirty years before.

The last mentioned phase of Dr. Kelly's character was of particular benefit in his work as professor of anatomy at the Kentucky School of Medicine and Louisville Medical College. Appointed to this position in 1870, his lectures on anatomy, on the theory of medicine, and on physical diagnosis were noteworthy influences in the lives of every student who came under his instruction. For fifteen years he served as dean of the Louisville Medical College, continuing in this office even after its merger with the Hospital College of Medicine in 1907. He had been one of the foremost advocates of this move, and in 1908 he was elected professor of anatomy of the combined institutions. Both in his written work as well as in his lectures, Dr. Kelly's genius for

the clear and concise setting forth of technical knowledge was only equalled by his very unusual ability of making his subject interesting. In the course of his work as an educator thousands of physicians came under his instruction, and the value of his work in this connection can never be computed. Dr. Kelly has been called, and that justly, one of the pioneers of medical education in the Southwest, and certain it is that he set a pace for progress in medicine and surgery, the impetus of which will be felt over a lapse of many generations. Having been one of the organizers of the Kentucky Medical School, and influential in its history as well as dean of the institution, he was made professor emeritus following his resignation from active duty, and this title he held until his death.

Largely successful in his profession, Dr. Kelly made judicious investments from time to time in real estate, both residential property and business structures. By this means, wholly, he amassed a large fortune, the constantly increased values of Louisville property in practically every instance bore out his judgment as to the growth and development of certain localities. From his wise and far-sighted investments he realized large profit. It was he who, in 1906, leased to the Kentucky Title Savings Bank & Trust Company for a period of ninety-nine years the building at the corner of Fifth Street and Court Place. Many other important deals in real estate stand to his credit, and in all his business operations he considered the public welfare as well as his own advantage.

A Democrat by political affiliation and an enthusiastic leader of the party, Dr. Kelly many times declined official responsibility, feeling that his professional work needed his time and attention. His counsel in party affairs, however, always received the most respectful attention, and he was a close friend of the late John Whalen, who was for many years a leader of the Democratic party in the State of Kentucky. Dr. Kelly's great-hearted spirit toward all with whom he came in contact was perhaps the more widely recognized for the fact of his large generous frame and commanding presence. Always taking his recreations in the open, he would occasionally tear himself from his work to take a trip in the wilds hunting and fishing, and he more than once killed bear in the State of Mississippi. Athletics of all kinds, baseball, football, boxing and wrestling contests, also races, all held strong appeal for him, and every healthy sport received his endorsement and encouragement. He was frequently called "Big Medicine," this affectionate nickname being given to him in popular recognition of his importance as a professional man. Dr. Kelly was a member of the American Medical Association and the Jefferson County Medical Society. He was a personal friend of many prominent men, his conversational powers making him a welcome addition to any group. He was a member of the famous organization known as the Ananias Club, which numbered in its membership some of the most famous story tellers of this country.

Dr. Kelly married Catherine Harris, a daughter of the late Alfred Harris, who was the first president of the Louisville Water Company. Mrs. Kelly survives her husband, as do also three sons: Edwin T., Dr. Clinton W., Jr., and Wager S. Dr. Harris Kelly, another son, who died in the year 1920, was for many years coroner of Jefferson County, Kentucky. The family have always been identified with the Christ Episcopal Cathedral. They reside at No. 818 South Third Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

No recital of high achievements, no

words of appreciation, can adequately express the deep feelings of the people of Louisville toward this devoted physician who for so many years filled a vitally important place in the city of Louisville. His memory is treasured in the heart of everyone whose privilege it was to know him or to come in touch with his activities. His greatness of spirit, his ceaseless endeavors for the good of all, his gentleness, and at the same time his strength, all these qualities combined to make him one of the great men of his time, and the world is indeed the poorer for his loss. His passing was that of a man whose ripened experience and completed service left him at the threshold of a higher life, ready for the transition. He had lived a full decade past man's alloted span, still none were ready to say the parting word or miss his face from among the vital interests and influences of the day. His loss was a bereavement to everyone who had known him and his memory is a privilege. His name will never cease to inspire the people of Louisville and the students of the University to loftier endeavor in the path of duty, his work was so well done and his every responsibility so nobly fulfilled.

NEWMARK, Philip A.,

Pioneer Business Man, Honored Citizen.

It is by no means easy in mercantile life and its associations to fill the place of such a man as Philip A. Newmark, who was highly honored as a citizen of Los Angeles, California, as an enterprising leader in business affairs, and as a patron of music and the arts, which combined qualities endeared him to a multitude of people of whatever calling or creed. Closely affiliated with every moving force that made for the progress of Los Angeles, he demonstrated many civic and industrial problems through and by his own well-ordered system of business procedure. He was a son of Abraham and Johanna Newmark, both born in and residents of Germany.

Philip A. Newmark was born in Germany, in the city of Sensburg, April 10, 1868, where he received his early education. He came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and he at once settled in Los Angeles, where in the business and social life of this city he spent forty years of a career filled with the activities of industrial organization and direction. For the first few years of his residence here he was employed by his brother in the grocery business, the firm being known as M. A. Newmark & Company, wholesale grocers. Afterwards, he was largely instrumental in the organization of the firm of Brownstein, Newmark & Louis Company, in 1910, but after a few years he withdrew from that company to complete the organization of his own concern, P. A. Newmark & Company, manufacturers of shirts, whose interests he developed and expanded to the time of his death.

Mr. Newmark maintained a deep interest in the general advancement of Southern California, and many institutions in Los Angeles and this part of the State were recipients of his favor and good-will; his life was filled with kindly deeds, and was held in high esteem by a host of friends. Gifted as a musician, his life radiated harmony; he was a pianist of more than local note, and it is declared that had he desired he might have attained to celebrity. At the age of sixteen he had attained high honors as a concert player, and made several tours with much success.

His fraternal affiliations were those of Westgate Lodge, No. 335, Free and Accepted Masons, also of the thirty-second

degree, Scottish Rite Masons; also, he was a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Prominent in the affairs of the Los Angeles Manufacturers' Association, he was also very active in the Chamber of Commerce. His clubs were: The Los Angeles Athletic and the Hill Crest Country.

Mr. Newmark married, November 3, 1901, Rose Roth, a daughter of Joseph and Henrietta Roth, of Ventura, California, and they were the parents of two children: Allan P., born April 12, 1903, and educated at Wharton School of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia; and Richard Rother, born August 12, 1906, educated in Stamford University.

Mr. Newmark passed away on March 3, 1924, at the family residence, No. 316 South Lorraine Boulevard, and at the time of the passing and the funeral of this pioneer business man and industrial leader, expressions of appreciation for his life-work, both from his colleagues and the clergy, were heartfelt and spontaneous, the following excerpt from the address of Rabbi Dr. Edgar F. Magnin at the funeral being a particularly beautiful testimony:

I shall not dwell upon the sweet and beautiful relations that centered about his family life, of mutual loves and sacrifices. Nor shall I attempt to discourse on his relations to his many friends. Those who were his friends need not be told of the value of this friendship, and as for family ties, they are too sacred and intimate to be narrated. I shall not draw the veil aside that conceals these precious gems of memory. They are yours, and shall be yours all your days upon earth, and they shall comfort and console you in the years to come.

Rather would I speak of the soul of Phil Newmark; of the man that was underneath the habiliments of the body. He was an artist to his finger tips; an idealist of the very highest type, who heard within him the music of the spheres, and all the melody and harmony of creation. Music was the medium in which he thought and felt and worshipped, and had he lived in a civilization less commercial and material, he would have devoted his entire life to this ideal.

And with music as our text, shall we not be comforted this day? For music is one of the portals that leads to God, and through its golden tones we catch a glimpse of the greatness and beauty of God, the Creator. Music points the way to other worlds, and better worlds, to spheres of existence more spiritual than this in which we live, by far more beautiful, more pure, more holy and more real.

The piano of the body is broken, but the artist lives. The strings of the instrument of flesh are severed, but the lingering strains of that life live on, and reverberate in the memory of those to whom he was precious. That great artist, the soul, goes on, to play upon new instruments in other forms of existence. Around the heavenly throne of God, he joins the myriads of angels who sing and play, and with them he lifts his voice in gladness, in praise of the God of Heaven and of earth.

The following epistle of sympathy and of friendliness was one of a number such as was received by Mrs. Newmark and by members of the family, revealing something of the breadth and the depth of the estimation in which Philip A. Newmark was held:

March 4, 1924.

My Dear Mrs. Newmark:

The clouds sometimes hang low, but behind them the sun is still shining—shining just as brightly as it ever did. In human experience, the mist of sense would often seem to be so dense as to hide the glory and brightness of Soul, the sun of being, and to suggest to us a reality in that which appears to obscure the radiant facts of existence, namely, the allness of God and His perfect, unchangeable ideas.

And so I am stressing a thing that you already know, for you have proved it in measured degree in your own experience. I am only reminding you of the truth, which is the all-in-all, and which does make free, sooner or later, here or elsewhere.

If God is All, then life must be All; and what a grand fact to know. Mortal sense may argue in behalf of what is called death, and may thus attempt to becloud a divine understanding of the wholeness or completeness of life and its manifes-

tation, but mortal sense is simply the mist which would obscure the sun (Soul) of being, and envelop us in darkness. But, thanks to Mary Baker Eddy, and the eternal Science she discovered and made available to mankind, even the thick mist of the human sense of things is being constantly melted away, and people are everywhere glimpsing, then beholding, the Sun of Righteousness, and the unfolding radiance which it sheds throughout the universe.

There is not the least doubt that Mr. Newmark saw the light of Truth in all its beauty and power, even though he did not feel he was strong enough to make it as practical as he would have liked. To-day his awakening to the light of being is more marked than ever, and the illusion of something opposed to Life is disappearing from his consciousness. He is face to face with eternal reality, with omnipotent harmony and perfection, as never before; and in this awakening he is happier, healthier and holier. This is reason for great gratitude and rejoicing on the part of all who knew him and loved him.

And now, Mrs. Newmark, you know you have the best thoughts of which Mrs. Bennett and I are capable, just as you have had them ever since we have known you. We have not been with you in person as much as we should have liked to be, but each day has taken us to you in thought and best wishes. If there is anything that you would like to have either one of us do, kindly make it known, and we shall be at your service immediately.

For us to have known Mr. Newmark affords much joy and happiness, for he was an excellent man. His sense of appreciation of all things good, noble and true, and his interest in the best activities about him, gave us an admiration for him which was more than pronounced. And, after all, this attitude of his was a yearning for, and a delight in, spiritual things; for whatever is truly good and uplifting is a quality of Spirit. Thus we see that Mr. Newmark was a splendid man throughout, and Mrs. Bennett and I are glad to pay a lofty tribute to him. He strove for the best, and did the best he knew. That is the best to be said of any man.

And again I assure you of our heartfelt interest in you and yours; and we send on the wings of never-failing Love our genuine sympathies and our prayerful thoughts. Truth is at your right hand, and it will support and strengthen in every hour and in every way.

Most sincerely,

(Signed) STOKES ANTHONY BENNETT.

STONE, Colonel Henry Lane,

Brilliant and Famous Lawyer.

The life of the Hon. Henry L. Stone, of Louisville, Kentucky, was a record of high achievement, which reflects credit and honor on the city and State of his birth, and gives to the nation another name well worthy of eulogy and lasting commemoration. Possessing all the lofty and admirable characteristics which the world has learned to recognize in men of Southern blood, Colonel Stone gave to his day and generation such noble and outstanding service as will long be remembered by his contemporaries and will live as a permanent influence in society. Urbane, gracious, of benevolent yet commanding presence, forceful in action, yet with every phase of his rich and purposeful nature governed and inspired by a lofty idealism, he was such a man as the world needs. His life was a long and honored one, and in his death the people were bereaved.

The Stone family was founded in America by Josiah Stone, and is a very ancient one in England, dating back to the earliest ages when surnames were first given to men of different occupations or men who lived in different localities to distinguish one from another. James of the mill or James at the stone became known in the course of time as James Miller or James Stone. The family has been distinguished on both sides the Atlantic in many generations for high achievement in the various lines of human endeavor which appeal to men of discriminating tastes and lofty ideals. Many members of the family also have been noted for pioneer effort in one branch or another of human endeavor and it was but natural that when the New World opened to the youth of England wider opportunities of individual liberty some members

Colonel Henry L. Stone

of this family should seek to establish themselves in the land of freedom.

Josiah Stone was still a very young lad when he set sail as a cabin boy early in the eighteenth century and landed in Prince William County, Virginia. There the captain of the vessel, who had treated him with unusual kindliness, left him temporarily, promising to return for him when the vessel again touched American shores. Before that circumstance could take place the ship was lost at sea with all on board. Josiah Stone found himself alone and friendless in a strange land, still scarcely of an age to be responsible for his own maintenance. His only memory of his family in later years was his parting with his mother as he embarked on the old-style sailing vessel, and her tears of sorrow. The old English custom then still obtaining in Virginia brought about Josiah Stone's apprenticeship and he was "bound out" to Mrs. Philadelphia Magaw, one of the wealthy Virginia women at that time, who brought him up, and learning his excellent qualities and manly spirit, left him her heir, possessed of large wealth. He became one of the foremost men of his day in the State of Virginia, a pattern of all worthy effort and a leader of civic and moral progress. He married a member of the distinguished Coleman family of Virginia, and they were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The family thus perpetuated in America has scattered in subsequent generations to many different States, but is represented principally in the South, in Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas, as well as in Virginia. The name has become one of widest prominence in American history and is honored in every section where it is known.

Valentine Stone, the youngest son of Josiah Stone, was the pioneer of this family in the State of Kentucky, where he settled in 1790, in the vicinity of Boonesboro, in Madison County, later, in 1799, removing to Bath County, and in the latter community he became possessed of much land, purchasing at one time a tract comprising 2,000 acres, watered by Bald Eagle Creek. There he carried on very extensive agricultural operations, becoming one of the largely wealthy and influential men of the section. His progressive spirit and ever loyal attitude toward community and general advance marked him as a man to whom posterity may well look back as a leader of his day. He was a gallant and outstanding soldier of the Revolutionary War in the Continental Line. Valentine Stone married twice and was the father of ten children, his five sons giving the name added honor and his five daughters allying the family in marriage with other names of prominence and high significance. His second wife was a member of the prominent French family of Virginia, and a daughter of William French, who was the grandfather of the Hon. Richard French, one of Kentucky's most distinguished sons, jurist and congressman.

General Samuel Stone, the next in line, was born near Boonesboro, Madison County, Kentucky, December 26, 1797. Brilliantly educated, his people recognizing his large ability and feeling that the public advance of the day needed men of high training as well as talent, he became a leader in public affairs. His business interest centered in the farming activities of the homestead in Bath County, and as early as 1823, when only twenty-six years of age, he was made magistrate of the county. He served in this position of distinction and honor for eighteen years and was considered an eminently wise and just leader of community interests. A Democrat by political convictions and

always a leading worker in the party, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1824 as Representative from Bath County, and serving four terms in that body, took up the duties of office for his last term in 1836. For a period of thirty years General Stone was noted in Kentucky as a prominent member of the militia of the State. He entered the service in 1816, and during the last ten years of his military activity, held the rank of brigadier-general. His fine appearance was frequently mentioned, not only among his immediate friends but among casual acquaintances, for his natural dignity combined with his soldier training to give him an air and manner striking in any gathering, while his deep interest in every phase of life still lighted his countenance with the unfailing evidence of his genial spirit. General Stone went to the State of Indiana in 1851 and established his family there on a farm in Putnam County. In the quiet of agricultural pursuit, he spent his declining years in this section near Bainbridge, and there he died, January 11, 1873. For more than half a century identified with the Masonic Order, he was buried with the beautiful rites of that fraternity.

General Samuel Stone married Sallie Lane, a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, born March 15, 1816, and died January 29, 1909, at the great age of nearly ninety-three years. Sallie (Lane) Stone was the youngest daughter of Colonel James Hardage Lane, who was famous for having built the first house in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Her brother, the Hon. Henry S. Lane, had the marked distinction of being elected the first Republican governor of the State of Indiana, which Commonwealth later sent him to the National Capitol as a Senator. In their son, who was named after the Senator, General Stone's deep loyalty to the Southern cause was expressed in his services during the War between the States, but of the six sons, three enlisted in the Union Army. Of these, one became famous as Major Valentine H. Stone, of the 5th Regiment, United States Artillery, who died in Key West, Florida, in 1867, of yellow fever. Another distinguished son of General Stone was Dr. Richard French Stone, who was active as assistant surgeon in an Indiana regiment in the Union Army and was engaged in the practice of medicine in Indianapolis until recent years.

Henry Lane Stone was born January 17, 1842, near Sharpsburg, Bath County, Kentucky, and died in his beautiful home in Louisville, Kentucky, May 31, 1922. His early education was received in his native community, and he was nine years of age when the family residence was removed to the State of Indiana. After completing the graded school course in that section he attended Bainbridge Academy and when only seventeen years of age began teaching. He was first active as an instructor in the Putnam County, (Indiana) schools, and for three years continued during the winter terms. During several years he was a teacher in the common schools of Bainbridge while a student at law in the city of Indianapolis, and later spent some time as a student with a prominent lawyer of Green Castle, Indiana. Admitted to the bar on May 1, 1862, he became a practicing attorney when only twenty years of age. However, Colonel Stone laid aside his private interests to take up arms in defense of his home and fireside, in vindication of the principle of State rights. In September, 1862, he went to his native county in Kentucky, and on the seventh of the following month enlisted for service in the Confederate Army. His company was under the command of Captain George

Madison Coleman, and was assigned to battalion commander, Major Robert G. Stoner, later consolidated with the battalion commanded by Major William C. P. Breckinridge. These units comprised the 9th Kentucky Cavalry and went forward under the command of General John H. Morgan. Continuing under General Morgan during the historic and brilliant actions which gave this company the title of "Morgan's Raiders," he participated in the spectacular work done in Indiana and Ohio, then was captured in the latter State at Buffington Island only a week before General Morgan was taken prisoner.

Imprisoned in Camp Morton, Indiana, Colonel Stone was later transferred to Chicago, Illinois, where he was held at Camp Douglas, a leading military prison of the time. On October 16, 1863, under cover of night, he escaped with a comrade, scaling a twelve-foot prison fence. Impossible as it may seem, he found his way back to Bath County, Kentucky, through the hundreds of miles of Union territory lying between. He accomplished this feat, however, only to be captured in November of the same year in the very house in which he was born. It is further of interest to note that he was captured by a command led by Dr. William S. Sharpe, formerly the family physician of the Stone family when they resided in that community. After two weeks in jail at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, he and other prisoners were taken under a mounted guard of thirty Union soldiers in command of their lieutenant to Lexington, Kentucky, and again in the darkness Colonel Stone escaped. Eluding his captors at Winchester, Kentucky, he started for Canada after many efforts to find the Confederate Army. In July, 1864, he returned South and again joined General Morgan's Cavalry with which he continued only to see its leader killed in action in September, 1864. Colonel Stone remained with the regiment as it went to Georgia under General Wheeler and eventually surrendered at Augusta, Georgia. Colonel Stone received his parole May 9, 1865, and upon his return to civilian life resumed his legal activities.

Beginning practice after the war in Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky, he opened his offices in January, 1866, and was almost immediately brought forward into important political activity. In August of the same year Colonel Stone was elected county attorney on the Democratic ticket and filled this office ably and well for a period of four years. In August, 1870, he entered into partnership with Judge Newton P. Reid, formerly judge of the Circuit Court, and for five years they were active together. In 1872 Colonel Stone was made Democratic elector for his Congressional district and this led to his wide prominence in the campaign of that year. His large ability as a speaker was a strong influence for the party throughout this part of the State. These earlier endeavors were rewarded by the people when in August, 1873, Colonel Stone was elected to the State Legislature from his district, which comprised Bath and Menifee counties. His services as a legislator were such as to reflect credit on the community as well as honor upon himself. In the campaign of 1876 he again did excellent campaign work for the Democratic nominees, Tilden and Hendricks, and was again made presidential elector.

Colonel Stone removed to Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1878, and there he engaged in practice, with Richard Reid, continuing until 1885, when he returned to Louisville for his professional work. From that time forward his career was the advance of the

able and outstanding leader of professional progress, and many important corporations and individuals retained him for legal services. For eight years he served as corporation counsel for the city of Louisville, and from January, 1905, until his death, he was active as general counsel for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. His large ability as a trial lawyer was governed and guided by his profound knowledge of legal practice and precedent, and during the period of fifty-five years in which he was engaged in practice he held the unqualified esteem and admiration alike of bench and bar as well as the people generally. Colonel Stone was a member of the American Bar Association; the Kentucky Bar Association; the United Confederate Veterans' Association; and was affiliated with many branches of organized advance. He was a devout member and attendant of the First Christian Church of Louisville, Kentucky.

Colonel Henry L. Stone married, on February 21, 1866, Pamela Lane Bourne, who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and still survives her husband. She is a daughter of the late Walker Bourne, who was a soldier of distinction in the War of 1812, and was one of the foremost of the early educators of this State. Both Mrs. Stone's parents came from Virginia stock, and her grandfather, James Bourne, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. This family was among the early pioneers of Kentucky and has been largely prominent in every generation. Colonel and Mrs. Stone's daughter also survived the husband and father, but the son, Junius Stone, died in September, 1913. His career was one of great promise, and as traveling agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with his residence in Evansville, Indiana, he was considered one of the foremost young men in transportation circles at that time. His death was a sad blow to everyone whose privilege it was to know him. Mrs. Stone, with her daughter, Miss May, now reside at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky.

BUCK, Roswell Riley,

Well Known Business Man.

The surname Buck is ancient both in England and Germany, and seems to have been of German origin. The spelling varies greatly; following are some of the forms: Boc, Bock, Boch, Bocke, Bok, Book, Bouke, Buc, Buch, Bucq, Buke, and many others.

William Buck, emigrant ancestor, came to New England in the ship "Increase," sailing in April, 1635, from England, and landing a month later at Boston, Massachusetts. He gave his age as fifty years, and accordingly was born about 1585. His son Roger was with him, and his age was given as eighteen. He settled at Cambridge, and in 1652 had a grant of twenty acres, lot No. 91, in Cambridge Survey, so-called. Here he built a new home for his family, in what was called the west field, northeast from Garden Street, on what is now Raymond Street. He was a ploughwright by trade. He died intestate, January 24, 1658, and was buried in the old cemetery at Cambridge. His son Roger was administrator of his estate.

(I) The English habitation of Emanuel Buck, emigrant ancestor of this branch of the Buck family in America, cannot be definitely stated, but strong proof leads to the conclusion he was from the County of Norfolk. Neither is the date, ship nor place of landing known. It is supposed that Emanuel Buck was a relative, and many suppose a son of William Buck, who came in the "Increase," although

there is no record. He first appears in the records as of Wethersfield, Connecticut. There is conclusive proof that Emanuel and Enoch Buck of that place were one and the same. It is said that the Puritans objected to his name, its meaning, "God with us," being too sacred. To please them he took the name of Enoch. However, his baptismal name Emanuel will here be used. He settled in Wethersfield in 1647, accompanied by his brother Henry. They were respectively twenty-three and twenty-one years of age. Emanuel was a miller, Henry a blacksmith, and each plied his trade in connection with farming during the remainder of their days. Henry Buck married Elizabeth Churchill, and died July 7, 1712. Emanuel Buck was admitted a freeman, May 21, 1659; was juror, 1661-62-75; grand juror, 1675; elected constable in 1668; selectman, 1669, and several reëlections. He is of frequent mention in Wethersfield records, made many land transfers, and seems to have been a good citizen. He died intestate in 1700. Nothing is known concerning his first wife's name further than that it was Sarah. Mary (Kirby) Buck, his second wife, was a daughter of John Kirby, who came from Rowington, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, in the "Hopewell," 1635, aged twelve years. He was of Hartford, Middletown and Wethersfield, Connecticut. A deed on Middletown records gives several parcels of land to "my daughter, Mary Buck." He left a wife, Mary, and eight children. Children, three by first wife: Ezekiel, born June 15, 1650; John, November, 1652; Jonathan, April, 1653; Mary, January, 1659; David, of whom further; Sarah, born April, 1669; Hannah, April 12, 1671; Elizabeth, June 4, 1676; Thomas, June 10, 1678; Abigail, August 1, 1682. Mary Buck survived her husband, and her death occurred January 12, 1712.

(II) David Buck, son of Emanuel and and Mary (Kirby) Buck, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, April 3, 1667. He continued a lifelong resident of that town, and was engaged in farming until his death, September 20, 1728. He married, June 14, 1690, Elizabeth Hubbert, or Hubbard, born 1666, died March 25, 1735, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jordan) Hubbard. Daniel Hubbard was son of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard. Tradition says George Hubbard came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1633. He is recorded in Wethersfield, October 15, 1635, where he lived three years, then removing to Milford, where he joined the church, January 15, 1644. He bought land in Guilford, September 22, 1648. He married Mary Bishop, daughter of John and Anna Bishop, of Guilford. Children of David and Elizabeth (Hulbert or Hubbard) Buck: Elizabeth, born February 16, 1691; Ann, April 25, 1693; Daniel, September 13, 1695; David, November 13, 1698; Mary, September 9, 1700; Josiah, of whom further; Joseph, born April 5, 1705; John, July 18, 1707; Eunice, December 19, 1709; Mabel, June 5, 1712.

(III) Josiah Buck, son of David and Elizabeth (Hubbert or Hubbard) Buck, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 16, 1703, died February 8, 1793. Josiah Buck was the founder of the neighborhood known to this day as "Bucktown," and was probably the most successful member of this family, financially, in Wethersfield. His name appears among the militia who returned from Louisburg in 1746 (Stile Vol. I, page 782), but he spent his life thereafter in getting together and working his large farm, parts of which still remain in the family. In January, 1774, the value of his prop-

erty, listed under "Josiah Buck and Sons" was exceeded by only three other holdings in the town. A well established family tradition has it that in 1774 he built the present large colonial residence in the east side of the Hartford road for his son Daniel, and during the following year a similar one on the west side of the road for his son Josiah with whom he made his home. He married, May 28, 1731, Ann Deming, born 1711, died March 9, 1772, daughter of Charles Deming, of Boston. Children: Ann, born February 26, 1732; Mary, October 31, 1733; Elizabeth, April 7, 1735; Prudence, December 15, 1737; Josiah, April 23, 1742; Daniel, of whom further; Mabel, March 12, 1748.

(IV) Daniel Buck, son of Josiah and Ann (Deming) Buck, was born June 13, 1744, died January 6, 1808. Besides being a farmer on what was a large scale for that period, he had a brief military record. After the battle of Lexington, companies of men marched from many New England towns and "perhaps the largest and certainly the best equipped and trained company of volunteers which marched from Connecticut" (Stiles) was that led by Captain John Chester from Wethersfield. Daniel Buck seems to have been supply officer of this "Lexington Alarm" company, for when it was met and turned back at Pomfret, Connecticut, by messengers from Boston with the news that troops were not then needed, Daniel Buck took the receipt for the supplies sent on to the troops around Boston, and he and nine others were in service one day longer than the rest of the company. (See Connecticut State Library, "Revolutionary War Manuscripts," Vol. 2, "Lexington Alarm Lists Document 14").

Also in August, 1776, immediately preceding the battle of Long Island "when Connecticut was pressing all its militia and every available ounce of ammunition into New York, there immediately threatened by the British Fleet" his name appears on the "true master Roll of Passengers in the Sloop 'Anne' from Connecticut to New York." Lemuel Deming, master of said sloop was one of the twenty-three out of the seventy-two militia-men who were "not to be paid," so perhaps he was a real volunteer in every sense of the word. (Stiles Vol. I, page 457.) He was a member of a committee and procured summer clothing for Connecticut soldiers to the Continental line (July 2, 1778, Stiles Vol. I, page 464) and was chairman of a committee of three to build a school (completed in February, 1804, at a cost of $3,294.52 to "Academy" a fine old Colonial brick building where so many of Wethersfield's sons and daughters were educated and which is now occupied by the town clerk's office and the library.

He married, December 3, 1775, Sarah Saltonstall, daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall, of Boston, and a descendant of Thomas de Saltonstall, 1358. The first of the name known in America, Richard Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, was closely identified with Connecticut Colonial history. He married Muriel Gurdon, daughter of Brampton Gurdon, of Suffolk County, England. Their son, Colonel Nathaniel Saltonstall, was of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was assistant member of the Governor's Council and judge; he married Elizabeth Ward. Their son, Gurdon Saltonstall, was born in 1666, graduate of Harvard College, 1684, and was ordained minister at New London, Connecticut, in 1691. On the death of Governor John Winthrop in 1707 he was chosen his successor, and became Governor of Connecticut in 1708, remaining in office until 1724. He married (first) Jerusha Richards; (second) Elizabeth Rosewell; (third) Mary Clark. General

Gurdon Saltonstall, ninth child of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, was colonel and brigadier-general in the Revolutionary Army prior to 1776; was first collector of the port of New London, 1784; married, March 15, 1732, Rebecca Winthrop, daughter of John Still Winthrop, of New London; they had fourteen children. Their daughter, Sarah Saltonstall, youngest child, born June 17, 1754, died November 19, 1828, married Daniel Buck. Children of Daniel Buck: 1. Ann, born November 28, 1776, died young. 2. Gurdon, born December 3, 1777, died August 4, 1852; married, April 20, 1805, Susan Manwaring, of New York. 3. Daniel, born October 27, 1779; married (first) Julia Mitchell, (second) Elizabeth Selden, who died in March, 1887, aged one hundred years, one month, twenty-four days. 4. Charles, born November 21, 1782; married Sophronia Smith. 5. Winthrop, of whom further. 6. Ann, died young. 7. Dudley, born June 25, 1789; married (first) Hetty G. Hempstead, (second) Martha Adams.

(V) Winthrop Buck, son of Daniel and Sarah (Saltonstall) Buck, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, December 9, 1784, died August 19, 1862. He was a farmer of Wethersfield all his life. His home was one of the two houses built by Josiah Buck for his sons Josiah and Daniel. The first was built for Josiah in 1774 on the east side of the street, and Daniel's in 1775 on the west side of the corner of Jordan Lane, directly on the site of the old home of his father, which was torn down to make way for the new. Both of these houses still stand in excellent condition. Winthrop Buck's is still occupied by his youngest son, Henry Buck, whose son will in time inherit it, making five generations to own the farm and four to occupy the homestead. Daniel Buck's house is occupied by Edward Buck, grandson of Winthrop Buck, making four generations which have occupied it, and Edward Buck has a son, who will continue the occupancy. Winthrop Buck married (first), January 29, 1812, Eunice W. Parsons, died August 5, 1812, aged twenty-four years, daughter of Gideon Parsons, of Amherst, Massachusetts. He married (second), December 28, 1814, Eunice Moseley, daughter of Dr. Abner Moseley, of Wethersfield, a descendant of John Moseley, or Maudsley, born in Lancashire, England, came to America with his wife, one account says, in the ship "Mary and John," Captain Soueb, which sailed from Plymouth, England, March 30, 1629, and landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. Another account says they came in the ship "James," in 1635, and settled at Matapan, near Dorchester. John Moseley was made freeman, March 14, 1639, and was granted land in 1656. His wife was Cornelia or Elizabeth ———, or perhaps he was twice married. His son, Captain John Moseley, born in Dorchester, or Boston, Massachusetts, 1638, removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he lived until 1677, when he removed to Westfield. He returned to Windsor some time before his death, August 18, 1690. He married, December 14, 1664, Mary Newberry, daughter of Benjamin Newberry. They had ten children. Their son, Joseph Moseley, third child, was born December 21, 1670, removed to Glastonbury, Connecticut, after 1715, and died there in 1719; he married, in 1696, Abigail Root; there are eight children named in his will. Abigail Root was daughter of John (2) Root, and granddaughter of John (1) Roote, who came from England in 1640. Abner Moseley, eldest son of Joseph and Abigail (Root) Moseley, was born in Westfield, 1699, died February 11, 1766; married Elizabeth Lyman, daughter of John Ly-

man, of Northampton, June 5, 1722. Their son, Joseph Moseley, born August 13, 1735, died October 25, 1806; married Hopeful Robbins, December 10, 1761. Their son, Dr. Abner Moseley, born April 13, 1766, died September 20, 1811; he graduated from Yale in 1786; married, November 14, 1792, Eunice Welles, daughter of William and Jerusha Welles. Their daughter, Eunice Moseley, born October 8, 1793, died August 24, 1862; married, December 28, 1814, Winthrop Buck. Children of Winthrop and Eunice (Moseley) Buck: 1. Martha, born November 26, 1815, died August 12, 1900. 2. Winthrop, born December 16, 1816, died July 28, 1900; married Charlotte Woodhouse. 3. Eunice, born December 31, 1819, died March 12, 1897. 4. Maria, born January 30, 1821, died December 8, 1894; married Edmund G. Howe, of Hartford. 5. Robert, born March 8, 1823, died August 16, 1881; married (first), at Hastings, Minnesota, Lucina M. Emerson; (second) Helen Frances Jones. 6. Roswell Riley, of whom further. 7. Kate Moseley, born February 1, 1833, died December 31, 1907; married John Buckingham, of Brooklyn, New York. 8. Henry, born December 6, 1834, died December 17, 1918; he married, November 30, 1875, Theresa Robinson, daughter of George Robinson; she was born June 25, 1845, and died February 3, 1920; children: Henry Robinson, John Saltonstall, and Charles Howe; their second son, John Saltonstall, with his family, occupies the old homestead at Wethersfield.

(VI) *Roswell Riley Buck*, sixth child and third son of Winthrop and Eunice (Moseley) Buck, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 21, 1826, died in Buffalo, New York, September 10, 1904. When about nine years of age he became an invalid from complicated hip trouble, and until the age of sixteen years he was an intense sufferer. Having a naturally sensitive disposition and an acquisitive mind, he read and studied extensively while confined to his bed. After reaching manhood and becoming so far recovered as to engage in business, he found with satisfaction that he was fully able to hold his own intellectually with those with whom he came in contact. His first business experience was with Fales & Gray, car builders, of Hartford, to whom he went on crutches. He remained five years with this firm. In 1854 he went to Chicago, where he became associated with the firm of Sturges (Solomon) and Buckingham (John). George Sturges, an intimate friend of Mr. Buck, finally took his father's place in the firm. Solomon Sturges was the pioneer in building elevators in Chicago for the storing of wheat. The growth of his business forced the building of elevators at Buffalo, and in 1864 Mr. Buck was sent there to superintend the building of the Sturges elevator. When completed he was retained in Buffalo as manager of the Sturges interests. The elevator burned October 27, 1897. In 1874 he returned to Chicago and remained two years, then was appointed again to Buffalo, where he was in charge of the Sturges & Fulton elevators, controlled by the Sturges Elevator Company, of which he was secretary and general manager. In 1888 this company was absorbed by the Buffalo Elevator Company, and Mr. Buck retired from active business life.

During his active years Mr. Buck was intimately connected with important Buffalo interests. During the years 1871-72-73 he was a trustee of the Board of Trade, and chairman of the reference committee of the Merchants' Exchange from 1886-89, and in 1890 was elected treasurer. The reference committee settled all disputes that arose between mem-

lers of the Exchange. Here the judicial quality of his mind was of the greatest value. His rulings were undisputed and gave evidence of having been carefully arrived at. His office was at No. 16, Board of Trade, until toward the close of life, when he had a desk in the office of his son, George S. He was generous in his dealings with men and liberal in his benefactions. He was active in the Charity Organization Society, founded December 11, 1877, and served on its various committees during its earlier years. He was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, which he served as trustee. In politics he was a Republican.

He married, November 8, 1866, at Buffalo, Maria Catherine Barnes, who died May 5, 1905, daughter of Dr. Josiah and Delia (Marsh) Barnes. She was a most attractive and scholarly woman, a graduate of the Buffalo Female Academy, class of 1855, holding two medals won in her junior year for excellence in mathematics and composition, prizes that were supposed to be won by seniors only. The family residence was at No. 182 East Swan Street until May, 1883, when the residence at No. 513 Franklin Street was purchased, which is now the home of Miss Harriet M. Buck, their only daughter. Children, born in Buffalo: 1. Harriet Moseley, born August 16, 1867. She graduated from Buffalo Seminary, and except for tours of travel at home and in Europe has spent her life in Buffalo. She is an active member of the Graduates' Association, one of the leading women's clubs of Buffalo, and served one term as president. Since childhood she has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, and active in its benevolent work. She served as president of the Woman's Circle of that church, is member of the Twentieth Century Club, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Buffalo Chapter, by right of the patriotic services of her ancestors, General Gurdon Saltonstall and Major Moses Seymour, of Litchfield, Connecticut. She resides at the old Buck homestead, No. 513 Franklin Street. 2. Winthrop Seymour, born May 13, 1870, died May 24, 1878. 3. George Sturges, of whom further.

A nephew of Winthrop and Eunice (Moseley) Buck was the famous organist and musical composer, Dudley Buck, son of Dudley and Martha (Adam) Buck. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 10, 1839, and died October 6, 1909. He early evinced a genius for music. At the age of sixteen he was organist of St. John's Episcopal Church, and in 1858 left Trinity College (junior year) for a thorough musical education in Europe. He studied at the Leipsic Conservatory under Moritz Hauptman and Ernest Friedrich Richter for harmony and composition, with Julius Rietz for orchestration, with Moschelles and Plaidy on the piano, with Schneider at Dresden on the organ. After three years spent in Germany he studied another year in Paris. Returning to the United States in 1862, he was at once appointed organist of the North Congregational Church at Hartford, where he remained until 1869. He made a national reputation in the years 1864-1879 by a memorable series of organ concert tours in the course of which he played in every city of importance and in many of the smaller towns. In 1869 he removed to Chicago, where he became organist of St. James' Episcopal Church. In the great fire of October, 1871, his home was destroyed, with the loss of a valuable library and many manuscripts, including several unpublished compositions. He at once removed to Boston, where he was appointed organist at St. Paul's Church

and at the Music Hall. In 1875 Theodore Thomas invited him to New York as assistant conductor of his orchestral concerts at Central Park Garden. Prior to this he had been with Mr. Thomas as organist during the May Festival at Cincinnati. In 1876 he became organist and choirmaster of Holy Trinity Church at Brooklyn, and conductor of the Apollo Club. In 1876 he was appointed by the Centennial Commission composer of the music for the Festival Ode, "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," the work being rendered under Theodore Thomas' direction by a chorus of one thousand voices, and an orchestra of two hundred. Another successful composition was his setting of portions of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," which carried off the prize of one thousand dollars offered by the Cincinnati Musical Festival Association. Among his large works are the "Legend of Don Munio," "The Voyage of Columbus," "The Light of Asia," and many other lighter compositions. Among the most effective of his compositions for the church are the series of four short cantatas: "The Coming of the King," "The Story of the Cross," "Christ the Victor," "The Triumph of David." In the field of male voice music he achieved both fame and success. Mr. Buck was among the first, if not the first, leading American composer, and time but adds to the appreciation in which he is held.

(VII) George Sturges Buck, youngest son of Roswell Riley and Maria Catherine (Barnes) Buck, was born in Chicago, February 10, 1875. On account of his eyes he was not allowed to attend school until he was nine years of age. After four years in private school he entered the high school, covering the usual ten years primary and intermediate work in four. During his high school years he started the "High School Calendar," a school paper that is still continued. He was graduated in 1892. He then entered Yale University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1896. In his junior year he was a junior exhibition man (oratorical contest), and years later he found among his father's effects a set of books that had been won by his grandfather, Josiah Barnes, in the same contest at Yale. George S. Buck was also a senior exhibition man.

Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the Law School of the University of Buffalo, being graduated LL. B., class of 1898. He at once began the practice of his profession in Buffalo with Clinton & Clark, remaining with them until 1899. He then made a tour of Europe, and on his return opened a law office, September 7, 1899, in Ellicott Square, Buffalo, and later, in association with Almeron H. Cole, as Buck & Cole. Now he is in practice alone (1924), with offices in the Erie County Savings Bank Building. While his practice is general, he specializes in the care and management of estates. He stands high in his profession, and is an especially safe counselor. For some years he was a lecturer on "Negligence" at the Buffalo Law School. Mr. Buck is a progressive Republican and a vital force in city politics. In the fall of 1899 he was elected a member of the Republican County Committee. In 1903 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors of Erie County, reëlected 1905-07-09. From 1908 to 1912 he was chairman of the finance committee, which implied leadership in the board. As a member of the Board of Supervisors he was instrumental in securing many needed reforms, in the letting of contracts, changing compensation from fees to salaries, and in giving the widest publicity to all measures brought before the

board, particularly in the matter of appropriations, and in the passage of the new tax law, and in the establishing of the Erie County Lodging House. He was one of the organizers of the Hughes Workers, and in 1910 was a delegate from Erie County to the Republican State Convention held in Saratoga. On November 7, 1911, he was elected auditor of Erie County; this official is in fact, though not in name, a comptroller as well as an auditor.

In the fall of 1915 Mr. Buck was reëlected auditor of Erie County. In the summer of 1917 the Comptroller of the State of New York invited him to take a position which would have involved the general supervision of the finances of all the municipalities of the State of New York except the cities of the first class, but he declined the appointment. In the fall of 1917 Mr. Buck was elected mayor of Buffalo by nearly eleven thousand votes, the largest majority ever given a candidate for that position. He served as mayor from January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1922. In the fall of 1922 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by about twenty-seven hundred votes, the chief issue of the campaign being over the liquor law. Mr. Buck stood for the enforcement of the law, while his opponent promised to restore light wines and beer. Since retiring from the mayoralty he has been actively engaged in the general practice of his profession.

The period during which Mr. Buck served Buffalo as mayor was a most difficult one. In his first year there were all the problems arising from the recruiting of troops, the shortage of fuel, the profiteering in food, and caring for the families of men who had gone to the front. In the second year there were the problems of demobilization with much social unrest. A mob marched to the city hall one day demanding work. Mr. Buck was in Washington at the time conferring on the problem of unemployment. The socialists announced a parade to end with a meeting for the organization of a Soviet. Mr. Buck had previously organized a company of police officers armed with sawed-off shotguns. These men were put to patrolling, and the threatened parade never started.

A few months later the police proposed to join the American Federation of Labor and to strike because the mayor disciplined a lieutenant. By his decision and firmness Mr. Buck blocked the strike and kept the men from becoming unionized.

In the third year of this term Mr. Buck was very ill, but was restored to health by an operation. This illness and his convalescence filled most of the balance of his term as mayor.

Mr. Buck is equally active and useful as a member of the first Presbyterian Church, which he served as deacon for two years, since 1908 as elder. For three years he was Sunday school superintendent of the Welcome Hall Settlement, a mission maintained by the First Presbyterian Church. His college fraternities are Beta Theta Pi (Yale) and Phi Delta Phi (Legal). He is a member of the Erie County Bar Association, and a trustee 1907-10. In 1909 he was appointed by the trustees of the bar association chairman of the committee to draft a bill to present to the Legislature a plan to reorganize the inferior courts and conduct them in the main upon the system adopted by the city of Chicago. This has proved of great benefit, and is, perhaps, the most important and far-reaching service Mr. Buck has rendered the city.

His social club is the University, which he served eight years as a member of the governing committee, four years on the membership committee, and one year as chairman. He is also a member of the Buffalo Canoe Club, and the Buffalo Ath-

letic Club. He is a member of Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

He married, October 6, 1903, at Buffalo, Ellen Louise Hussey, daughter of Elisha P. Hussey, M. D. Children: 1. Roswell Seymour, born August 22, 1904. 2. Ruth, born May 29, 1906. 3. Oliver, born April 11, 1908. 4. Catherine, born October 3, 1913. Mr. Buck resides at 599 Ashland Avenue, Buffalo.

(The Barnes Line.)

(I) Stephen Barnes, of Branford, Connecticut, settled in that town, coming from Long Island, where there is record of the family at East Hampton. Stephen Barnes and wife Mary had four children: 1. Benjamin, born December 13, 1702; married Hannah Abbott. 2. Stephen, of whom further. 3. Sarah, born May 17, 1708; married Ezekiel Rogers. 4. Experience, born December 4, 1710.

(II) Stephen Barnes, son of Stephen and Mary Barnes, was born January 2, 1705, died March 27, 1777. He removed with his wife Mary (or Martha) to Southington, but the births of his seven children are recorded in the Branford town records: 1. Mary, born October 22, 1726; married Jacob Carter. 2. Stephen, born December 3, 1728; married Sarah Barnes. 3. Jonathan, of whom further. 4. Martha, born August 22, 1734. 5. William, born November 10, 1738; married Martha Upson. 6. Nathan, born August 25, 1742; married Sarah Byington. 7. Asa, born August 24, 1745; married Phebe Atkins.

(III) Jonathan Barnes, son of Stephen and Mary (or Martha) Barnes, was born February 21, 1731, died January 7, 1807. He was of Southington, Connecticut. He married, August 4, 1757, Elizabeth Woodruff, daughter of Hezekiah Woodruff. Children: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born October 21, 1764. 3. Mary, born March 4, 1767, died July 6, 1772. 4. Stephen, born February 12, 1769; married Sally Andrews. 5. Sylvia, born August 7, 1771; married Roswell Hart. 6. Lois, born 1772; married Gideon Smith. 7. Levi, born June 28, 1777; married Kezia Woodruff. 8. Joel, born 1779; married Rebecca Stephens. 9. Truman, born 1783; married Loly Barrett.

(IV) Jonathan Barnes, eldest son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Woodruff) Barnes, was born in Southington, Connecticut, March 13, 1763. In 1784 he graduated from Yale College (academic department), studied law, and settled in Tolland, Connecticut. He became County Judge, and a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He was a skillful lawyer, possessed of a keen sense of humor which often enabled him to attain the object sought. He married, February 17, 1787, Rachel Steele, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Colton) Steele. Josiah Steele was a grandson of Mercy, daughter of Major Bradford, chief military officer of Plymouth Colony, and son of the famous Governor Bradford, of the "Mayflower." Children: 1. Jonathan, born November 21, 1789; graduated from Yale College, academic, 1810; studied law; settled at Middletown, Connecticut, where he died December 24, 1861. "Jonathan Barnes undoubtedly stood at the head of the bar of Connecticut as a counselor at law." He studied music from a scientific point of view, and said that his best commentary on the Bible was that he had read and translated it in seven different languages. 2. Julius Steele, born February 23, 1792, died November 11, 1879, at Southington, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale Academic School, studied medicine, and settled in Southington, where he had an extensive practice. 3. Edwin, born July 13, 1794, died August 6, 1795. 4. Randolph, born June 29, 1796, died in

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1819. 5. Eliza Woodruff, born September 20, 1799; married Dr. Alanson Abbe. 6. William, born February 8, 1802, died December 22, 1872, at Warehouse Point, Connecticut, where he had passed his life in successful law practice. 7. Josiah, of whom further.

(V) Dr. Josiah Barnes, youngest child of Jonathan and Rachel (Steele) Barnes, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, March 26, 1804. He graduated from Yale Academic School in 1825, with high honors. He taught school for a time in Tolland County, and at Concord, Massachusetts, then, as now, a literary center. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, March 21, 1829, A. M. and M. D. He located at Litchfield, Connecticut, beginning practice with Dr. Alanson Abbe, his brother-in-law. He remained there in practice until after his marriage, when he removed to Buffalo, New York. This was in 1832. In that year Asiatic cholera swept over the United States and had its victims in Buffalo as elsewhere. The news of the pest to which her son was exposed caused his ever watchful mother to write, "My dear son, you find yourself confronted by a dreadful pestilence, but you must do your duty, and if in its discharge you should be taken away, such is the will of God; but under no circumstances must you think of coming home." History proves that Dr. Barnes performed his duties not only in this emergency but ever afterward. On May 13, 1834, he purchased the frame house on the north side of Crow (Exchange) Street. About 1845 he moved over to the east side of Washington Street. About 1850, having become prosperous, he built a substantial house on East Swan Street, the Delaware Avenue of that period. He was secretary in 1840 of the Erie Medical Association, and in 1848-49 its treasurer, and one of its censors. In 1849-50 he was one of the four members of the Buffalo Board of Health. He was a director of the Clinton and White Banks. He was an attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church upon coming to Buffalo, but when St. John's Church was started he was one of the many original contributors toward the building fund, and with his family connected with the latter congregation. Toward the close of his life, Dr. Barnes suffered several years of invalidism, during which time he still made a few visits to the families among his patients who had become endeared to him by many ties. He was possessed of wonderful psychic force, and was an adept in the power of suggestion, as is proved by the skill he displayed in diagnosis and in bringing patients out of the depths of disease and dread. His presence in a sick room radiated hope and was a compelling force of cheer and encouragement. His prescriptions became family aids and are to this day in use among many of the descendants of his early patrons, all of whom revere his memory. He died June 1, 1871.

He married, May 22, 1831, Delia Marsh, daughter of Rev. Truman and Clarissa (Seymour) Marsh. Rev. Truman Marsh was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1785. After his ordination he was for many years rector of St. Michael's Church in Litchfield, a town founded by his ancestor, Lieutenant John Marsh, of Hartford, Connecticut. Clarissa (Seymour) Marsh was the daughter of Major Moses Seymour, who served throughout the Revolutionary War. His figure may be noted in Trumbull's famous painting, "The Surrender of Burgoyne." Her direct ancestor, Richard Seymour, came to America in 1636. She died in Buffalo, December 16, 1875. Children: 1. Maria Catherine, married Roswell

Riley Buck (see Buck VI). 2. Dr. Edwin Randolph, born in Buffalo, September 2, 1838. He was educated in private schools in Buffalo, entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1860, in the academic course. He first took up the study of landscape gardening and rural architecture, but the breaking out of the Civil War changed his plans and he began the study of medicine. About July 1, 1862, he shipped as ward master on the hospital transport, "Daniel Webster," reporting to General McClellan at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. In 1863 he was acting assistant surgeon, Eighth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he was acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, at Chattanooga, remaining about eight months as surgeon in charge of the post dispensary. He then returned to Buffalo. In June, 1865, he was graduated M. D. at the Long Island College Hospital, where he had attended lectures as well as at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the cholera epidemic of 1866 he served in the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital on night duty. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Buffalo and became associated with his father in practice. In the early seventies he was director and surgeon in the Buffalo Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary. From 1872 to 1878 inclusive, he was attending surgeon on the staff of the Buffalo General Hospital, after which he was in private practice for several years. He married, June 6, 1905, Mrs. Theresa (Mitchell) Osborne. He died January 22, 1922. 3. William Josiah, born 1846, died in November, 1875. 4. Laura Seymour, born February 14, 1849; married, October 11, 1876, Frank M. Fisher, of Buffalo. Children: Charles Edwin, Marion F., Laura Barnes, Beverly Boyd, George Roswell, Elsie Seymour, and Frank M. (2).

BLANK, Dr. Charles F.,

President Blank Drug Company.

How large and efficient a place Dr. Charles F. Blank filled in the medical interests of Missouri may be best understood in the statement that no one in his profession in St. Louis was equipped with a broader training both at home and abroad which in his general practice exhibited the highest qualities of skill; and few were so widely and popularly known in pharmaceutics and drug manufacture. Dr. Blank had made himself a leader in his profession by becoming a lifelong student therein; by birthright, he was a physician; he had never been attracted to any other vocation, and from his youth onwards he had surrendered himself to the attainment of all that *materia medica* might have for him; and it so transpired that with the acquirement of his broad experience, in his turn he was enabled to perform a notable service in behalf of his profession and for the public by means of his knowledge of the remedial power of drugs. Therapeutics was part of the curriculum of the home-life of Dr. Blank in his boyhood; his father was one of the long-established physicians of St. Louis; the profession was in the blood from an even earlier day, and he followed its behest to brilliant accomplishment.

He was a son of Dr. Charles F. and Emma (Lang) Blank. Dr. Charles F. Blank, Sr., was also a beloved physician of his day, and practised on South Broadway nearly half a century. He was born in Munich, Germany, where he attended the schools and colleges, and obtained his medical degree. Emigrating to the United States, he at first settled in Ohio, but afterward removed to St. Louis, where he spent the remainder of his life in general practice. Emma (Lang) Blank, mother of Dr. Blank, was a lady-in-wait-

ing to the Queen of Bavaria previous to her marriage, and was given as a wedding present a large gold cross set with amethysts, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Alois Blank.

Dr. Charles F. Blank, Jr., was born August 21, 1865, in St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended the public schools. At first, shaping his career in pharmaceutical lines, he graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy with the class of 1887; and three years later he received his doctor's diploma from St. Louis College, now Washington University. Soon after his graduation, he went to Europe, where he took post-graduate courses, studying under specialists in Paris, Vienna, and Munich. His father had built up a large practice with his offices at No. 1321 South Broadway, St. Louis, and there Dr. Blank throughout his own career established his own practice and obtained the repute of one of the foremost physicians in the city. Since 1914, Dr. Blank had given up a good deal of his practice, that which he retained being almost entirely office work. He was president of the Blank Drug Company at No. 1323 South Broadway, and was associated therein with his brother, Alois, who was a doctor, but did not practice. Alois Blank established a drug store on South Broadway in connection with the offices of both his father and his brother. This landmark, inherited by Dr. Blank upon the death of his brother, is a half century old, and is still carried on. Dr. Blank's great-grandfather was a prominent physician in Germany. A Republican in politics, Dr. Blank adhered to the principles of that party, but had not held public office. His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons; and he was a member of the Glen Echo Golf Club, and an honorary member of the Western Rowing Club. He was much interested in both golf and amateur photography.

Dr. Blank married, May 18, 1903, Adela Ziegenhein, a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Henkel) Ziegenhein. Henry Ziegenhein was born September 27, 1844, in St. Louis County, where he attended the public schools, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, and for some years was a successful builder. He then became interested in the Lafayette Bank, of which he was a director for years. He was mayor of St. Louis four years; and he was also a collector four years, and a State Delegate. His home was on Thirteenth Street, St. Louis. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Blank were: Carl H., born March 12, 1905, member of the class of 1925, Washington University, Department of Commerce and Finance; Edward A., born October 14, 1907, graduate at McKinley High School, and a student at Washington University; Henry, born June 23, 1910; Richard, born February 28, 1915.

Dr. Charles F. Blank was one of the most widely known and highly regarded members of the medical fraternity in St. Louis.

STEWART, David Glenn,

Financier, Philanthropist.

In the history of the family of Stewart as it stretches back through the centuries to an early period in Scotland, there appear many notable figures whose lives and services were of first importance in the times in which they lived. This record, outlining the distinguished descent, is concerned mainly with the life and work of a Stewart of a modern day. David Glenn Stewart, financier, philanthropist, and prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and

in his memory and to his honor it is inscribed.

Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, was born in 1293, and buried at Paisley in 1326. He married (second) Marjory, the daughter of King Robert Bruce, of Scotland. His descendant, Sir John Stewart, married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Alexander of Bonkyl, and this marriage brought the Bonkyl buckles on the Stewart Arms. Sir John Stewart was killed at the battle of Faljula, in 1298.

Sir William Stewart was one of the prominent Scotsmen of his time, noted as "a faithful Servant of his King and Countrie."

Sir John Stewart, in direct line of descent, married Marion, the daughter of Sir Walter Stewart.

Sir William Stewart, of Garlies (1428-1479), was of this line.

Alexander Stewart IV, of Garlies, married Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar, of Clughston, and his second son, John Stewart, of Kirkhamoe, was the ancestor of the Stewarts of Physgill, whose descendants settled in Tyrone and Donegal, Ireland.

The Irish line were men of prominence, and were noted in the siege of Derry.

George Stewart, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania line, settled in Chester County, which was later divided, creating Lancaster County. He was one of the Pequea Settlement of Lancaster County in 1717. In 1722 he was on the township of Donegal, his lands adjoining those of the Rev. James Anderson, whose daughter, Ann Anderson, later married the son of George Stewart.

George Stewart was beyond middle life, and had adult children with families when he settled in Lancaster County. He was a man of good education, integrity of character, and influential among the Scotch-Irish settlement. He became a member of the General Assembly, was justice of the peace for Chester County, and Commissioner for Lancaster County. He married, in Ireland, Jenn Hamilton, of the family with which he was associated at that time in land holdings. He died in 1723.

George (2) Stewart was born in Ireland, and married Jena Roan, daughter of Archibald Roan, of Ireland, and sister of Rev. John. He died in 1760, his will mentioning his wife "Jean," his son George, and daughter Esther, who married Mr. Cartland.

George (3) Stewart was born about 1737. He married Sarah Whitehill, in St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on March 13, 1760. She was the daughter of James Whitehill, of the Pequea Settlement, Lancaster County, by his second wife, Rachel Creswell, who was born in 1709, and died in 1756, being buried at Pequea. Mr. Stewart served in the American Revolution, and is noted in the Pennsylvania Archives on the Muster Roll of the 5th Battalion, County Militia, under Colonel James Crawford; also noted as Major George Stewart, with James Whitehill, in 1781, Cumberland County Militia, under Colonel Crawford; and Lieutenant Colonel George Stewart, with Sergeant David Glenn, under Captain Skiles.

The "History of Cumberland County" records:

> The Stewarts, John and Colonel George Stewart, latters with the brother-in-law, Robert Whitehill, removed to this county when it was erected from Lancaster County.

Robert Stewart, son of George and Sarah (Whitehill) Stewart, was born in 1769. He married Rosanna Skiles, a descendant of Henry Skiles, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was known as "Robert Stewart of the Stage Inn, Gentleman." He died in 1837.

William Stewart, son of Robert and Rosanna (Skiles) Stewart, was born February 13, 1800, and married, in 1826, Eliza Glenn, daughter of David and Jane Glenn, the latter having been born and married in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had two sons: David Glenn, of whom further; and Henry S. Atwood Stewart, a biography of whom follows.

David Glenn Stewart, banker, financier, prominent citizen, and philanthropist, was a native of Steubenville, Ohio, born November 3, 1839, son of William and Eliza (Glenn) Stewart, the former one of the pioneers of river transportation and oil refining. The son was educated in the Rev. Joseph Travelli's private school at Sewickley, Pennsylvania. His first business experience was as a clerk on a river steamer, owned by his brother, James Stewart, and plying between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama. Three years later he was appointed to a clerkship in the War Department and served there throughout the Civil War, enlisting also in a company made up of government employees, organized as a special guard for Washington. He was also, later, one of the ushers at Lincoln's first inaugural ball, and also a room-mate of William H. Seward, later Secretary of War. Following the close of the Civil War, he was appointed a clerk in the United States paymaster's department and the following year traveled through the South, paying off the soldiers as their regiments were disbanded and discharged from the service. Subsequently, Mr. Stewart traveled in Europe for a year, returning to Pittsburgh in 1873, and shortly after founded the grain business that bore his name for many years, and in which he operated independently until 1906, when the business was made a partnership, under the firm name of Stewart & Geidel. He was one of the pioneer builders of large capacity grain elevators, and one of the first to build the present type of concrete fire-proof construction plants. At one time, he, for a while, was also interested in the oil business. Early in his business career he became interested in banking, and was one of the organizers of the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh, which he served as vice-president. He also served for many years as a director of the West End Bank; was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania; was president of the Fourth National Bank until its consolidation with the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania in 1910, when he was elected vice-president of the combined institutions, serving until 1913, when the name was changed to the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh, and he became first vice-president, continuing in that capacity until his demise, on June 5, 1923. He was, too, for a time, president of the Harry Davis enterprises. He was frequently called upon as executor or trustee for important estates, and served as officer, director, or trustee for numerous philanthropic and civic enterprises, including the Shady Side Academy, of which he was president; he was president and trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital; president of the Pittsburgh Opera House Company; treasurer of the Coöperative Welfare Association; and president of the Children's Hospital. He was founder and charter member, with others, of the Pittsburgh Club, member of the Pittsburgh Press Club, Automobile Club, Civic Club of Allegheny County, and of the Church Club of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. He was a member of Calvary Episcopal Church. A Mason of long standing, he was a member of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar. A Democrat

in politics, he was never interested in any personal political preferment.

Mr. Stewart had traveled abroad extensively, and had spent several winters in cruises in the West Indies. Throughout a busy career, covering a period of over half a century, from 1872 to a few months before his passing in 1923, he was identified with scores of business and financial enterprises in the Pittsburgh district, yet found time, plus inclination, to lend a hand in any and every worthy cause looking towards the city's betterment.

Mr. Stewart married, April 29, 1880, Jennie C. Nimick, daughter of William K. and Elizabeth (Bailey) Nimick. Mrs. Stewart died on April 8, 1919. They were the parents of one son, Glenn Stewart, of whom further.

A man of great breadth and depth of character, with enthusiasm for his large business, financial and philanthropic interests, vitally concerned in the all-around development of Pittsburgh, a lover of travel, music and the fine arts, David Glenn Stewart leaves behind him a monument in his work, which were the concrete expression of all his aspirations. His life and works touched the pulse of every artery of activity in his great city, and in his passing Pittsburgh suffers the loss of one of her valued civic benefactors.

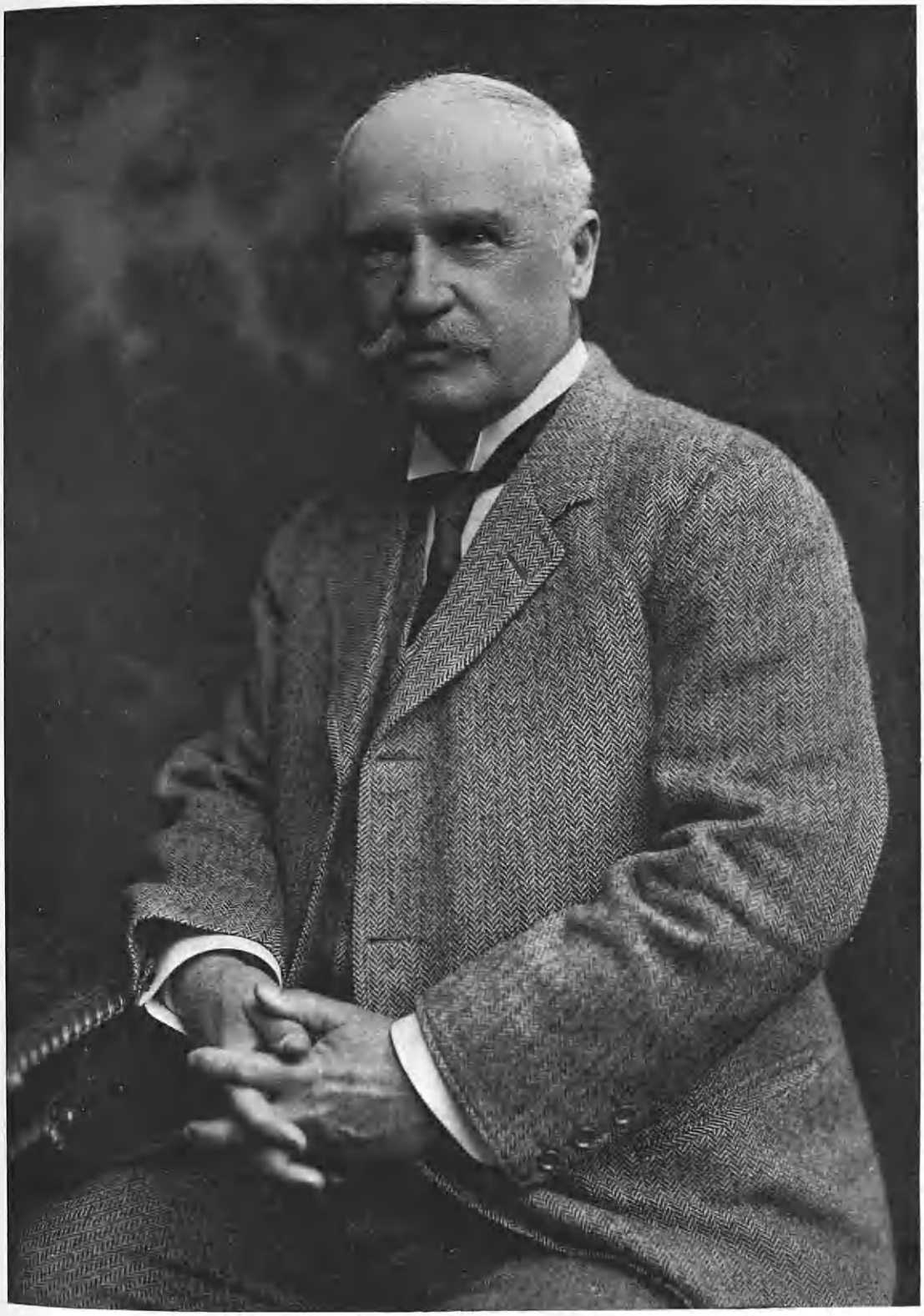
Glenn Stewart, son of David Glenn and Jennie C. (Nimick) Stewart, was born January 6, 1884. He prepared for college at Shady Side Academy, and at Asheville, North Carolina, entering Yale University Scientific School, graduating in the class of 1906. Following his graduation he made a world tour that occupied the succeeding two years. Determining on the diplomatic service as a career, he entered the École des Sciences Politiques in Paris, France, for special courses in diplomatic practice and the Latin languages. On his return to America he took a post-graduate course in the Harvard University School of Law, specializing in International Law. He entered the diplomatic service of the United States in 1914, since when Mr. Stewart has been continuously active in this branch of the government service, including two years in Cuba, and nine months in Guatemala. During the World War he was stationed in Vienna in charge of the Allied prisoners of war held by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, serving until the United States entered actively into the war. He was then transferred to the Department of State as assistant chief, and chief of the Latin division. Three years of this service was followed by special mission to Tokio, Japan. On his return he was assigned to make a tour of Mexico and the Central American republics, visiting and being the guest of seven presidents.

Mr. Glenn Stewart married (first), in 1914, in Pittsburgh, Greta Hostetter, her death occurring in 1919. He married (second), in 1921, Cecil Jacqueline Archer, daughter of Rev. William Lamb Archer, Lord of Wicklow, and Lady Geddes of Nedri Castle, Scotland, daughter of the Earl of Hume.

STEWART, Henry S. Atwood,

Trust Company Official.

When the historian of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, addressed himself to the task of presenting the story of the institutions of the city and the men to whom their guidance was entrusted in the early months of 1922, he named Henry S. Atwood Stewart, senior vice-president of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, as one of the strong men of the city's world of affairs, an adopted Pennsylvanian whose influence extended throughout the Com-



H. S. A. Stewart

monwealth. With the year 1922 drawing to a close, we find him numbered among those who have gone before, who have embarked upon the "Great Adventure." "The moving finger writes; and having writ, moves on," and there is nothing inscribed in the life-record of Henry S. Atwood Stewart that reflects aught but credit and honor upon his name. He chose the works of his life with wisdom and care, and in their diligent prosecution his success and prosperity were equally shared by his fellowmen.

Mr. Stewart was a son of William and Eliza (Glenn) Stewart, and brother of David Glenn Stewart (see preceding biography). He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, December 6, 1846. The public schools of Steubenville and Gambier College in his native State afforded him his early educational training, and his active life began at MacConnelsville, Ohio, where he was employed in the infant oil industry. After two years in this connection he became freight bookkeeper for the Panhandle Railroad in 1860, his field the accounts of the freight agents between Pittsburgh and Columbus, Ohio. This work had been prefaced by a short period as clerk with a coal company of Pittsburgh, his first identification with the city, with whose future life he was so prominently associated, having begun in this manner.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Stewart volunteered for service and became a member of Company B, 157th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and was on active duty in the Union Army until honorably discharged because of disability contracted in the service. He was a member of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1867 Mr. Stewart established independently in Pittsburgh, owning and operating, with his father, a small refinery on Thirty-third Street, under the name of H. S. A. Stewart. The manufacture of burning and lubricating oil occupied him until 1874, when he disposed of his holdings to the Standard Oil Company, with which he was connected for ten years thereafter, their Pittsburgh refineries his special sphere. His Standard Oil training was a determining force in his life, and in the direction of his department of its affairs he gained an experience and developed a positive forcefulness that subsequently carried him far. East End real estate was his next venture, and in this section of the city he conducted a most valuable work, Negley Avenue, Stanton Avenue, Hays Street, and other sections of the East End benefiting largely through his activity. Many of the handsome residences of the section represent his thought and planning over a period of sixteen or eighteen years, during which the district came into widespread popularity as a place of homes.

As his years increased, Mr. Stewart entered no new line of work, his many and varied interests occupying him to an extent that would have been found burdensome to many men who did not bear his weight of years. He was one of the incorporators of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company and upon the organization of this institution he was elected one of its first directors, an office he filled until his death. In 1904 he was elected to a vice-presidency and was senior vice-president of the company when death ended his prominent part in its direction. He was also a director and executive committeeman of the Crucible Steel Company, vice-president and director of the Western Insurance Company, director of the People's National Bank and the Union Fidelity Title Insurance Company, and trustee of the C. L. Magee estate and the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital. Mr.

Stewart had important traction interests in Pittsburgh, having been vice-president and director of the Citizens' Traction Company, and he was appointed one of the original receivers of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, from which appointment he later resigned. On several occasions during the latter years of his life he acted as receiver for other prominent companies and as often declined such positions due to the pressure of other affairs.

In business as in private relations he was the soul of honor,—capable, aggressive, and forceful, but influenced above all other things by his convictions of right. His public spirit and good citizenship took him into the realm of civic affairs as a participant whose sole aim was for the general good. He was a member of the old Fourth Ward school board and was a member of its financial committee, his associates in this body being James M. Bailey and Dr. Charles Shaw, both of whom he survived. The building of the North School at Eighth Street and Duquesne Way came largely under his authority, and his duty in this connection was performed with such fidelity and industry that the old school property, situated on the present site of the Joseph Horne store, was disposed of so favorably that no taxes were necessary for erection of the new building. Even after the completion of the school there remained in the treasury a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of the next several years, an event without parallel in public school history in Pittsburgh. Aside from his membership upon the School Board, Mr. Stewart, a very loyal Republican, never accepted public office except in the Select Council of Pittsburgh. He found his other avenues of service to his fellows in his daily work and in generous and dependable support to charitable and benefi-cent institutions. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and his social memberships were in the Duquesne Club, of which he was president for two years, the University Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and like organizations in the city and throughout the district. He was a familiar figure in those circles which gave birth to the movements, civic and business, which most increased the prestige of Pittsburgh, and his presence was eagerly welcomed in any gathering. Among his most intimate friends were numbered most of the great financial and industrial leaders of Pittsburgh during the more than six decades of his active career. He was of dignified and distinguished appearance, a man of cultivated tastes, who, in the course of a life that covered three-quarters of a century, had learned to mingle with his fellows in concord and amity, yielding and commanding respect.

A true interpretation of Mr. Stewart's character cannot be penned unless it clearly shows his intense fondness for out-of-doors, the woods and the open waters, and his accurate and comprehensive knowledge of things natural. He was one of the best amateur authorities on wild game birds, their lives and habits; was an expert shot with rifle and shotgun, and was unrivaled as a trout fisherman. Most of his leisure time was spent in hunting big game, in duck shooting and fishing for trout, salmon, tarpon, etc., in different parts of Canada and America. He made many trips to the north shore of Lake Superior before that country was developed industrially, and prior to that time he and a party of friends did a great deal of fishing on the south shore of Lake Superior, seeking the northern territory when mining began in the region they had once roamed. Justice Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, John B.

Jackson, of Pittsburgh, William M. Kennedy (one of the mayors of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, prior to its incorporation with the city of Pittsburgh), and Mr. Stewart comprised the party that in later years hunted and fished on the north shore, Justice Shiras being the only survivor of this congenial group of sportsmen. Many years ago, before the development of Florida by the Florida East Coast Railroad, Mr. Stewart and a party of friends made several trips from New Orleans around the peninsula, touching at what are now large and thriving towns. The party once camped near the mouth of the Miami River, when a garrison of soldiers were the only inhabitants. These trips were inspired solely by his love of hunting, fishing, and out-door adventure, all of which he found in abundance. He was a member and a managing director of the Winous Point Shooting Club, located near Port Clinton, Ohio, and was earlier a member of the Ottawa Shooting Club, situated near the Winous Point Shooting Club. He was an ardent yachtsman and during his life owned a number of boats of different types, principally large cruising yachts, and his trips to Florida in the early days, as well as his later expeditions to Canada, were usually made by water. He was a member of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, at Miami, Florida, vice-commodore at the time of his death, and returned to Miami each winter until his passing. Travel presented strong attractions for him, and as a younger man he journeyed widely in Europe, although in his later years he had much preference for places within the borders of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Stewart married, December 4, 1888, Annie E. Armstrong, daughter of Hon. William H. and Annie (Earp) Armstrong, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, her father a lawyer, jurist and member of United States Congress, and a personal friend of President Lincoln. Mrs. Stewart's death occurred January 11, 1904, taking from the East End home of the Stewarts the gentle hostess whose grace and charm of manner had been the source of a beautiful hospitality.

Henry S. Atwood Stewart died September 12, 1922, survived by one son, Henry Stanley Armstrong Stewart. When the last page of his life was turned and the volume was closed there remained a record symmetrical and complete, every chapter containing that which was of inspiration and benefit to those who came into contact with him.

GLASS, Carter,

United States Senator.

One of the most aggressive political minds whose activities have aroused the interest of the people of the United States for a quarter of a century past is that of Hon. Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, Virginia, known as an independent free-lance in Virginian Democracy, but yet who has attained distinction through the strong vote of his party. Mr. Glass' rise to political power as a United States Senator, and also as Secretary of the United States Treasury in the Cabinet of President Wilson, was from the ranks of a newspaper editor, and from Virginia journalism. He learned the business of the newspaperman from the beginning, and became owner of some of the most influential journals in the South, and through these he, possessing the courage of his convictions, has voiced public opinion in a very marked way. Mr. Glass, despite his prominence and the publicity that is a necessary part thereof, has always had the claim of being a very modest man, and has the record of never having thrust himself forward. As a news-

paper correspondent once said of him: "I have one quarrel with Carter Glass. He has contempt for the limelight." Said a writer in the "Forum":

> Closely linked with his modesty is another trait most unusual among politicians, namely, his abhorrence of organization methods. There has never been a Glass organization in Virginia. . . . He rose to the top fighting the Democratic machine in that State, but to-day, members of the so-called organization esteem him highly. He has never asked any one to vote for him.

Mr. Glass has plainly stated that he has no use for the demagogue: "I hate a demagogue worse than I do a murderer, because he does more damage than a murderer; a murderer assassinates one man, and a demagogue deceives a nation." Julius P. Fishburn, said of him in the "Forum" of September, 1913:

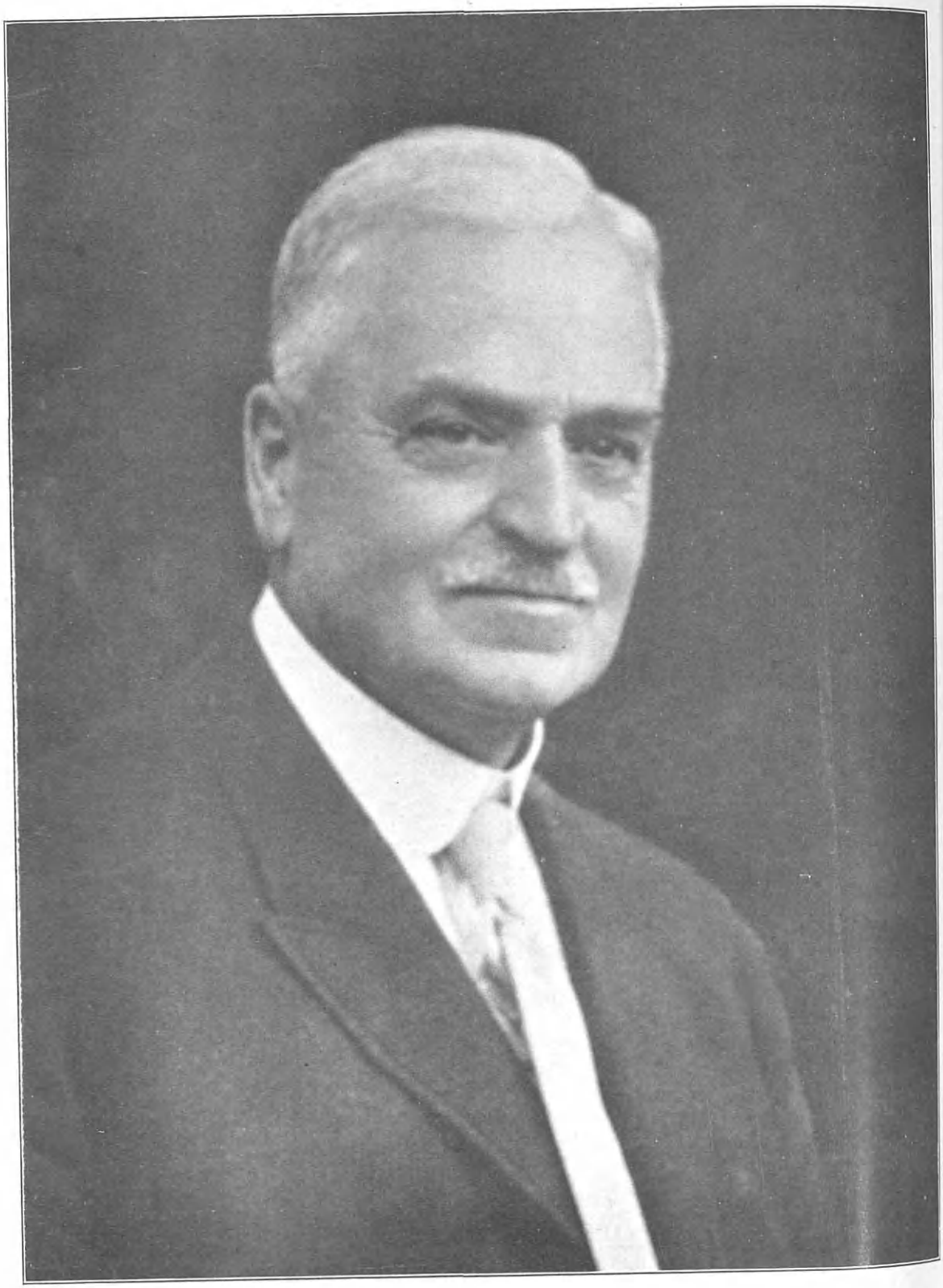
> With his powerful vocabulary goes a powerful mind, and as a debater he is without a peer in either house. Yet he hates to make a speech. As a matter of fact, he makes very few; but when he does, each word tells. He sifts every ounce of his material no matter how long it may take to do so. His career is no argument for the necessity of a college education. With very little education, save in the newspaper business, he has developed one of the most orderly minds in American political life to-day.

Hon. Carter Glass was born January 4, 1858, in Lynchburg, Virginia, where he attended both public and private schools. His business interests were centered in learning the printer's trade, and he served in the mechanical department of a printing office eight years. In succession, he came into the ownership of the "Daily News," a morning paper, and the "Daily Advance," an evening paper, both of Lynchburg. Mr. Glass was elected to the Virginia Senate in 1899-1903, and he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1901. He then became a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress for the unexpired term (1902-1903) of P. J. Otey; and he was reëlected to the Fifty-eighth and the Sixty-fifth Congresses (1903-1919) from the Sixth Virginia District, resigning in 1918. He insisted on sound financial legislation while in the House, and he took a large part in the passage of the Federal Reserve Act. He was Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Wilson from December, 1918, to November, 1919, when he resigned. He there stamped himself as a sound thinker and as a Cabinet official of much common sense. He was then elected United States Senator for the unexpired term (1919-1925) of Thomas S. Martin, deceased; and he there became prominent for his opposition to the bonus, his defence of the Federal Reserve System, and of President Wilson's foreign policies, and his speech favoring the British debt settlement.

MOUND, Dr. Thomas,

Noted Vermont Dentist.

Through Vermont, as well as generally in New England, the members of the dental fraternity, holding in high regard their veteran practitioners, preserve in enduring memory the life and service of Dr. Thomas Mound, of Rutland, who for a half-century shared and led in the progress of the profession in that city, and, indeed, in the State itself. A profound student throughout his life upon every theme that had any bearing whatever upon dentistry, he invariably kept steadily with the advance group of thinkers and writers upon dentology, and he was accounted one of the most learned men of his day in the development and the application of the continuous discoveries and innovations in the science. An acknowledged leader, a fluent speaker, his talents could not be hidden away, and the assembled dentists of the six New



Chas H. Parker

England States honored him with the highest office in their gift. He lived to behold and applaud the rise of ethical dentistry to its present status of excellence, and he rendered a personal service to so desirable an issue. Of German and Scotch ancestry, he was the son of Jacob and Eliza (Carr) Mound.

Dr. Thomas Mound was born January 31, 1850, in Leicester, Vermont. In his early boyhood he started out to find a place for himself in the world, and he was employed on a farm until he was nineteen years of age. After taking a two-year special course at the Brandon High School, at twenty-one years of age he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the capacity of clerk in a commission house, where he was employed two years. It was at that time that he became associated with Dr. Allen, a dentist, and determined to make a serious study of the science. He followed the course thus begun, and returning to Brandon, Vermont, completed his apprenticeship in the office of Dr. W. H. Wright. He soon established his own offices in Rutland, and continued as a practitioner in that city fifty years. Always one of the most active members in the Vermont State Dental Society, he held the record of having missed but one of its meetings in forty-seven years. He served as secretary of the organization thirty-eight years, and was its treasurer six years, to the time of his death. He was president of the society in 1914. For eight years he was a member of the State Dental Examining Board, and he also served as president of the New England Dental Society. The Vermont State Dental Society, in 1921, presented Dr. Mound with a silver loving cup as a token of appreciation of his service to the society; and Rutland dentists had plans for a celebration in honor of his long service in the city, which they were unable to carry out on account of his illness. His fraternal affiliations were with Center Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Killington Commandery, Knights Templar.

Dr. Mound married, December 12, 1876, Elizabeth O. Wardwell, daughter of George J. Wardwell, of Rutland, and he is survived by his wife; a daughter, Margaret Louise, who married A. V. Huffert; two grand-daughters: Margaret Elizabeth, and Barbara May, of Rutland; three brothers: John, of Rutland, Aaron, of Poultney, and Jacob, of Castleton; and a sister, Mrs. Seneca Spaulding, of Sudbury.

Dr. Thomas Mound died in Rutland, September 6, 1923, at the age of seventy-three years. An accomplished doctor of dental surgery, he rounded out a life of complete devotion to his profession that has left its exemplary and lasting impression in its service in his native State.

PARKER, Charles H.,

Manufacturer, Honored Citizen.

In the rush and struggle of twentieth century business affairs, it is rare that such a spirit as that of Charles H. Parker is found among the successful industrial executives of the day. The life of Mr. Parker had to do with eminently practical lines of manufacture, for the most matter-of-fact market, yet it would be difficult to find a man in any field of human activity more wholly governed by idealism or more consistent in his attitude toward the progress of his day. Men loved him, and those most closely affiliated with him in his work most fully appreciated his excellent qualities and his outstanding beauty of character. He gave to life and its responsibilities the most sincere and self-forgetful devotion to duty, counting service a privilege and opportunity a

guide to higher responsibility. Mr. Parker indeed left the world a better place than he found it, and his name is fittingly inscribed on these records of American advance.

The name of Parker is of English origin and signifies park keeper or shepherd, its derivation being from the Latin word *parcarius*. Captain John Parker, the pioneer of this branch of the family in America, was born in 1747, and came from England to America, founding the family in northern New Jersey. He did much for the early development of social and industrial advance in that section, and when war was declared with England he remained a staunch patriot, enlisting in the Continental line under General Washington. He served as an officer of the First Battalion, Somerset County, New Jersey Militia, and was in action in many battles, including the battle of Monmouth, where he served under General Fred Frelinghuysen. His death, in 1791, is a matter of record in the lineage book of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Captain John Parker married Elizabeth Pettit, who survived him and later became the wife of a Mr. Smith.

Benjamin Parker, Sr., son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Pettit) Parker, was born at Vealtown, New Jersey, in 1776, and received the education commonly included in the preparation of the youth of that day for a business career. The pioneer spirit endowed this young man, and upon attaining his majority he formed a party with two other young men of that neighborhood and walked to that part of New York State, now known as Groveland in Livingston County. Old records tell that he carried an axe, a rifle and a knapsack, and traveled by compass, surveying the land over which he passed. Benjamin Parker, Sr., built the first log house along the Dansville and Geneseo Road, where he settled, and made friends with the Indians. His log house was a substantial dwelling and he gained the name among the Indians of "The Big House." His kindly spirit toward the Red Men met with like response, and in learning their language he also gained their friendship. Such early chiefs as "Little Beard," "Tall Chief" and "Red Jacket" became his close friends, and he was also well acquainted with Mary Jemison, the first white woman of the Geneseo. It was during the year of his coming to this region that the treaty with the Indians at "Big Tree" was sealed and he participated in the ceremonies. This treaty transferred to the white men the entire Geneseo Valley, and shortly thereafter Benjamin Parker surveyed and helped cut the road through the forest from Dansville to Bath. The Parker farm, which lies along the main road between Geneseo and Dansville was established by Benjamin Parker, Sr., in 1800, and remained in the family for more than a century. He served in the War of 1812, and in the employ of the Government ferried the soldiers across the Niagara River from Lewiston, Niagara County, to the Canadian shores. He also bore a worthy part in the battles of the Niagara Frontier, and during the battle of Queenstown Heights lost a leg in action at Lewiston. Benjamin Parker, Sr., married Catherine McGinley, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, and whose maternal line, the Snyder family, was of Dutch origin. She came to Geneseo with her parents in 1819, before the formation of Livingston County, from Ontario County, and more than fifty years of her life were spent on the Parker farm, where she lived from her marriage until her death in 1878.

Benjamin Parker, Jr., son of Benjamin Parker, Sr., and Catherine (McGinley) Parker, was born on the homestead farm

in Groveland, in 1827. He married Mary Wilbur Havens, who was born in Sparta, New York, and she was a daughter of Henry Gilman Havens, who was also born in that village, where he spent his lifetime. He was, during a large part of his career, postmaster of Sparta, which is also known as Havens Corners from the prominence of the Havens family. Henry Gilman Havens was a pillar of the Presbyterian Church, of Sparta, of which for forty-one years he was an elder.

Charles H. Parker, son of Benjamin Parker, Jr., and Mary Wilbur (Havens) Parker, was born in Groveland, New York, July 18, 1859, and died in Lockport, December 21, 1923. Aside from the lines traced above, his ancestry leads back to the Gilman, Wilbur and Bennett families, all early settlers of this region. Following his elementary studies, Mr. Parker attended the Geneseo Normal School and the Lockport Union School. He became a resident of Lockport in 1878, and on completing his studies he became identified with the Penfield Block Company, which was later consolidated with a Boston concern, under the title of the Boston & Lockport Block Company. For sixteen years he served as superintendent of this concern, and when he resigned he continued to go forward in the same line of manufacture. This was the production of tackle blocks of various kinds, and he became widely recognized in this general field as an expert and authority. So much depends upon the perfection and efficiency of equipment of this nature, that his work was of vital importance to industrial advance along many lines, and his keen insight into industrial affairs and excellent judgment in applying his knowledge of the principles involved to the work entrusted to his hands formed a force for progress in many branches of industrial activity.

In the year 1894 Mr. Parker resigned from the Boston & Lockport Block Company to accept a position in Torrington, Connecticut, with the Union Hardware Company, still in the same field of effort. He remained with that concern for about nine years, taking his family to Torrington and participating as a progressive citizen in many civic interests and endeavors. In 1903 he returned to Lockport to form an association with the Western Block Company, of which he became secretary and general manager. His participation in the progress of this concern was an important factor in its development and success. He remained with the Western Block Company until his death. Mr. Parker's passing was a shock to all with whom he was identified, for he was ill only a few days, dread pneumonia bringing the end suddenly. A local newspaper commented upon his death in part as follows:

> Mr. Parker was a man who was held in the very highest esteem by his business associates and friends, and was known to command an unusual degree of loyalty and affection from the men in his employ. He was loved for his sterling qualities and his genial disposition. He rejoiced in any opportunity to perform an act of kindness, and was known as one of those who made others happy.

At the time of his death, Mr. Parker was affiliated with the Lockport Chamber of Commerce, and in every phase of community advance held a deep interest. He was particularly interested in welfare work for young men and boys, and was vice-president of the Boy Scouts Council. His first consideration was always for the men who were under his direction as employees, and for their welfare he felt a personal responsibility. This deep sense of his relation to those who thus

depended upon him for their livelihood was perhaps the most noteworthy feature of his character and it was this spirit which led him several years ago to identify himself with the Rotary Club of Lockport. He was the first historian of this organization, and among its members he was held in the most unqualified esteem and admiration. The resolutions adopted by the Rotary Club regarding his death embodied perhaps the most sincere appreciation of his life and character of any expressions of regret brought out by that sad event. They were in part as follows:

If one word more than another would define our impressions of Charles H. Parker, it would be the word "Conscientious." His life was an exemplification of the principle of service. He was broad-minded and brotherly in his contact and dealings with men. While stern in the insistence of right and justice, he was an employer of men who won their affection and respect, and who produced results. He was deeply interested in boys and their problems. He was a tower of strength in his church. He stood for and aided every character-building institution in our community, and to them gave "Service Above Self."

Mr. Parker's church affiliations in early life were with the First Baptist Church of Lockport, which he joined in 1884, and in which he filled many offices at one time or another. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were charter members of Calvary Baptist Church of Torrington, Connecticut, and their tireless endeavors in the early years of the establishing of the church society on a sound and permanent basis contributed largely to the progress of the organization.

Charles H. Parker married, July 10, 1883, Mary B. Shaw, daughter of Abram H. and Mary B. (Bullock) Shaw, of Lockport, New York, and they became the parents of three daughters: Leah Mary, born August 31, 1886, died July 17, 1887; Florence Shaw, born July 13, 1889, died May 26, 1890; and Ruth Elizabeth, who was born October 1, 1892; she became the wife, on January 11, 1916, of Edward Albert Rogers, son of the late Colonel Edward W. and Jennie (Gott) Rogers. During the Civil War, Colonel Edward W. Rogers was in command of the 19th Independent Battery, New York Field Artillery, and his father was a son of Lieutenant John Rogers, who served on the staff of General Washington during the Revolutionary War.

KEATOR, Thomas,

Bank President.

All indications point to John (Jan) Keator as the founder of the Dutch family of Keator of the Hudson Valley, he making a purchase of land in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, in 1676. He undoubtedly was the first representative of the family to come from Holland. The name is found in Ulster County records, and Keators bore well their part. The family centered around Marbletown, and were subscribers to the fund for the erection of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, there organized in 1737, the church being built in 1743. Among the members of the Troop of Horse, June 9, 1775, Johannes Keator was a representative from Marbletown. A John Keator was killed by the Indians, his son John meeting with a like fate. John Keator, born in 1700, was undoubtedly of the third American generation, his father the Johannes, one of the first members of the Dutch Church at Marbletown, previously referred to. John Keator, born in 1700, signed the enlistment roll in 1735 and was enrolled as a private of the Third Regiment, Ulster County Militia. His son John, of the fourth generation, was born in Marbletown, New York, about 1730, and met his death at the hands of the Indians, as did his father. He mar-

ried, and had a son, Cornelius, with whom a more definite record begins. Cornelius Keator, son of Cornelius, was born in New York, in 1763, and died in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, about 1856. After his marriage, he removed to Roxbury, in Delaware County, only the original settler, Isaac Inman, who came in 1788, a colony of twenty families from Fairfield, and the More Scotch settlement at Grand Gorge, then living in that section. He married Elizabeth Krom, of High Falls, Ulster County, New York, and they were the parents of Joseph Keator, of whom further.

Joseph Keator, head of the sixth American generation, was born in Marbletown, New York, July 18, 1784, and died at Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, May 1, 1817. In 1797 his home was at Kingston Creek, Ulster County, but he moved with his brother John to Roxbury, Delaware County. He became a large land-owner and prosperous farmer, a general trader, one of the wealthiest men of his section. He married Mary (Polly) Wight, who survived him thirty-four years, until October 12, 1851, dying at the age of seventy-four. They were the parents of several children, the eldest a son, Thomas, of further mention.

Thomas Keator was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, November 25, 1803, and died in Cortland, New York, June 19, 1879. After farming for several years, he opened a store at Vega, near Roxbury, and as a farmer and merchant there continued until 1854. He moved to Cortland in 1854, and purchased the Wickwire farm, lying east of the then village of Cortland. In 1862 he moved into the village and bought a fine residence on Main Street, now owned and occupied by the youngest daughter, Mary, wife of William F. Chadbourne, as her summer home. In 1863 Thomas Keator effected the organization of the First National Bank of Cortland under the act of February 25, 1863, authorizing national banks and defining their rights, privileges and obligations. The First National Bank of Cortland opened its doors for business in March, 1864, Thomas Keator its first president, a responsible position he ably filled until his death, fifteen years later.

In politics, Mr. Keator was in earlier life a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its formation and always, thereafter, loyally supported it. He was president of the Cortland Village Corporation, and in all possible was advanced the cause of the public good. In his Delaware County home he was connected with the Dutch Reformed Church, but in Cortland he attended and supported the Presbyterian Church, for he was broad-minded and liberal in all things. He was highly esteemed as both business man and citizen, and all men respected him.

Thomas Keator married (first) Sarah Slaughson, born in 1806, died May 8, 1834, daughter of Samuel Slaughson. They were the parents of two children: 1. Samuel, born in Roxbury, New York, August 26, 1826. He succeeded his father as president of the First National Bank of Cortland, an office he filled for nine years. He married Ann S. Stewart. 2. Polly, who married R. B. Smith. Thomas Keator married (second) Betsey More, born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, in 1812, and died in 1891, daughter of Edward Livingston and Charity (Stanley) More, and granddaughter of John and Betty (Taylor) More, of Scotch birth, pioneer settlers at Grand Gorge, in Delaware County, New York. Jay Gould, the New York capitalist, was a relative of Mrs. Betsey (More) Keator, his father being her first cousin. The relationship was traced through Mary More, who mar-

ried John Burr Gould (or Gold), and they were the parents of Jay Gould. Mary More's father, Alexander More, was a son of John and Betty (Taylor) More.

To Thomas and Betsey (More) Keator were born eight children: 1. Edward, who died aged seven years. 2. Sarah. 3. Esther, married Oliver Porter. 4. Jane, married (first) William S. Newkirk, (second) Henry C. Rogers. 5. Elizabeth, married Brainard Norris. 6. Joseph, died aged thirteen years. 7. Edward, of further mention. 8. Mary, married William F. Chadbourne, a manufacturer of New York, where Mrs. Chadbourne has her winter home. These children are all deceased except the two youngest.

Edward Keator, youngest son of Thomas and Betsey (More) Keator, was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, and in 1854 accompanied his parents to Cortland, New York. He was educated in Friends' School at Union Springs, New York, and Clavrock School. In Cortland he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Cortland "Democrat." In 1870 he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Cortland, of which his father was founder and president. During the following six years he advanced rapidly in rank, and in 1876 was elected vice-president. He continued in that position until October 30, 1882, when he also accepted the responsibilities of the cashier's office, succeeding W. H. Crane. For seven years he served the bank in this dual capacity, then, in 1889, was elected president of the First National Bank of Cortland, succeeding his brother Samuel, who had succeeded their father, Thomas Keator, the First National Bank never having had aught but a Keator as its executive head during its entire life.

Edward Keator continued at the head of the First National until the bank reorganized as the Cortland Trust Company, of which he is president (1923) he having been in the banking business since 1870, fifty-three years, being in point of years of service the oldest banker of the State of New York, and thirty-four of the fifty-three years he has filled the office of president. He is a recognized financial authority, and his integrity is unquestioned. He has been interested in the development of many of Cortland enterprises and has always been the friend of progress. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Edward Keator married, in 1889, Harriet L. Jones, daughter of James and Martha (Derby) Jones, who in his day was a banker of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Keator are the parents of three children: 1. Thomas, born November 12, 1890, who is assistant to the president of the Buffalo Trust Company. 2. Oliver Porter, born November 9, 1892, who is secretary of the Cortland Trust Company. 3. Martha Derby, born July 14, 1899.

STEELE, Katharyn Albani (Harris),

Reformer, Philanthropist.

In the application of science to agricultural development, Mrs. Katharyn A. (Harris) Steele has won wide distinction, and her work has been hailed by other experts in this field as a valuable contribution to the cause. Though of immense value to the present, the full significance of Mrs. Steele's reform work will only become manifest in the future, full justice being rarely done to great reformers by their contemporaries. In other branches of organized endeavor, Mrs. Steele's work and her energetic and inspiring personality prove very valuable assets in the struggle for getting nearer to the establishment of the Kingdom of

God on earth, in the spreading of the gospel of ceaseless and scientifically directed meliorism. Her achievements, as well as those of other public-spirited and high-minded American women, are guiding stars to the band of her sisters, all animated by the same noble impulse, *viz.*, to leave our country better than they found it. Mrs. Steele's forebears came to America from England, and her great-grandfather, Nathaniel Harris, was a prominent planter of Delaware. After his death, his wife freed her slaves and emigrated to Missouri, where she married John Adams, a relative of John Quincy Adams. Robert Harris, Mrs. Steele's father, was born on the family plantation near Dover, Delaware. He went to Missouri, and there became a successful manufacturer before the Civil War.

Katharyn Albani (Harris) Steele was born at Kirksville, Missouri, and her education was begun in Miss Johnson's private school and continued at Smith College, Missouri. There is no cause, civic, national or philanthropic, for the betterment of life with which Mrs. Steele is not associated by bonds of sympathy or interest, and in most of them she has been or still is playing a prominent part. Needless to say, when the World War came she was here, there and everywhere, working harder than anyone, her penetrating and constructive mind, her scientific grasp of practical affairs, her profound knowledge of farm problems and last, but not least, her stupendous capacity for work and powers of endurance, all seemed to revel in the task which, as a loyal and exceptional daughter of her country, fate had suddenly assigned to her. Mrs. Steele has acted as chairman of Erie County and of the Women's Land Army of America, and for some years has been a vice-president of the New York State Forestry Association. It is not too much to say that every human interest claims a share of the sympathy and coöperation of Katharyn A. (Harris) Steele. For eight years she served as recording secretary of the conchological section of the Society of Natural Science. For a quarter of a century she has been an active member of the Children's Aid Society. She is a member of the Women's Universal Alliance, the Society of Artists, the Archaeological Society, the League of American Pen Women. By political affiliation she is a staunch Republican. She was the organizer and president of the Buffalo City Club, and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

In 1889, Katharyn Albani Harris became the wife of Dr. Walter Wallace Steele, of Canton, Missouri, a prominent osteopathic specialist, commanding for many years an extensive and increasingly important practice in the city of Buffalo. Dr. Steele was a leading figure in many reform movements, and his favorite recreation was golf. He died September 4, 1924. Dr. Steele attended the Community Church at Denby, New York, and Mrs. Steele attends the same church.

GRAHAM, Edmon Alford,

Man of Affairs.

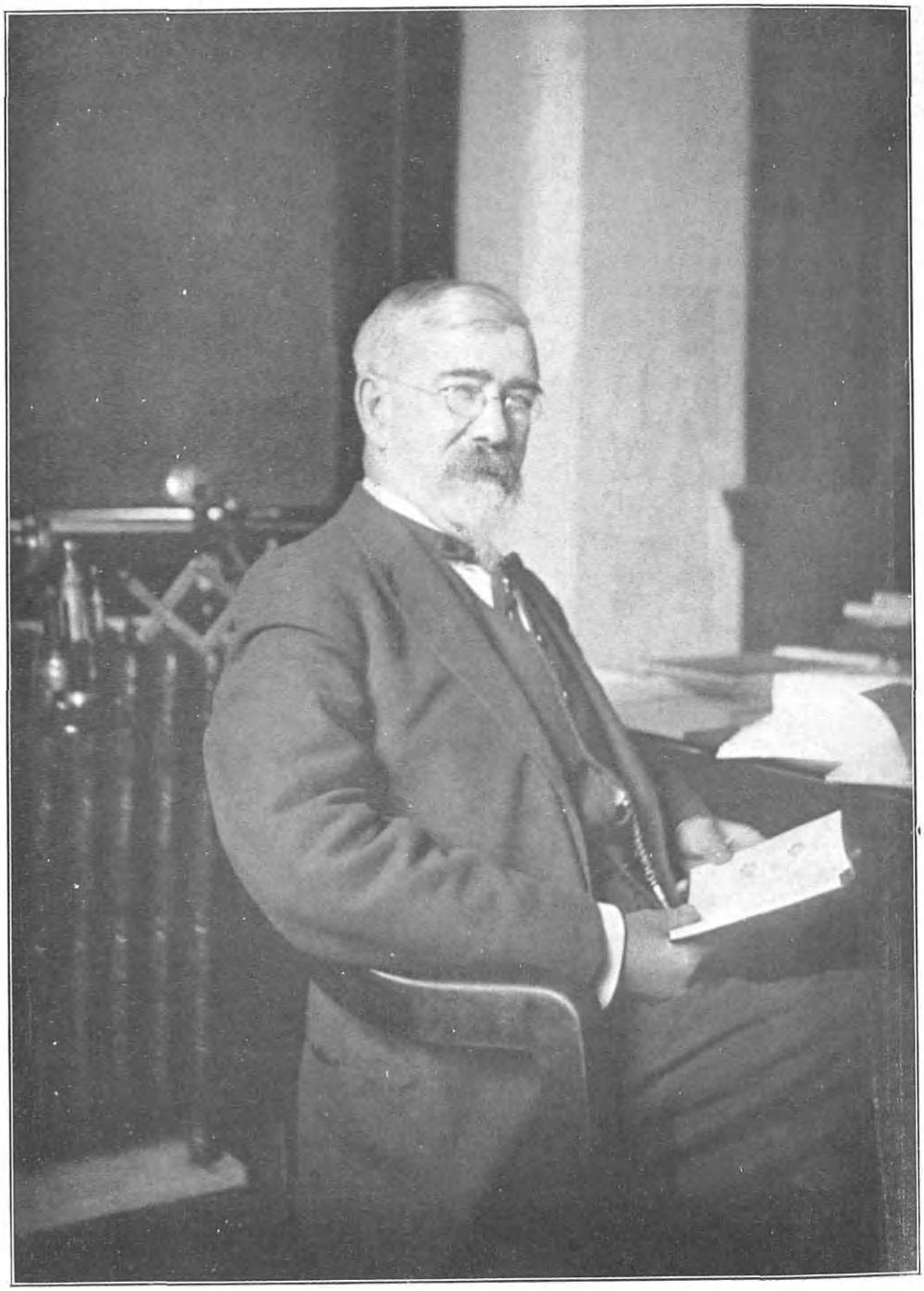
Edmon A. Graham was of the high type that success could not spoil and remained always the kindly and courteous gentleman. At the time of his death it was said of him, "He was employer of many men and their relationship was such that today they, too, stand with saddened faces and heavy hearts at the bier. * * * He was kind to the living, better no man can do." Thus passed one of the foremost representative citizens of Berrien County, Michigan.

Edmon Alford Graham was born in

Laporte County, Indiana, November 14, 1841. He was the son of John and Lucinda (Nichols) Graham, the parents being descendants of ancient and honorable English families and natives of New York State. His mother was the daughter of Phineas Nichols, who was the son of Jonas Nichols, recorded in the "levies," which were made up of the militia regiments of the Revolutionary War. His parents had removed from New York State to Indiana in one of the large covered wagons which were the favorite means of transportation used by the settlers of those days, and for the first time had heard the whistle of a railroad train in the Maumee Valley. On the trip they met many roving bands of Indians and had to contend with the usual hardships and sacrifices before they were able to firmly establish their pioneer home. John Graham died March 26, 1875, and his wife survived him until June 11, 1911. Both had greatly aided in the development of the territory in which they had settled.

The early schooling of Edmon A. Graham was received at Elkhart, Indiana, after which he took a general course at Benton City, Iowa. In 1864 he engaged in the lumber business along practical and progressive lines. His father had been owner and operator of a saw mill, the first one to be established in Lincoln Township, and widely known as the Graham mill. He was also the owner of 500 acres of timber land, which his son purchased and proceeded to cut timber from and had hauled to the saw mill where the logs were converted into marketable lumber to be finished in the city mills. Later he sold a portion of this timber land to some of the German emigrants who settled in that portion of the State, but he continued to operate the saw mill and make lumber. In the meantime, during several visits to Lake Michigan, he had become interested in the steamship business, and in 1870 he became the owner of a steam vessel called "Union." In 1879 he built the "May Graham," which was successfully operated for many years on the St. Joseph River. In 1882 he removed to St. Joseph and purchased the dock property of A. H. Morrison, taking from that time on an active interest in the steamship industry of Lake Michigan. In addition to the dock property he had other large property interests. In St. Joseph he owned the Post Office block, the Evening Press block, called Preston and Stock block, also an eighty-acre timber tract near Berrien and a tract known as Ox Bow Bend, on the river. He was also a large stockholder in the Union Bank, and was one of the heaviest tax-payers of Berrien County of his day. He was a lover of fine horses and always kept a stable of the best stock.

The story of the life of Edmon Alford Graham is a story of steady progress, with each step carefully thought out before it was taken. Starting in the lumber industry in early life he lost no opportunity for enlarging his interests. Business problems which would have completely baffled other men were easily solved by his trained mind which was much given to the solution of intricate problems. Believing heartily in the future of St. Joseph, he labored always for its upbuilding. In 1884 he was elected alderman of his home city. He was devoted to the Republican Club, and was one of the local party leaders. He also held membership in the Commercial Club and with his son-in-law presented the organization with a magnificent portrait in oils of the martyred President McKinley. He was also a member of Burnett Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and took much interest in its activities.



D R McCleary

Mr. Graham married, June 20, 1869, Edwina C. Bunker, of Hagar Township, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Bunker. Her father was a soldier of the Civil War, who was captured and taken to Libby Prison where his death is supposed to have occurred, as he was never heard from thereafter. Mrs. Graham was born September 17, 1848, in a house at Royalton Heights, which has since fallen into the river. Her mother died when she was seven years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Edmon Alford Graham one child was born, May Belle Graham, born August 5, 1873. She married, November 7, 1894, William H. Hull. Mr. Graham died June 2, 1904.

McCLEERY, Colonel Lewis Ruffner,

Honored Public Servant.

One of the foremost figures in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, was Lewis Ruffner McCleery, who, although the lines of his career fell between the war periods of his native country, was affectionately known by a wide circle of friends by the military title of colonel. As a title of honor this name distinguished the man, still it can be truly said that his entire life was an honor to the name, for Colonel McCleery became one of the most broadly useful men of his day in local affairs, and his efforts for the city and for its people were of the broadest significance. From early boyhood until death removed him from the scene of his lifelong activity, Colonel McCleery was deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community and the progress of the people. His constructive work was of more than immediate or local importance, for he built for the future, giving to the advance of the day an impetus towards ever higher attainments and loftier ideals.

Lewis Ruffner McCleery was born in Louisville, Kentucky, June 3, 1849, and died in his birthplace, March 31, 1923. He was a son of James McCleery. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Louisville, he later attended private school, also in this city, where his brilliant mentality and discriminating taste in literature gave him a broadly liberal education. Professional interests, however, did not appeal to Colonel McCleery as a young man for he was preeminently a man of action. Securing a position in the engineering department of the city of Louisville, he was connected with that department for a number of years, then, later, was elected assistant clerk of the City Council. His excellent service in this position led to his election as clerk, which office he filled ably and well for a period of twenty-seven years. Colonel McCleery also, for many years, served in the auditor's office, his public services continuing as long as the Democratic party held power. He was one of the leading Democrats of his day in Louisville, always devoted to the good of the party, but never forgetting the welfare of the people in general for the sake of strictly partisan considerations. When the Republican party came into power in Louisville, Colonel McCleery resigned from office, although for the last few years of his life he supported the administration. He was active for years as assistant secretary of the Louisville Water Company, and upon the death of Jeremiah Collins, formerly secretary of this concern, Colonel McCleery was made secretary. This office he filled until his death, and his work bore direct relation to the prosperity and growth of the organization.

The public service and business activities of Colonel McCleery by no means bounded the scope of his usefulness. It was the personal touch with the people that made him beloved of all and gave

him his wide influence in Louisville. Singularly unselfish by nature and always appreciative of the trials and problems of others, Colonel McCleery felt the deepest interest in every human endeavor. His friends were legion, and, universally known as he was in the city, old and young honored and esteemed this man among men, who was at all times ready to lend a hand to those weaker or less fortunate than himself. His outstanding importance as a citizen and as a public official made the people feel that he belonged to them as a leader and as an honored executive. Thus, they gladly rendered to him that homage of the true American which requires no blare of trumpets or stately display of magnificence to inspire him with reverence for the really great men of his country. Colonel McCleery was largely prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership in Lewis Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Past Master; also Portland Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member since the age of twenty-one years, and the lodge always honored him with official responsibility, his long service as secretary and treasurer beginning almost with his connection with the order. While a man of the greatest popularity, sincerely and deeply cordial toward every social organization, Colonel McCleery always declined invitations to join the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks because they met on Sunday, and his religious convictions led him to disapprove of this custom. While he was austere in his application of religious principles to his own daily life, and held to the highest faith, he did not unite with any church until the later years of his life, when he became a member of the Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church. He served that church for many years before becoming a member as librarian of the Sunday School.

Such a life as that of Colonel Lewis Ruffner McCleery exemplifies the beauty of service to mankind in the daily walks of life among those who know and have known from boyhood every phase of a man's career. Fearless of criticism because frankly open in all his dealings, glad to take leadership because recognizing his own ability as a sacred trust from One who needs conscientious leaders in every civic group, Colonel McCleery won his title in a crusade of good government and civic righteousness which meant much to the city of Louisville, and in the years to come will mean even more. His name reflects honor on the city, and in every phase of his career his life was above reproach. One of the affiliations for which he will longest be remembered, and which is of a charitable nature, was his service on the board of trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Home. He was for many years a director of the Masonic Orphans' Home, and a large and life-like portrait of him, which has recently been presented to this institution, hangs in a place of the highest honor on its walls.

Colonel Lewis Ruffner McCleery married, at the First Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, on February 22, 1881, Luella Beeler Stran, who was born in New Albany Indiana, a daughter of Captain Hezekiah Beeler and Minerva Tyler (Jones) Stran. Her father was a famous steamboat captain of his day, who commanded passenger boats between Louisville and St. Louis, Missouri, and New Orleans, Louisiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and while he died at an early age, was long remembered for his ability and genial presence. Both Mrs. McCleery's parents were natives of New Albany, Indiana, and her mother taught

in the Portland schools for many years. The father died in Memphis when Mrs. McCleery was ten years of age. Mrs. McCleery was at one time president of the Church Workers, and sang in the choir of the Portland Avenue Presbyterian Church, but in recent years frail health has compelled her to resign from these affiliations. Mrs. McCleery resides at No. 2725 Portland Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

MILLS, George Albert,

Builder.

The term "a self-made man" has been so often loosely used that it frequently means but little in its application, but it can be safely said that George A. Mills was "self-made" in every sense of the word. With but a meager amount of schooling, and circumscribed surroundings in his early life, he fought his way step by step until he became one of the most honored citizens of the city of his adoption where he had made a humble start with the pioneer business almost a half century before. Big in body and staunch in spirit he never wavered in his ambition nor in what he conceived to be his duty to his fellows. Son of an Irish father, he was big in heart and determined in his ideals. He built many beautiful buildings and, aside from their beauty and utility, they were honest structures with no make-shift methods used in their construction and no shoddy materials to weaken the completed edifice. He was legitimately entitled to the splendid reputation which he acquired in the business world and the buildings, for the construction of which he was responsible, were indeed, as was said at his funeral, each one a monument to his memory.

George Albert Mills was born December 12, 1859, at Rochester, New York, and died August 25, 1921, in Benton Harbor, Michigan. He was the son of John Coulter and Martha (La Barr) Mills, his father being a native of Ireland, from the north part of which he had emigrated to America at an early age, and his mother was a native of Rochester, New York. His early education was received in the common schools of West Webster, New York, ten miles from Rochester. In the summer of 1878, his boyish mind aflame from some tales of adventure he had been reading, he determined to see the world and, with less than three dollars in his pockets, ran away to New York. The first night he slept in Central Park, and the next day shipped aboard a sailing vessel, the "Mary S. Tibbit," salary ten dollars per month. On that voyage he experienced all of the hardships that were the common lot of the sailors on sailing vessels in those days, but he was transferred from coaster vessels to deep sea craft, one of which was shipwrecked, and he saw China and Australia, in rather hurried sight-seeing tours, before he finally permanently abandoned the sea. In later years he wrote an account of his adventures in this twenty months of cruising, and the manuscript is to-day a valued possession of his widow. After leaving the sea he drifted westward, and in 1882 had a position as driver of a horse car in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Shortly after this he came to Benton Harbor, which remained his home for thirty-seven years. Starting in a small way, he finally rose to a position as the leading builder of the city. For six years he was rated among the leading lumber dealers, and for fifteen years he was president of the concern known as George A. Mills & Son, contractors and builders. The first pavement in the downtown section of Benton Harbor, consisting of

cedar blocks, was laid by Mr. Mills and James Pearl, now of Chicago. Mr. Mills was responsible for the construction of some of the largest public buildings in the city, including the Masonic Temple, the Elks Temple, and the Yore Opera House, which was also rebuilt by him after it was destroyed by fire. In association with Dr. John Bell he also built the Bell Theatre and was a partner in its management up to the time of Dr. Bell's death. Other large building enterprises in which he engaged were the construction of the Benton Harbor State Bank, the Union Depot, and the beautiful edifice of the Baptist Church.

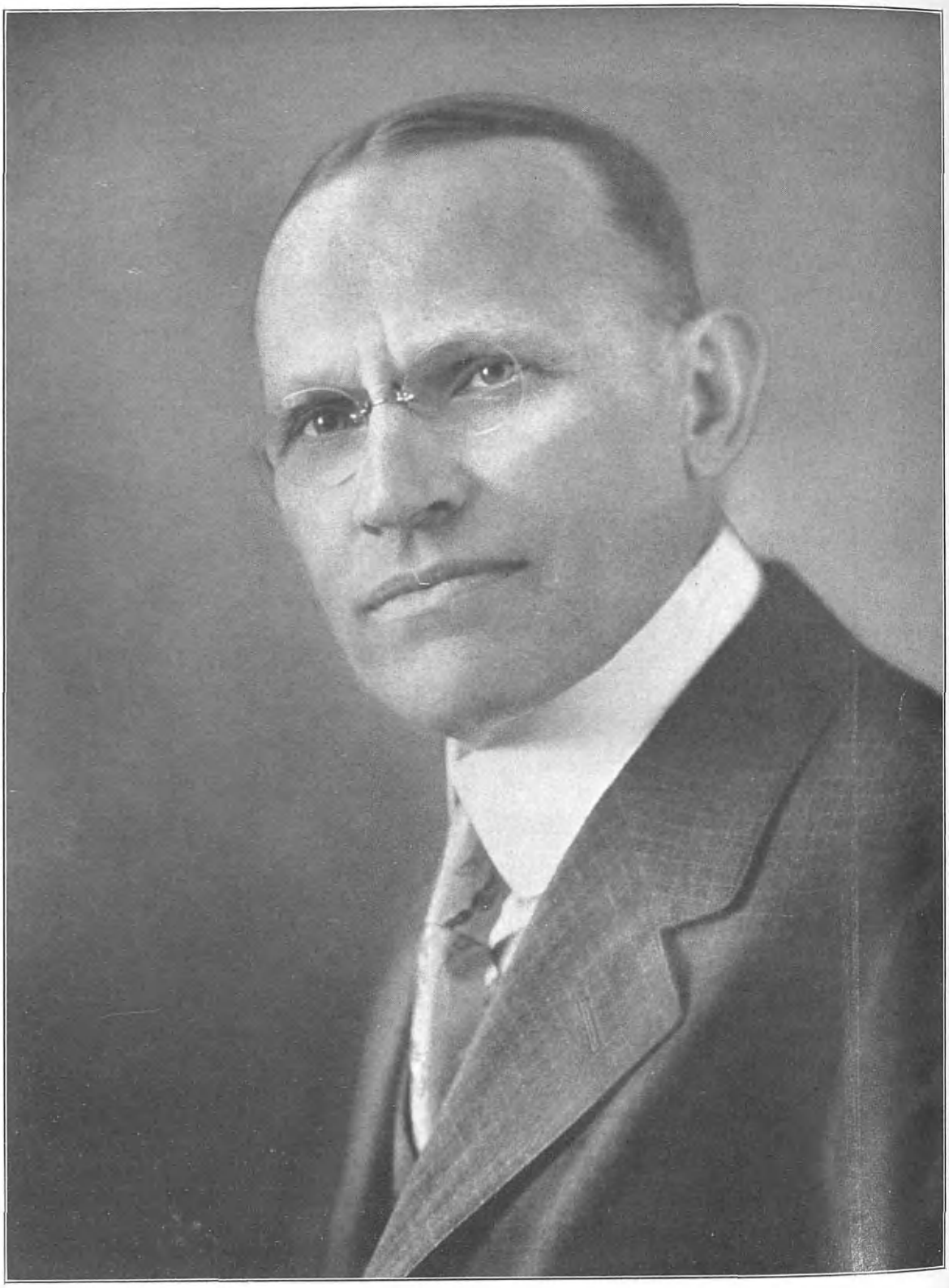
In politics Mr. Mills was a Democrat, and served as chairman of the Board of Public Works during the Ryno administration. In his fraternal associations he was a member of the Masonic Order, thirty-second degree; Shriner, all degrees; Knights of Pythias, Lake Shore Lodge, Calvin Britain Chapter, of St. Joseph; the Malta Commandery, Knights Templar, Benton Harbor; and the DeWitt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids. He was also a member of the Shrine of that city. Fraternal brothers by the hundreds attended his funeral services held in the Masonic Temple and at Crystal Springs. The Blue Lodge service was conducted at the temple, following which the body, escorted by over one hundred members of the Blue Lodge and fifty Knights Templar, was removed to Crystal Springs where H. A. Foeltzer, Past Master, conducted and read the monatorial ritual. This was a special request of the deceased made some twenty years before.

George A. Mills was twice married. By his first marriage he was the father of the following children: 1. Arthur, married, and was the father of four children, Donald, Evelyn, Edith, Elizabeth. 2. Viney, married. 3. Frank, deceased, was the father of two children. 4. Robert, married, and was the father of two children, Marion and Francis. Mr. Mills married (second), at Olivet, Michigan, June 4, 1896, Edith Tillotson, a native of Olivet, daughter of Alvin and Martha (Conklin) Tillotson. The father was a farmer, born in Ohio, and the mother a native of Michigan. To this second union children were born as follows: 1. James, married Elsie Schramm; one daughter, Georgia, now deceased. 2. John C., single. 3. Margaret, now deceased. 4. Mildred.

KIMBALL, Perley Lovejoy,

Farm Machinery Inventor.

The rare opportunity and privilege of having grown up from boyhood with, and through the years become a part of the progress and plans of, the Vermont Farm Machinery Company belonged to Perley Lovejoy Kimball, superintendent of manufacturing of the company, and both a practical workman and resourceful inventor, who had mastered all branches of activity in the extensive plant, and held its various processes under expert control. It may well be said of him, too, that "his lines have gone out into all the world," for much of the product of the establishment that agriculturists have made use of with enormous advantage to soil cultivation in this country and elsewhere was inspired as to its invention and manufacture from his own brain, and made to perform duty after modernized methods and usage. Throughout his association with the Vermont machinery-making business he had been a witness of the departure of the older and simpler type of agricultural machinery, and he had eminently shared in the introduction of the new régime, his handicraft having upon it the stamp of



W. H. Strother

the great labor-saver of present-day farming. Aside from his distinction in notable industry, Mr. Kimball's well-balanced career also exhibited results of his gifts as an artist, for he had proven talents in that direction as well, and in leisure hours he had produced paintings in oil that were well received by connoisseurs. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Lovejoy) Kimball.

Perley Lovejoy Kimball was born October 30, 1857, at North Monmouth, Maine, and his education was obtained in the grammar and the high schools of his birthplace. His boyhood interests were at all times those of the machinist, and in particular those of the manufacturer of labor-saving devices for farm use, and it was quite natural that he should enter into the employ of the Vermont Farm Machinery Company as soon as he left school. His keenness of intellect and his close study of the problems relating to the product of the plant secured for him merited recognition, and he gradually rose through the various grades to become the superintendent of manufacturing of the establishment, in which position he continued for thirty years. Mr. Kimball, during this period, attained a national repute as an inventor of farm machinery, for which silver medals were awarded at the St. Louis Exposition. He also mixed colors, and portrayed life on canvas in an unusually skillful manner, and his paintings were widely appreciated.

Mr. Kimball was a member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with King Solomon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Holy Cross Commandery, Knight Templar; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); and also was a member of the Shrine.

Mr. Kimball married, December 17, 1886, at Northampton, Massachusetts, Annie Field Lyman, daughter of William E. and Mary (Orcutt) Lyman, and they were the parents of Ruth Kimball, born at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and a teacher in the high school.

Perley Lovejoy Kimball died May 22, 1921, his passing being recorded in industry as that of one who had benefited the farmer, and hence, universally, the toiler and the general public by the results of his own ingenious investigations. He was an active member of the First Congregational Church, and at the time of his death was a member of its business committee.

STROTHER, William H., M. D.,

Respected Citizen.

A prominent statesman once remarked that "the three noblest callings were those of medicine, the ministry, and pedagogy." It is a significant fact that he gave medicine precedence over education and the dissemination of the gospel, and throughout the world this order has ever held sway, and justly so, for the medical profession evinces the very quintessence of humanitarianism—than which nothing else is quite so close to the heart of humanity. For three decades the late Dr. William H. Strother was an efficient, loved, respected, and dignified member of this profession, the call of death arresting the gentle hands that had for so long a time ministered to and alleviated the pains to which man is heir, and stilling the kindly heart that had throbbed and felt and responded to the omnipresent plea for surcease from suffering. In the hearts of the scores and scores to whom his services proved a boon and a blessing his image still stands, enshrined within the pulsing walls of love, lighted by the unquenchable fires of gratitude. Truly a noble work, to spend one's life in saving the lives of others.

Dr. William H. Strother was born on September 18, 1869, at Big Spring, Hardin County, Kentucky, a son of Dr. John D. and Esther (Elliott) Strother, the latter a native of Bewleyville, Kentucky, whose death occurred on October 23, 1923, but two weeks before that of her son and during his last sickness. Ancestors of hers had removed to Kentucky from Virginia, where they had been among the first colonists. The Strother family were also Kentuckians by adoption, the family having been Virginians previously. The father, Dr. John D. Strother, was born in Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky, and served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. At the close of the war he located at Big Spring, where he became a loved and respected physician, continuing in the active practice of his profession until his death in 1882. William H. Strother was reared in Big Spring and was but thirteen years of age when his father died. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, following which, in 1890, at the age of twenty-one, he was graduated from the Louisville College of Pharmacy. In pharmaceutical circles he was active for a short time at Louisville, and later at Kansas City, but soon reentered the University of Louisville as a medical student, being graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1892. During the following year he was employed as company physician for a coal company at Jellico, Tennessee, following which he returned to his natal town, Big Spring, and engaged in the practice of his profession. This he carried on successfully for a period of fifteen years. In 1908 he removed to Owensboro, where he established a large and lucrative practice, and ministered to the needs and ills of his clientage until his death. Dr. Strother was ever a seeker after knowledge, and by constant study kept up among the very first minds of the medical fraternity. In 1901 he spent several months in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and in 1908 engaged upon other advanced studies in the Chicago Polytechnic Institute. His ability and efficiency were widely recognized attributes, but others as well known and respected were his qualities of integrity, kindness, and great professional honor.

During the late World War Dr. Strother gave excellent service to his community as a member of the advisory board for his district, comprising five counties, and gave a great deal of time to the arduous duties of that office. Fraternally, he was a Master Mason, a Shriner, and Knight Templar, and also a member of Koisao Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Louisville, Kentucky. He also held membership in the Owensboro City Medical Society, the Kentucky State Medical Association, the Daviess County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His religious affiliation was given to the Settle Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Owensboro, of which body he was a consistent and sincere member and worker. He served for some years and up until the time of his death as a member of the Owensboro City Board of Education.

Dr. William H. Strother was married, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on December 14, 1904, to Elizabeth Clarkson, who was born in Meade County, near Big Spring, Kentucky, a daughter of George S. and Sarah J. (Woolfolk) Clarkson, the latter a native of Brandenburg, Kentucky, and a devout Methodist. The father, George S. Clarkson, was a native of Big Spring, where he was well known as a prominent agriculturist, a leading

Democrat, and a member of the Methodist faith. His death occurred at Big Spring, Kentucky, in 1895.

The death of Dr. William H. Strother occurred in the Deaconess Hospital, Louisville, Kentucky, on November 6, 1923, following a serious illness of several weeks' duration. The day after he was taken to the hospital for treatment his aged mother passed away at her home in Big Springs. Dr. Strother's condition was so serious, however, that he was never acquainted with the news of his mother's demise. The Breckenridge "News," in speaking of his death and burial, said in part:

> The remains were taken to Owensboro, on Wednesday, and were escorted to Dr. Strother's late home by members of the Owensboro city Board of Education, of which the deceased was a member. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon in the Settle Memorial Methodist Church, with the Rev. J. Rawlings in charge of the services. The Masonic burial was held in Rose Hill Cemetery. The city schools of Owensboro closed at noon, and the teachers of the schools attended the funeral in a body. The pallbearers were the Hon. Ben. D. Ringo, H. H. Smith, El Duke, J. W. Barr, Melville Eskridge and J. W. Taylor.

Dr. William H. Strother is survived by his widow, Elizabeth (Clarkson) Strother, and by one sister, Mrs. James W. Moorman, of Big Springs. His passing, during his fifty-fourth year, cut short his beneficent labors and lost to his section of Kentucky an able physician, and a sincere, loyal and greatly respected citizen.

MILLER, John W.,

Merchant.

Schools are necessary institutions for the training of citizens and the acquisition of that knowledge which fits the pupil to take his part in communal and national life. Men who have been successful in business and risen by their own efforts tell us, however, that as much education as was received at school, if not more, was received outside of school through observation, going through life with their eyes and ears wide open, and through contact with the business world. John W. Miller, a well known business man of the "west side" of Cleveland, Ohio, used to insist on the educative value of practical life and the advantages of this collateral education as compared with mere book learning and school attendance. It is touching to consider how this innate and vaguely-felt spirit of enlightenment and advance in Mr. Miller's mind, coupled with an all embracing love of his fellowmen and a reverence and desire for self-improvement and for rendering the lives of others happier, and stimulated by the atmosphere of his adopted country and the new environment into which his parents' emigration to America had transplanted him, manifested itself in his life as a tender husband, an affectionate father, and a progressive and exemplary citizen.

John W. Miller was born at Metzenseifen, Austria, July 20, 1872, and died May 13, 1922. He was the son of Vendelene and Mary (Frulich) Miller, and came to the United States with his parents as an infant in arms, at the age of fifteen months, after a five weeks' voyage in a sailing vessel. They first located in Cleveland, Ohio, where the father found employment at the docks, unloading ships, and the family lived on Columbus Street. Later Vendelene Miller worked in the glueing department of Mr. Coontz's cabinet shop, at seventy-eight cents a day, and continued in that position until his death. John W. Miller grew up in Cleveland, and after attending school until he was twelve years of age, entered the cabinet shop of Mr. Coontz, where his father was employed, his daily salary being fifty

cents. He remained there for about twenty years, working his way up to a salary of $2.25 a day, and as soon as he could afford to establish a home, married Anna Reitz. In the course of his work he had saved enough to go into business on his own account, which he did by opening a grocery and a saloon at the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Storer Avenue. For some time Mrs. Miller ran the grocery store single-handed, but later they built a place of their own in conjunction with the shop and lived over it. Three years later they moved to a new location on Dennison Avenue, which, after renting for two years, they bought. Here Mr. Miller enjoyed a very successful business which had expanded to such an extent that he expected to soon retire, when death overtook him. Mrs. Miller, who still owns the building but rents it out, has taken an active interest in real estate, buying, selling, etc., and is still the owner of several very desirable pieces of property, having disposed of several at different times. Her present residence, at No. 3104 West Boulevard, was in course of construction at the time of Mr. Miller's death.

Mr. Miller was a man who, in the country of his adoption and the town which he grew up in, made many friends, and because of his public spirit and genuine kindliness of heart was universally loved and respected. He was always ready to help the unfortunate and needy. In politics he was an Independent, and supported every measure for the advancement of the community. He had many fraternal affiliations, and held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Woodmen, and the Order of Eagles. He was a member of St. Boniface Church and contributed largely to its various charities.

John W. Miller was married in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 13, 1891, to Anna Reitz, born, as was her husband, in Metzenseifen, Austria, who had come to the United States with her mother. Her mother, however, returned to the Old Country, and Anna Reitz, at the early age of fourteen, came to Cleveland, Ohio, where she made her home with her uncle, Austen Reitz. To John W. and Anna (Reitz) Miller, were born five children: Beatrice, William, Herbert, Theodore, and Russell.

LOVELL, Nathan Vincent,

Manufacturer, Patriot.

There is but a remnant of the ranks of the "boys in blue" who answered their country's call in the days of 1861 now remaining, and the next generation will know them only as their record is spread upon the pages of history. It is interesting to note in this connection the large number of these patriots of one of the most trying periods of our country's history who have since attained distinction in the fields of commerce, in legislative halls, and in many other lines of endeavor. The stern training engendered in camp and battle-field has much that is deplorable in many of its features, but certainly it instilled in its participants a deep-seated brand of patriotism and high type of citizenship which the years in their passing have but strengthened and deepened. Such a type of citizen was Nathan V. Lovell, who was among the first to offer his services to his country's aid at the outbreak of the Civil War, and who learned all of the horrors of prison camp and battle-field, and lived through it all to serve his country no less faithfully and honorably in the legislative halls of the State of his adoption, during the declining years of his life. He wore the toga of a legislator no less honorably than he had

the uniform of a soldier, and the spirit of patriotism which influenced his entire life was a credit to the country in which he first saw life and of whose ideals he was ever a consistent champion.

Nathan V. Lovell was born in Livingston County, New York, August 18, 1844, and departed this life at Benton Harbor, Michigan, November 23, 1918. He was the son of Barney and Elizabeth (Spicer) Lovell, his father being a New York State farmer in none too prosperous circumstances. The father was of sturdy French and Dutch descent, and the mother of Scotch ancestry, both parents being possessed of a good education and highly respected in their community.

When Nathan V. Lovell was but a boy of seven years of age he removed with his parents to Cass County, Michigan, settling in the woods among the Indians of Silver Creek Township. That section of Michigan was then but a dense wilderness. To-day, through the efforts of such hardy pioneers as Nathan V. Lovell and his parents, it has been transformed into one of the richest and most fertile sections of the State. His boyhood was the lot of the average boy of that period in that section of the country. The settlement was new, the working hours long, and there was but little in the way of recreation. Except for a few short months at the district school in winter the remainder of the year was spent in arduous hours of toil. Young Nathan V., however, was ambitious and determined to get an education. By much saving and scrimping he managed to save enough money to enter the Kalamazoo College, but he had been there scarcely a year when the Civil War broke out. The youth, then a lad under eighteen years of age, whose grandfather and others of his ancestry had fought in the War of 1812, was seized with a burning desire to offer his services to his country. On June 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Michigan Infantry, and took part in all of the engagements in which this regiment participated. He was wounded in action on July 13, 1862. At the memorable battle of Murfreesboro, (or Stone River) he was taken prisoner, but was later exchanged and transferred to Company B, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, which was the brigade of the famous General Custer. He had also seen service under General Kilpatrick and General Phil Sheridan. A copy of General Custer's farewell order, which was given to Sergeant Lovelle at Appamatox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865, was one of his most cherished possessions all of his life. He had been promoted to the position of sergeant upon his transfer to the Seventh Michigan Regiment. On August 25, 1865, Sergeant Lovell was mustered out after having served his country honorably for more than four years.

Following the close of the war he spent some time prospecting in the great Northwest, finally returning to Michigan in 1872 and settling in Berrien County, where he engaged in farming and also in the lumber and saw mill business at Berrien Springs and later Eau Claire, where he had removed. There he formed a partnership with S. Tatman and John Bedford for the purpose of manufacturing boxes and crates for packing purposes. The concern was known as the Eau Claire Packing Box Company and proved to be a prosperous organization from the start.

In politics Mr. Lovell was an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. He was elected to the State Legislature, as Representative from the Second District of Berrien County, Michigan, 1903-04, and reëlected, November 8, 1905, by a vote of 3,395 to 2,424 for John W. Bedford, his Democratic opponent and, incidentally,

his warmest personal friend. Mr. Lovell made a distinguished record as a legislator and, despite his advancing years, proved himself to be in every way a capable statesman. He was member of the committee for the Industrial School for Boys and also of the School for the Blind. He was an ardent reformer and fought for every measure which he conceived to be of benefit to the constituency which he represented. He was also very popular with his colleagues, but when it came to questions of the best interests of the State he showed no favoritism.

Mr. Lovell was head of the Berrien County Republican Committee for many years, and was a delegate to many of the national conventions. He was local leader and speaker at the Grand Army of the Republic meetings. He was a former member of the Masonic Order and also of the Maccabees, but dropped out of both organizations. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his church affiliations he attended the First Christian Church of Eau Claire, and Benton Harbor, of which church his wife is a member.

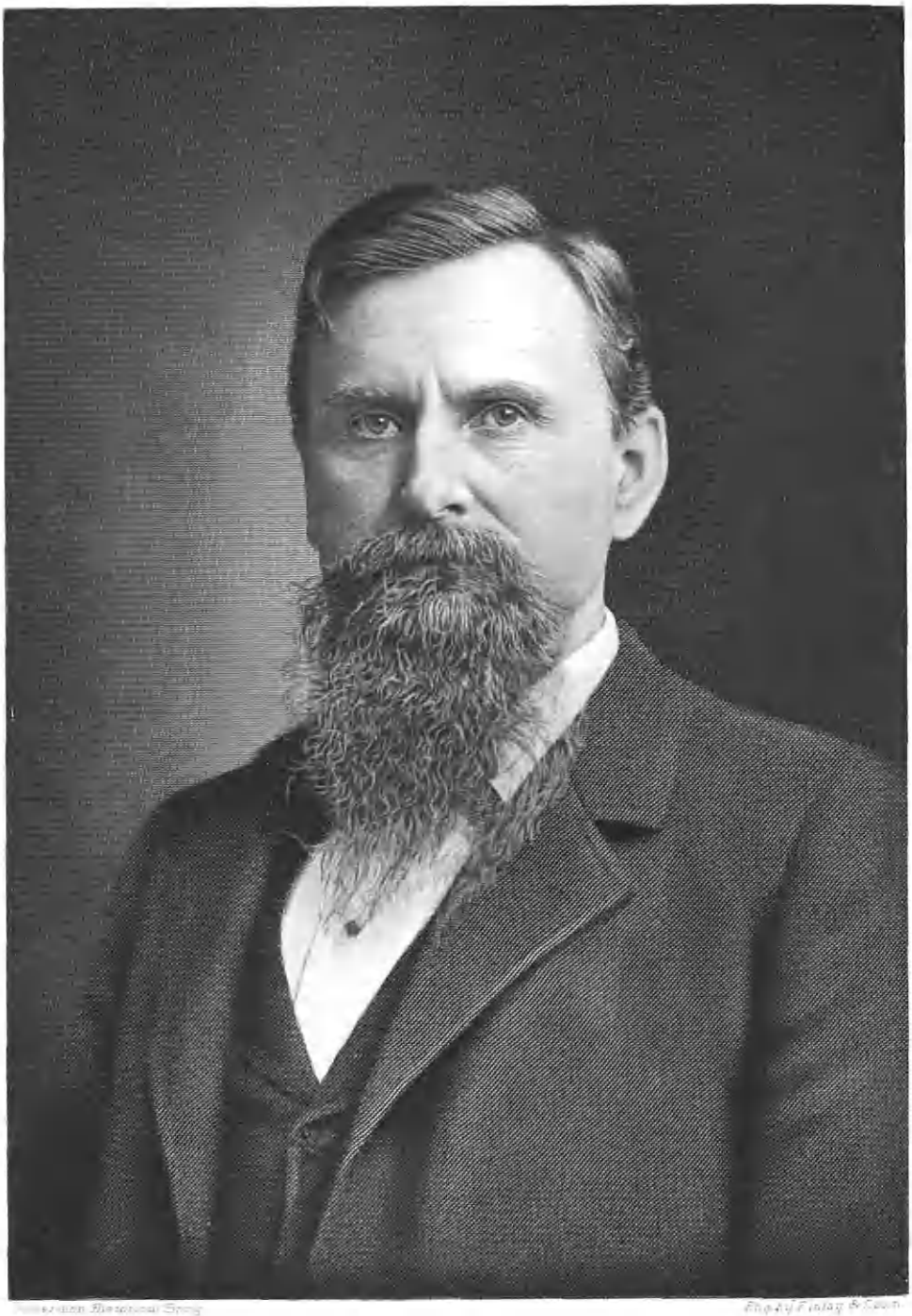
Mr. Lovell was twice married. He married (first) Delia Keeler, by whom he had three children: Grant; Frederica; Katy, deceased. He married (second) Ella Jane Farr, of Kankakee, Illinois. She was the daughter of Alfred and Margery (Rush) Farr. Alfred Farr was from Worcestershire, near Redich, England, coming to New York at the age of eighteen, and finally settling in Elkhart, Indiana. Margery (Rush) Farr was one of a pair of twins that were the first white children born in Elkhart County, Indiana. To Nathan V. Lovell and Ella Jane (Farr) Lovell were born two children: Margery, born 1896, resides with her mother; Rowena, born June 19, 1911, at Eau Claire, Michigan, and died at the age of four years.

OFFUTT, Franklin Bell,

Business Man, Church Leader.

The community in which he lived and performed so much for its upbuilding and progress will not soon forget Franklin Bell Offutt, whose active and useful life in Hollywood, California, has left its enduring impression. His work, both in secular and religious affairs, inspired to larger achievement the business concerns with which he had been associated, and the church to which he had given his best in counsel and material maintenance. Though he had spent the larger part of his life in Kentucky, where he was prominent in banking and tobacco-raising, he will be remembered for his residence at Hollywood, where his last days were almost wholly devoted to work for the Presbyterian Church. He was also an extensive real estate owner; and in all business matters he was a man wholly to be relied upon in those dealings that brought him into contact with the progressive matters of this part of the State.

A son of John Bell and Amanda Cassandra Offutt, Franklin Bell Offutt was born May 21, 1857, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and the attended the schools of Shelby and Nelson counties, and near the town of Bloomfield, where his father owned a large farm. Mr. Offutt prepared himself for a business career, and at the age of twenty-seven years he became a member of the board of directors of the Citizens' Bank, of Bloomfield, and when later he was made president of that bank, he continued in that office until he removed to California in 1923. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' Loose Leaf Warehouse Corporation, a large tobacco corporation



Charles Gerstmeyer, M. D.

in Bloomfield. Upon removing to California, Mr. Offutt invested heavily in real estate in Los Angeles, and became deeply interested in all the affairs of the community. He was widely known as a worker in the interests of the Presbyterian Church, and was for many years an officer and general leader in the denomination, continuing such activities during his residence in Los Angeles. While he resided in Kentucky, he was superintendent of the Sunday School at Bloomfield, and an elder and deacon at the age of twenty-one years, and he attended the General Assembly three years. He was chairman and member of the board of trustees of the Bloomfield School Board, and it was through his efforts that the high school was built there. His time had been wholly devoted to church work in recent years. A most touching tribute to his memory was that of the Brotherhood Class of his church at the time of his death, in which the committee stated:

> As the assistant teacher of this class, he clearly demonstrated his practical knowledge of the Bible, and in a plain, simple manner he uttered its truths with telling force. As an elder in the church he was a wise counselor and a faithful servant. As a citizen, he was honorable and upright in his dealing with his fellow men. In his everyday walk of life he tried to reflect the beauty of that life after whom he tried to pattern his own.

Mr. Offutt married (first) Lillie Armstrong, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. John L., born June 8, 1883, resides at Escondido, California. 2. Franklin Bell, Jr., born June 6, 1885, resides in Bloomfield, Kentucky. 3. Amanda, born November 29, 1887, married Wallace Delafield, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Mr. Offutt married (second) Betty Russell, of Kentucky, and their children are: 1. Samuel Russell, born April 2, 1894, and resides at Hollywood, California. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born December 8, 1895, married William H. Allen, of Louisville, Kentucky. 3. Nora Anna, born October 18, 1901. 4. Lucy Vernon, born February 3, 1904.

With the passing of Franklin Bell Offutt on July 29, 1924, there died a friend and associate of every humanitarian cause and effort, a man of unsullied Christian character, a philanthropist generous to his community, and a welcome civic adviser. He was stricken while leading a service in his Sunday School, just after offering a prayer, and with the open Bible before him. His family life was a standard, and the comfort and welfare of his family were his chief thought. His was a practical Christian life, and the strings of his purse were always unloosed to the needs of the church and the relief of his fellowmen.

GERSTMEYER, Dr. Charles,

Eminent Physician and Scholar.

A record of long and devoted usefulness was the life of Dr. Charles Gerstmeyer, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and his death in recent years was a great loss to the city of his adoption. That he had so long and so eminently served the people in the most vital realm of professional endeavor was well for the city and its people, for it is rarely, indeed, that there can be found a happier combination of natural talent for the medical profession and tireless energy in its practice than marked the life work of this progressive man. For more than fifty-three years he was active in practice in Terre Haute and he was called one of the best known physicians in Vigo County, Indiana. Revealing brilliant talent in the earliest years of his activity, Dr. Gerstmeyer lived to see the children whom he had ushered into the world become parents and grandparents,

giving to their day and generation the influence and force of useful lives. His own share in the general advance was to him only the humble effort of the modest and unassuming spirit, for Dr. Gerstmeyer was not a man to exalt himself. While tireless in research, absolutely conscientious in practice and always ready to respond to any call, at no matter what sacrifice, he nevertheless sincerely felt that he did only his duty and such as any man would have done in his place. Those to whom he ministered, however, felt toward him the gratitude of the recipient of great benefactions for, not only was his skill efficacious in the treatment of disease, but his personality and presence inspired courage in the weak and ill, giving them faith and confidence in the hope of a complete recovery. Such a man is all too rare in this profession and when he is gone is sadly missed.

The Gerstmeyer family was one of large prominence in the professions in Germany and Dr. August Gerstmeyer, father of the subject of this review, was also a physician brilliantly educated in his native land. He brought his family to America when his son, Charles, was only eight years of age, crossing the Atlantic towards religious and political liberty among thousands who at that time turned their back on wealth and autocracy and established themselves in the Western World, becoming apostles of democratic principles and leaders of progressive thought. Dr. August and Elizabeth Gerstmeyer were the parents of three sons, of whom their son, Charles, was the eldest.

Charles Gerstmeyer was born in Mainz, Germany, January 30, 1844, and died at Terre Haute, Indiana, July 27, 1922. Becoming a resident of Terre Haute at about eight or nine years of age, he attended the public schools of this city, then, after the necessary preparations, entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine, where his professional course was completed. He began practice in Terre Haute in 1869 and from the beginning demonstrated his ability in his chosen profession. Always going forward along the most progressive lines, taking a deep interest in every new discovery of medical science, Dr. Gerstmeyer early took a leading position in his profession in Terre Haute and throughout his entire career he was considered one of the foremost practitioners of his day. At different times he served the public efficiently and well in offices parallel with his professional activity, acting as coroner and health officer, also as a member of the local school board. He served on the last mentioned body from 1916-20 and during the last year of that period was made president of the board. So highly was he considered as a professional man and as a public servant that at a meeting of the school board two weeks before his death the trustees decided by vote to name the vocational school for boys, then in course of erection, the Gerstmeyer School for Boys, in recognition of the doctor's devoted services during his term of office on the Board of Education. This fitting tribute was commended universally by the people of Terre Haute for no physician was better known among rich and poor alike or better beloved. Although Dr. Gerstmeyer bore his part so efficiently in public affairs and in professional endeavor, he was preëminently a lover of home by nature and delighted in reading and studying, particularly along the lines of his work. He possessed one of the most extensive libraries in this city containing many volumes of great scientific importance as well as a wealth of general literature. Following his death one of the

leading Terre Haute newspapers said of him in an appreciation:

He belonged to a number of medical associations and his scholarly attainments in his profession and his broad experience in practice had long established him as one of the leading physicians of the State. . . . He was a surgeon of recognized skill, and even until his last illness cared for a large general practice daily. His medical library was gathered from all over the world, and his studies of medical discoveries and experiments were deep and constant.

Dr. Gerstmeyer died at his residence, at No. 15 South Eighth Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, after a very serious illness of a number of weeks. He had a severe attack of pneumonia but when fairly on the road to recovery suffered a relapse. His advanced age was naturally against him as also was the fact that throughout his entire career he had never spared himself but had responded to the needs of the people with absolute unselfishness. When the news of his passing became known the entire city mourned. He had done so much for young and old, for rich and poor, for men, women and children in every walk of life, and on the lips of all his name was spoken with reverence. His life meant much to the people of Terre Haute and many years will pass before he is forgotten. It is eminently fitting that in these permanent records of American achievement his name should be inscribed among those of his contemporaries who in other fields as well as his own have reached greatness and lived worthy lives.

Dr. Gerstmeyer married Ernestina Moeckel, daughter of Godfrey and Sophia (Milecer) Moeckel. Mrs. Gerstmeyer is a native of Frohnay, Perry County, Missouri, and her father was a farmer and tailor, born in Prussia, Germany, who came to America in 1848, bringing his wife and four elder children. Three children were born in this country, of whom Mrs. Gerstmeyer was the first native American. They settled immediately in Missouri and were prominent in business, social and public affairs and leaders in the advance of the German Lutheran Church. Mrs. Gerstmeyer still survives her husband, residing at the family home on South Eighth Street.

GANSON, Arthur Lloyd,

Real Estate Operator.

With the passing of Arthur Lloyd Ganson, of Cleveland, Ohio, the city lost one of its most useful, estimable and progressive men. Brilliantly endowed, full of that enthusiasm for achievement which forms the most contagious quality of leadership, holding the loftiest ideals, while at the same time gifted with the most eminently practical judgment, Mr. Ganson was such a man as is all too rare in any field of business advance. That he should be removed from the arena of life when at the zenith of his powers was felt to be a great misfortune to the city of Cleveland and to this general section. His tireless endeavor for the general good formed an influence widely felt and a force for permanent progress. The impetus gained is not lost—will never be lost, yet those who were associated with him felt that he could not be spared, for the world still needs such men, and his realm could not fail to feel as a heavy blow the removal of this splendid figure from its activities. To those who knew Mr. Ganson best and who had learned to love him for the many endearing qualities of his spirit, his loss was one which can never be recompensed. Yet to all who saw or knew his usefulness the story of his life will ever be a challenge to equally lofty attainment.

Arthur Lloyd Ganson was born October 27, 1875, and died October 11, 1921,

son of Henry and Martha (Lloyd) Ganson, his father for many years a resident of Cleveland and still living, although now retired from active business affairs. The mother died several years ago. Of their nine children, Arthur Lloyd was the fourth, and his childhood was spent in the neighborhood of Old Brownell Street, in which section he attended public school. Beginning life early in the business world, he availed himself of every opportunity for individual study and reading, and in his contact with men and affairs gained the breadth of experience which counts for success. Mr. Ganson's first business activity was in a railroad office, and after a few years in this connection he worked for a time for a wallpaper concern, in which he became a considerable stockholder. Only slightly interested in either of these branches of business activity, Mr. Ganson heeded the call of higher ambition and established himself in an independent business. It was in the general realm of real estate that he chose his life-work, and making a start in a moderate way, he went forward with ever-increasing success. From his early experience in this field Mr. Ganson acted as broker, and as he gained an assured footing, became more and more widely prominent as an operator. Centralizing his interests principally in the Lakewood section, he rose with the tide of prosperity and progress, which was at that time reaching its height. He not only shared in the general prosperity which was enjoyed by the realtors of that day, but was a force of definite power and generally recognized in the steady increase and the ultimate importance of the section. His efforts were, to a very special and noteworthy degree, constructive, for he gave to his work the closest attention, allowing nothing to interfere with the discharge of the countless self-imposed duties which contributed so largely to the well-being and happiness of the people whom he aided in creating their homes.

After some years of activity in the Lakewood section, Mr. Ganson removed to East Cleveland, where he became associated with his father-in-law, Walter I. Thompson, in the same general realm. These progressive men achieved large results in real estate transfer, building and allotment. Operating as the Thompson-Ganson Company, they made their influence of the greatest importance to this general section, Mr. Thompson taking charge of the building work and Mr. Ganson handling the sales end. Prospering from the beginning of their associated interests, they developed many tracts of land near Euclid Beach and in East Cleveland, also in Cleveland Heights, and these sections have become some of the most desirable and attractive residential suburbs of Cleveland.

How much the lifelong usefulness of an idealist such as Arthur Lloyd Ganson means to a community or civic body cannot be measured in the terms of mathematics. The living quality which is carried into the work of the individual achieving such results is a force of permanent significance, and the impetus given to any good movement or cause by such a lifetime of effort goes on and on in ever increasing strength. Mr. Ganson is gone, cut down in the flower of his manhood, when it seemed a matter of course that many years of usefulness awaited him. His spirit, however, seems still to lead the group of worthy and forward-looking men with whom he was associated, and is still their inspiration. He had few interests outside his business, having absorbed his best energies and his constant thought. Such leisure as he permitted himself was enjoyed in his home

and among his own family, although he endorsed every worthy effort of the various organizations of his time. He held membership in the Cleveland Athletic Club, also the Willowick Country Club, and to those who had the pleasure of his personal friendship, his memory will be a lasting and treasured recollection. Gifted with a personality rarely pleasing, innumerable friends recall the inspiration of his presence, and his name fittingly adorns the permanent records of his city, his State and his native country.

Arthur Lloyd Ganson married, October 18, 1905, in Cleveland, Ohio, Ava O. Thompson, daughter of Walter I. and Olive M. (Quayle) Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Ganson were the parents of four children: 1. Walter Thompson, who died in infancy. 2. Olive Martha, born July 31, 1909. 3. Jane Noami, born January 22, 1913. 4. Tom, born January 28, 1919.

Walter I. Thompson, Mrs. Ganson's father, has for many years been one of the most noteworthy building and construction contractors of Cleveland, and with his sons is numbered among the recognized leaders in this field in Cleveland and over an extensive surrounding territory.

HULMAN, Theodore,

Progressive Man of Affairs.

The name of Theodore Hulman holds a place of honor on the annals of the State of Indiana, for as a leading business man of Terre Haute he did much to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city, and in social, civic and patriotic lines of endeavor his influence was always a force for advance. Mr. Hulman gave to life and its responsibilities the sincere spirit of helpfulness to others which makes all labor or effort worthy of the highest commendation and is an inspiration to those who follow on. An American by choice, rather than by the accident of birth, Mr. Hulman came to the Land of Freedom with the same pioneer aspirations which actuated the early founders of this country, and throughout his lifetime devoted his attention to such interests as advance the general prosperity, meeting the duties of citizenship with loyalty to the loftiest ideals. In the many relations which under any circumstances link the life of one man with many of his contemporaries, his just and equable nature, his high ideals and brotherly attitude made him universally esteemed, and by his closer friends beloved. More than a score of years have gone by since his passing, yet his name is spoken with reverence, and with regret for his loss.

The Hulman family was one of distinction for many generations in Hanover, Germany, and in the historic town of Lingen, in that province, Theodore Hulman was born April 29, 1840. One of thirteen children, his eldest brother, Francis T. Hulman, came to America first, crossing the Atlantic in 1850 and settling at once and permanently in Terre Haute, Indiana. Herman Hulman, then a grocer of Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, was the second to come to this country, crossing in 1854, and Theodore Hulman came two years thereafter; both young men joining the grocery enterprise conducted by their brother, Francis. Before the close of the year (1856) Francis T. Hulman, taking his entire family, set sail for Germany, taking passage on the ill-fated "Austria." Mr. Hulman and all his family were lost when the vessel went down. The elder brother, Herman Hulman, took over, in partnership with his brother, Theodore, the interest thus left without a head, and they went forward together until 1869. Theodore Hulman then entered other fields of industrial en-

deavor, but in 1874 bought an extensive farm on the southern outskirts of the city of Terre Haute, and devoted his entire attention to its development, his excellent management making this one of the show places of the vicinity. The city residence on South Sixth Street, in Terre Haute, which was one of the first handsome homes in this section, still stands, and is considered a landmark of dignity and interest. Following his retirement from business activities, Mr. Hulman took a constructive interest in civic affairs. Politically independent, he supported any man or party he believed fitted to advance the public welfare, but notwithstanding this attitude he was at one time brought into prominence in connection with the office of mayor of Terre Haute. He steadfastly declined the honor of the nomination, however, as he cared nothing for the popular acclaim. His patriotism was evidenced in his participation in the quelling of the Morgan raid, and during the Civil War, when he volunteered in the Home Guard, and, sent to protect the border, served faithfully and with distinction. Mr. Hulman's benevolences were broad, but usually distributed in such a way as to attract little attention or comment. He gave out of the fullness of his heart, not to win the applause of the people, and many were the poor and needy who lost, in his death, a great benefactor. In every social circle Mr. Hulman was welcomed, and to those who knew him well his generous spirit and genial temperament are still treasured memories. A lover of home and family, he was at his best by the fireside, and was a most companionable host as well as an ideal husband and father. Devoutly religious, he was for many years a member of St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church, and was one of the founders of the St. Francis Society of that church, also served the church for many years as a trustee.

Theodore Hulman married, on May 6, 1863, Sophia Roderus, daughter of Philip and Sophia (Vogel) Roderus. Mrs. Hulman was born in Emskirchen, Bavaria, August 17, 1841, and still survives her husband in the eighty-third year of her age. Their children number six: Sophie A., at home; Theodore H., single, and associated with the H. Hulman Company as cashier; Anna E., pianist, instructor, whose lecture recitals are famous; Frank, who married Annette Sachs, their only child being Frank, Jr.; Josephine, wife of Charles Bartlett Trowbridge, their only child a son, John Allen; and Gertrude M., at home.

In the death of Theodore Hulman, which occurred April 19, 1903, Terre Haute lost a citizen of more than ordinary worth. His modesty had forbade his leadership in those lines of effort which bring fame and personal aggrandizement, but to all who knew him his nobility of spirit was an inspiration to high endeavor. His loss was deeply felt in many circles in Terre Haute, and his name holds honored place on the records of the city, county, State and Nation.

HOAG, Dr. Ernest Bryant,

Celebrated Psychiatrist.

The clear and prophetic note, and, indeed, a very conclusive note in modern criminology, was sounded by Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag. His profound study of the subject gave the signal for a new advance movement in that realm of psychiatry, invoking an interest in yet further examination and investigation that presently became international in its scope. To him belongs the honor of efficient leadership and striking accomplishment that few others, if any, were so well equipped

to undertake. It was to Dr. Hoag that a host of researchers looked for interpretation and popular proofs, and his reasonings were so enlightening and demonstrable that his methods at once became accepted. His books became part of the curriculum of colleges, and his progressive standards were eagerly heard and adopted by police commissioners everywhere. Dr. Hoag often exhibited his greatness as an alienist, and his publications and addresses prove him a forceful and comprehensive thinker. As an advocate of child welfare, he was a leader among his fellows. Of truly wonderful mental capacities, he had absorbed the learning of the day in the universities upon his chosen theme, and he was highly capable of mentorship in his special school of criminological prophets. Such, indeed, is the estimate science has unreservedly accorded him. Gracious, kindly, and unselfish in demeanor, he met both colleague and general investigator upon an even plane, and he generously shared the results of his discoveries in his field. He was a son of Thomas Clarkson and Louisa (Bryant) Hoag, both of Concord, New Hampshire.

Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag, who was known nationally, though most of his work in psychiatry was conducted upon the Pacific Coast, was born March 23, 1868, at Evanston, Illinois. After he had obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, he followed the courses through the Northwestern Preparatory School, graduating at Northwestern University with the class of 1892, and later taking post-graduate work at Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California, from both of which institutions, as well as from Wisconsin University, he received degrees. During the two years that followed his year of post-graduate study at Leland Stanford University, he was a teacher in the biological department at Troop Institute, Pasadena, California. After this he gave a year to the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan. With two more years at Northwestern University, and as pathologist for St. Luke's Hospital during that period, he began to practice medicine at Pasadena, as a pathologist, so continuing for a year, after which he began specializing in mental and nervous diseases. In 1909 he went to Berkeley, California, as lecturer in the University of California. Dr. Hoag later undertook a year of special work for health department of the State of Minnesota, during which he made a health survey of all cities of over five thousand inhabitants, the result of which was published as a Government Bulletin in 1913. He then returned to Pasadena, both for lectureship in the University of California and the practice of medicine. He became one of the leaders in making criminology a regular study at universities, and for several years taught that subject at the above-named institutions as well as at the University of Southern California. A Los Angeles newspaper referring to his great energies, and the vast amount of work that he was accomplishing during this period, declared that

> The capacity of the man seemed inexhaustible. He kept up a practice of medicine here, and at the same time continued to lecture and to write on criminological subjects, and was equally active in child welfare work. Recently he was at the head of the movement to establish a child welfare clinic here, and for seven years he was the psychiatrist of the Los Angeles juvenile courts. . . . . At Berkeley, Dr. Hoag and Chief of Police Vollmer became associates, and since the police chief's administration here, the criminologist has taken an active interest in practical police matters. He has been giving two courses in criminology for policemen, and the work has grown until some one hundred and fifty members of the local police force were enrolled. . . . . As an alienist, Dr.

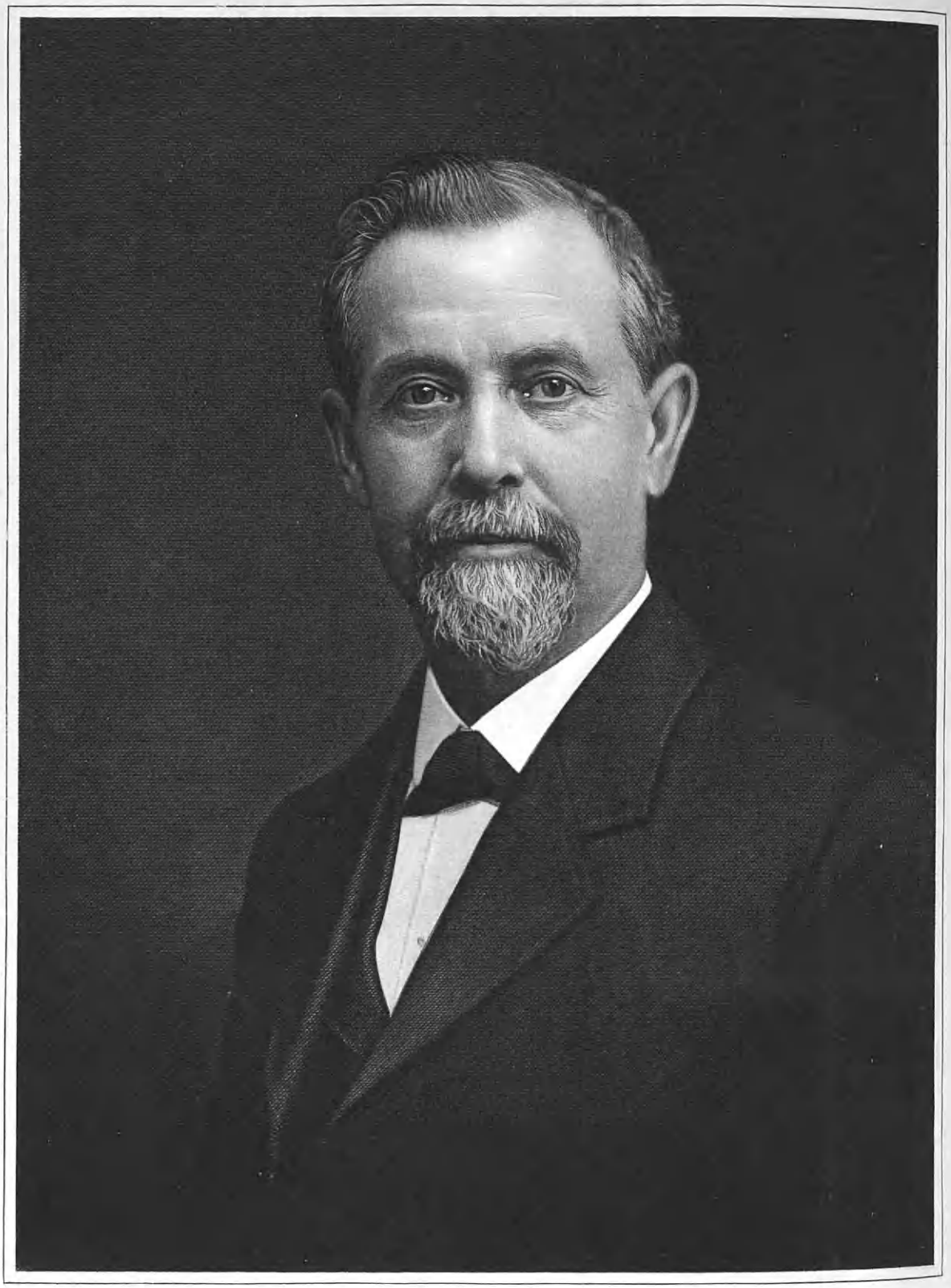
Hoag was retained by the defense attorneys of the Clara Phillips, the Arthur Burch, the Harry New and the "Bluebeard" Watson trials, and as a member of the local psychopathic commission for some time he was called in by the prosecution in criminal cases.

Dr. Hoag went to Hawaii upon two occasions to conduct research work on behalf of the government, the second trip continuing over two years. As a result of his research and racial studies, he wrote a book entitled "Hawaii Yesterday and To-day." One of his trips to those islands had to do with the conditions of the territorial insane asylums, and it is stated that his report thereof was so drastic "that it was not made public, because the territorial government lacked the funds to put the reforms into practice." He was also sent for by the Department of Public Instruction of the Hawaiian Government to make a mental survey of children, and wrote a book on the results of his research upon that subject. Concerning these books and others that Dr. Hoag wrote, and in regard to his specialized work and accomplishments, a professional friend wrote:

> Measured in the terms of concrete accomplishment alone, Ernest Bryant Hoag's contribution to the cause of humanity fills more than the page allotted to most men of science. . . . . It would seem that his professional activities alone should occupy fully the hours of an ordinary lifetime. Yet with Dr. Hoag they represent simply the practical groundwork for accomplishment in other fields. In the interludes, he instructed, lectured, and wrote scientific articles, and books, such as "Health Studies for Schools," "The Health Index for Children," "Elementary Technique in Histology and Bacteriology," "Health Work in Schools"; and, in collaboration, "Crime, Abnormal Minds, and the Law," and "Our Fear Complexes." His last work, "Hawaii Yesterday and To-day," a book dealing with every important phase of our wonderful mid-Pacific islands, in itself ensures an enduring place in the literary records of our national progress. But this array of achievement is simply a record of intellectual accomplishment. It gives no intimation of the charm of personality that was predominant in Dr. Hoag. His interest in the welfare of humanity was the kindly interest in fellow human beings, fortified by a sympathetic understanding; and with it all, a wonderfully responsive sense of kindly humor, of itself an endearing evidence of the highest type of creative mentality.

Besides the works of which his colleague speaks, Dr. Hoag was author of the following articles: "The Home Hygiene of Children," "The Problem of the Misfit Child," "Stop, look, listen," "Stories from the Juveile Court," "Burdens of a School Child," "Scientifically Measuring Children's Minds," "The Fears of Children," "Why Boys and Girls Go Wrong," "The Teacher's Relation to Health Supervision in Schools," "Organized Health Work in Schools," "The Psychological Study of Mentally Defective and Otherwise Exceptional Children," "Methods and Results in the Medical Examination of School Children," "Pathology in Its Relation to the Practice of Medicine," "Old and New Methods in Medical Teaching," "Sanitary Survey for Schools," "Juvenile Delinquency in the Hawaiian Islands"; and in collaboration with Dr. Edward Huntington Williams: "The Dark Age in Medicine—A Projected Retrospect," "Misconceptions of Insanity in Jury Trials," and "The Case of J. P. Watson, the Modern 'Bluebeard'." Dr. Hoag often spoke through radio upon subjects relating to the welfare of children. He was a member of the American and other great medical organizations, and one-time member of the American Academy, and of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London. He was also a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of Northwestern University, of Nu Sigma Nu, of Ann Harbor, of Phi Beta Kappa, and of Sigma Xi; and of the University Club, of Los Angeles. He was a Republican in politics.

Dr. Hoag married, June 30, 1896, at



John Davey

Pasadena, California, Sarah (Blanchard) Judd, a daughter of William and Sarah (Blaisdell) Blanchard, of Evanston, Illinois, and they are the parents of Junius William Hoag, who was born September 2, 1909, at Berkeley, California. The children of Mrs. Hoag by a former marriage are: Harriet Stewart Judd, now Mrs. Paul Eliel, of Berkeley, and George Thomas Judd, cashier of the Pacific Southwestern Bank, at Pasadena, California. Dr. Hoag had two brothers, Dr. Junius Clarkson Hoag, of Chicago, Illinois, and William Gale Hoag, retired banker, Altadina, California.

Dr. Hoag died June 11, 1924, at the University Club, in Los Angeles, California, after having attended a meeting of scientific men interested in criminal work. His, indeed, was a completed work, in that he had made secure foundations upon which his successors in this and coming generations may build with safety and increasing strength.

DAVEY, John,

"The Father of Tree Surgery."

It often takes the judgment of posterity to determine the true greatness of a man and to estimate the extent and value of his services to humanity. This seems particularly true in any attempt to analyze the life and work of John Davey at a time so close upon the finish of his remarkable life. As poignantly as is felt the loss of his presence from this earth it is only dimly that we are commencing to realize that future generations will classify him among the greatest men of his age. His passing has been aptly likened to the falling of a great forest tree which leaves a space which we had been unaware before that it so superbly filled. But its protecting shadow and beauty have vanished and that portion of the forest "becomes bare to comfortless winds and cruel storms. The great king of the forest lies prone and there is none to take his place. The tree has fallen and the forest adjusts itself with pain to a new and unprotected life." Those words, written at the passing of another great soul, apply with even greater force to both John Davey, the man, as well as to his work. It is fortunate indeed for mankind that John Davey's influence did not end with his life, but, through his pupils scattered all over the United States and in many foreign lands, his teachings prosper and flourish. Elbert Hubbard once foresaw this and said: "As the years go by, there will be more John Davey men, and every Davey man is a teacher—an educator. Thus widens the circle. 'So far does that little candle throw its beams.'"

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the many outstanding features in the life of John Davey was his idealism. At his desk was found the following quotation from Robinson, which he had carefully copied and preserved: "A great lack on the part of the people to-day is trained wills, the practice of that self contraint which enables a man to crowd out his own life beautifully and heroically to the services of others." No one who knew John Davey doubted that he had acquired that practice of self constraint, for his whole life reflected its beauty. Coupled with this was a slogan which he had acquired, at the age of four years, from his father, who had been showing the little lad how to plant potatoes. After explaining every detail of the planting in a painstaking manner the father had admonished him by saying, "Do it right, or not at all." The son never forgot that sentence, it became his life's philosophy, and the slogan of the important business which he founded in the later years of his life.

The life story of John Davey is an ex-

traordinary narrative of achievement in spite of hardships and handicaps to a position where he is now recognized as one of the great benefactors of his time. The story starts in the rural district of Somersetshire, England, June 6, 1846, that being the date of John Davey's birth, and closes with his death at Kent, Ohio, November 8, 1923, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the son of Samuel and Ann (Shopland) Davey; they both lived and died in England.

As a boy he started to work at the age of ten, there being no public schools in England at that time. At the age of eighteen he had gone so far as he could go in English agriculture. At twenty he apprenticed himself to the study of horticulture with such good success that inside of six months he was placed in charge of the "Orchard Houses." At the age of twenty-two he again apprenticed himself to floriculture. He learned floriculture and landscape architecture at Torquay, England, from 1866 to 1872, and at the end of the latter year was in charge of the conservatories. This was followed by still another apprenticeship in landscaping. But meantime had come the desire for education. Up to the time that he had passed the age of twenty he did not know the letters of the alphabet, but his first desire for an education came when he saw a companion write his name on a piece of wood. This was the start of his determination to acquire knowledge and his first text books were a pocket dictionary and a copy of the New Testament. These he studied at every available chance in his spare time, and years afterward, his son related that his father had shown him a brown spot, in a faded copy of the New Testament, made by a drop of milk which had fallen there as he studied with this book on his knee while he milked. This was the beginning of a long and painful course in self-education which was destined to make him a scholar, with learning far above the average university man in his later years.

Before he left England he was offered a position in a bank but this, with his strong love of the outdoors, he refused. He finally, at the age of twenty-seven, decided to try his fortunes in America and landed at the old Castle Garden on April 14, 1873. From there he went directly to Warren, Ohio, where he had relatives. The country was in the midst of a panic, but he managed to find steady employment and was paid fifty cents a day above the average wage because he was thorough. Meantime his education was progressing. One of the churches wanted him for a pastor and offered to pay his college tuition, but this he refused. He added a hymn book to his text books and later a grammar, studying them in every available bit of spare time. Later he attended a private school in Warren, earning his tuition by acting as the janitor of the building. It is related that in those days he would get up at three o'clock in the morning, wash in cold water, run a mile in the darkness, and then go back to his room and wrap himself in a blanket, there being no fire in his room, to keep himself warm while he studied. And that these studies were of some avail is attested by the fact that he became versed in Latin, Greek and Astronomy, and was the compiler of much valuable data on the latter subject. He acquired a wonderful vocabulary and often expressed himself in the most beautiful poetry.

His first business venture was in a green house in Warren, but, although he was an excellent florist, his lack of knowledge of business details eventually made this a failure after he had operated it for some three years. Following this he secured a position on a farm near Kent,

Ohio. Finally he secured a position in Kent as superintendent of Standing Rock Cemetery. During the three years that he was so employed he changed this cemetery from what was almost a wilderness to one of the beauty spots of that section of the country. Finally he was able to secure a small plot of ground where he raised flowers and vegetables and peddled them in various neighborhoods in that section of the country.

Meantime, during his residence in Warren, he had married Bertha A. Reeves, daughter of Rev. Harmon and Isabella (Swager) Reeves. The father was one of the pioneer Disciple ministers who was called upon to preach the word of God all over that section of the State. The martyred President, James A. Garfield, was one of his personal friends. Rev. Reeves was a minister who was beloved by all who knew him, one of the sincere men who live their religion in every phase of their daily life, and of whom it was truly said that he left the world a better place for his having lived here. To Mr. and Mrs. Davey were born five children, as follows: 1. Belle, wife of Harmon Carson; they reside in Kent, Ohio, and have two children: Ruth, student at Oberlin College; Harlan. 2. Wellington, married Agnes Atkins, and they are the parents of two children: Keith; Nevin; residing in Benton Harbor, Michigan. 3. Martin L., member of Congress, married Bernice Christman, their residence Kent, Ohio, they are the parents of three children: Evangeline; Mary Bernice, died at the age of three years; Martin L., Jr. 4. James A. Garfield, married Mary Binney, their residence Sound Beach, Connecticut. 5. Paul Harmon, married Maxine Beckwith, and they are the parents of two children: Marilyn; Paul Harmon, Jr.; residence, Kent, Ohio.

For nineteen years after his removal to Kent, John Davey continued to work and study under the most discouraging circumstances. Now his work and study were all directed toward one end and one subject—trees. From earliest childhood he had been a great lover of trees, and now their study had become almost an obsession with him. This trait was so marked that many of his neighbors in Kent believed him a man with very erratic views on the subject. He was sorry and worried to see God's temples, the forests, being destroyed. To help stop this destruction he published his first book in 1901, "The Tree Doctor." In 1905 he published two other books, "A New Era in Tree Growing," and "Davey's Primer on Trees and Birds." At the time his first book was published he was fifty-four years old. As he could find no publisher willing to publish the book he published it himself, going in debt to the extent of $7,000 in order to do so. His second eldest son, Martin L. Davey, helped him in the difficult task of marketing this book. But the publication sold and continued to sell, attracting widespread attention. Finally, in 1907, after Martin L. Davey had completed his college course and joined his father, the idea came that if the book could be sold so readily the servies described in the book could also be sold, and steps were at once taken toward the organizing and starting of a training school. Thus was founded the Davey Tree Expert Company, the first organization of its kind in the world, with the idea of treating and curing the disease of trees by surgery. In 1909, when Mr. Davey was sixty-three years old, the company was incorporated as the Davey Institute with himself as president and his son, Martin L. Davey, as treasurer and general manager. The object of the institution was the training of tree surgeons. The first years of the new insti-

tution were filled with hardships, but it finally weathered the storm and, at the time of Mr. Davey's death, was doing a business of more than a million dollars yearly with branches established from coast to coast.

In the later years of his life Mr. Davey devoted much of his time to the lecture field, where he was much in demand. The moving pictures of tree and plant life, which he had made, form one of the most complete collections of this nature in the country. He used these in his lectures, adding much to their interest. For twenty years before his death Mr. and Mrs. Davey resided at "Birdmount," their beautiful residence in Kent, Ohio. It stands on the summit of a hill commanding a fine view of the surrounding valley. Here the last days of Mr. Davey were spent, caring for his trees and flowers on the fourteen acres of ground which he had under cultivation, and writing his last book, which had just been completed before his death, entitled "How to Plant and Care for Trees." This book was illustrated with 150 photographs, the majority of which he himself had taken. For eight years before his death Mr. Davey had suffered with bronchitis to such an extent that he could not sleep in bed, but was compelled to take his repose in a rocking chair. Death finally brought relief on November 8, 1923. Messages of condolence and sympathy were received by the bereaved family from all portions of the country and from men and women in all walks of life who had come to regard John Davey as their true friend. Editorial commendation of the life and work of the deceased appeared in many of the most powerful and influential newspapers and magazines of the country, giving the credit to the value of his work.

In concluding this sketch of a remarkable man it seems fitting to quote a paragraph from a tribute paid him by his son, Hon. Martin L. Davey, which touches upon the patriotic side of John Davey's character:

> He learned every word of the Constitution and could quote it literally to the day of his death. He learned every word of every verse of "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner"; and until old age laid her heavy hand upon him he could sing these songs with a zeal and fervor that was good to see. From the time of my earliest recollection, and long before I realized its significance, I saw him every time he passed Old Glory lift his hat in veneration. His profound love of America and his abiding faith in the institutions which have made her great have been my inspiration. His life service and his unusual contribution to the world are more than a tribute to the man. They are also a tribute to the America that gave him an opportunity and made possible his achievements.

ALLEN, Joseph Edward,

Jeweler, Progressive Citizen.

The life of Joseph Edward Allen, of Richmond, Virginia, exemplified the qualities which go to make success in any line of activity, and at the same time his outstanding ability and lofty spirit gave his most ordinary acts more than passing significance, for in his every relation in life he revealed an attitude of helpfulness toward others, beautiful and beneficent. The jewelry business commanded Mr. Allen's attention throughout his entire lifetime, and so eminently did he invest the routine of commercial affairs with his interest in higher and nobler things that his life was an inspiration to all with whom he came in touch. His death caused universal sorrow among the people where he was well and favorably known, and in wide circles also he left a sense of loss.

Joseph T. Allen, father of Joseph E. Allen, was the pioneer of the business enterprise of which Joseph E. Allen was for so many years the head. Establish-

ing this business in Richmond, Virginia, in the year 1885, the father continued at the head under the firm name of J. T. Allen & Company until his death. He developed a successful business which he left to his son, and this interest is now one of the oldest in its field in Richmond. Joseph T. Allen married Martha D. Childress, a member of a well known and distinguished family of Virginia.

Joseph E. Allen, son of these parents, was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, January 28, 1873. His boyhood was spent in his native city, and his education followed practical lines, covering the public and high school courses in Richmond schools. After the completion of his studies, Mr. Allen immediately became identified with his father in the jewelry business, the location having been then as now at No. 1323 East Main Street. Deeply interested in the work, and taking the pleasure of the artist in the beauty of the various lines handled, Mr. Allen went forward under his father's direction until he had mastered the details of the business and of the jeweler's trade. Eventually assuming executive responsibility, it was as a thoroughly experienced manager that Mr. Allen found himself at the head of the firm upon his father's death. His faith in himself and his comprehensive grasp of affairs relevant to his work enabled him to carry the interest forward with ever greater success, and he attained a very high position in commercial circles in Richmond. The principles of fair dealings and lofty integrity which always governed this business under both father and son have placed it in a leading position in mercantile circles, not only in Richmond, but in this part of the State, and Mr. Allen's name before his death became widely distinguished in jewelry circles in this part of the country. He was a member and president of the Jewelers' Association of Virginia at the time of his death, and not only the local newspapers, but the "Jewelers' Magazine" commented at length upon his success and outstanding character.

In fraternal affairs Joseph E. Allen was locally prominent, holding membership in Henrico Union Lodge, No. 130, Free and Accepted Masons; Richmond Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Richmond Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Delcho Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a Democrat by political affiliation, and always loyal to the interests of the party and to every endeavor which forwarded local progress. Never, however, did he accept the honors of office, choosing to bear his part in the public welfare in an unostentatious but always useful manner. Mr. Allen was a deeply religious man, his membership in the Ginter Park Baptist Church linking his name with the religious efforts of his day, and his generous support of the activities of the church doing much good in the city of his residence. Mr. Allen died at the beautiful Chamberlayne Avenue home, Richmond, Virginia, June 7, 1922. His passing removed from the city a man whose every activity had contributed to the welfare and prosperity of the civic body, and whose interest was always readily enlisted by any worthy cause. He will long be remembered by the people of this city and State as a man who bore a constructive and memorable part in the progress of his time.

Joseph E. Allen married, in Richmond, Virginia, Fannie Virginia Baptist, a native of Richmond, daughter of Frank and Alberta (Harwood) Baptist, esteemed and honored residents of that city. Mrs. Allen survives her husband and resides at No. 3405 Chamberlayne Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

ROBERTSON, Cadmon David,

Expert in Pottery Work.

New England workers in the pre-historic industry and art of pottery, as well as those prominently associated with the pottery trade, hold in high regard the memory of Cadmon David Robertson, throughout the larger part of his life superintendent of the Hampshire Pottery Company, finished investigator and expert in the history and the processes of the manufacture of pottery. Mr. Robertson, during the years of his management of the works founded by James Scolly Taft, was both the practical executive in the conduct of the business affairs of the plant, and eminently the student in clay modelling and designing, and one well versed in the requirements of pottery workmanship. He combined in his methods an artistic taste, with scientific development of his work, and was thorough in all details. Besides, he had already mastered the machinist's trade, and in previous railroad service had proven his diversified capabilities. He was a son of Noyes and Helen (Cobb) Robertson.

Cadmon David Robertson was born February 23, 1863, at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and he received his education both at the Highland Public School and from a private tutor. He learned the trade of machinist, and for twenty years he was associated with the Keene Railroad, when he entered upon the management of the Hampshire Pottery Company's plant, so continuing to the time of his death. He was a member of the Keene (New Hampshire) Common Council, representing Ward Four, in 1900-1901, and a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1902-1903; and he also represented his district in the State Legislature. His fraternal affiliations were those of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, and he was vice-president of the Court Street Men's Club. His religious fellowship was with the Court Street Congregational Church.

Mr. Robertson married, June 25, 1889, at Keene, New Hampshire, Emoretta M. Taft, a daughter of Asa and Nancy (Burnap) Taft.

Mrs. Robertson is a sister of James Scolly Taft, organizer of the Hampshire Pottery Company, who was born July 16, 1844, at Nelson, New Hampshire, in whose local schools he received his early education. He discontinued his school work at his father's death, and later built a pottery on Lower Main Street, in Keene, New Hampshire, at first, for the manufacture of red earthenware, later, stoneware, thus gradually working up to the formation of the Hampshire Pottery Company, wherein a composite body of several imported clays was manufactured. This business, which was begun by Mr. Taft in 1872, was disposed of by him in 1917, when he retired from active work. He was president of the Citizens' Bank to the time of his death, and was an incorporator of and vice-president of the Keene Savings Bank. He was three years a member of the Keene Board of Selectmen, and held the office of moderator ten years. He was president of the Board of Aldermen two years, and was elected mayor of the city in 1904-05-06. He also represented his district in the State Legislature for one term, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. A communicant of St. James Episcopal Church, he was one of its vestrymen for thirty years. Mr. Taft married, January 9, 1872, Helen Ball, of Keene. He died December 20, 1923. Mr. Taft's immediate ancestry for the two preceding generations was as follows:

Nathan Taft, born June 23, 1771, died January 29, 1858; married, December 15, 1796, Betsy Bolton, born August 9, 1771,

died June 15, 1856. Their children: 1. Nathan, Jr., born May 7, 1798, died February 26, 1873; married, January 19, 1825. 2. Betsy, born June 2, 1799, died August 21, 1817. 3. Jerusha, born November 3, 1800, died January 7, 1877; married, March 15, 1821. 4. Lavina, born September 20, 1802. 5. Asa, of whom further. 6. Hollis, born April 3, 1813, died January 31, 1901; married, May 11, 1841.

Asa Taft, son of Nathan and Betsy (Bolton) Taft, was born May 20, 1805, and died December 29, 1863. He married, September 30, 1828, Nancy Burnap, a daughter of Pious Upton and Sally (Whitney) Burnap, of Nelson, New Hampshire. Children of Asa and Nancy (Burnap) Taft: Marietta Nancy; Asa Albert; William Hollis; Charles Curtis; James Scolly; and Emoretta M., who married Cadmon D. Robertson.

Mrs. Robertson's maternal ancestry for the two preceding generations is as follows:

Pious Upton Burnap was born February 5, 1775, died August 11, 1827; married, June 15, 1802, Sally Whitney, born June 26, 1778, died February 26, 1846. Their children: 1. John, born April 4, 1803, died May 13, 1803. 2. Upton, born June 20, 1804, died August 13, 1854. 3. Josiah, born August 26, 1805, died January 9, 1893. 4. Eli, born February 15, 1807, died January 22, 1837. 5. Polly, born September 20, 1808, died May 1, 1811. 6. Nancy, of whom further. 7. Mary, born June 26, 1812, died March 24, 1869. 8. Lura, born April 3, 1814, died March 6, 1904. 9. James, born September 6, 1816, died October 28, 1894. 10. George, born July 15, 1818, died March 11, 1903. 11. Laura and Larin, twins, born October 13, 1819, died August 28, 1822.

Nancy Burnap, daughter of Pious Upton and Sally (Whitney) Burnap, was born May 13, 1810, and died February 22, 1887. She married Asa Taft, and they were the parents of the following children: Marietta Nancy; Asa Albert; William Hollis; Charles Curtis; James Scolly; and Emoretta M., who married Cadmon D. Robertson.

WOODWARD, Walter B.,

St. Louis Master Printer.

The task of carrying on to broad and more successful issues the interests of the large printing plant established by his father at St. Louis, Missouri, sixty years ago was one that Walter B. Woodward undertook and continued in so capable and effective a way as to win the approval of his contemporaries everywhere. Courage and boldness belonged particularly to the founder; but his successor became the mainstay and prop of the enterprise, and upon his own courage depended the present and the future of the concern. Walter B. Woodward was dependable; a man of large resource and energies that enabled him to bear the burdens of the Woodward & Tiernan plant that one day came into his possession, and of which he was the president. By his foresight and good management, he directed the activities of the business into channels by which means the firm was continually kept at the front, and in all its printers' methods and equipment he had completely modernized his enterprise. Mr. Woodward was accepted in the printers' world as a master of his trade, and he fulfilled all the expectations of William H. Woodward, his father, who had established the concern upon its solid foundations. As a native son of St. Louis, too, he always maintained the greatest interest in its political, civic and social advancement, and he had the good-will and regard of the citizenship of the progressive city.

He was a son of William Henry Wood-

ward, who was born December 11, 1834, in Hereford, England, son of Rev. William Hawkins Woodward and Elizabeth (Hill) Woodward. In early life Rev. William H. Woodward was apprenticed to the watchmaker's trade in Coventry; but he later graduated at Highbury College, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was a pastor of a church in Hereford when Bishop Doane of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey visited England in 1841, at which time a theological controversy took place between the bishop, himself, and other dissenting clergymen. As a result, Rev. Mr. Woodward came to America, was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Burlington, New Jersey, and took charge of St. Mary's Church in West Philadelphia. He was afterwards rector of Zion Church, at Pontiac, Michigan, and later accepted the pastorate of Grace Church at Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained until his removal to St. Louis in 1851. There he became rector of Grace Church in North St. Louis, and continued to serve that parish until 1858, when he died at the age of fifty-four years. A contemporary biographer thus wrote regarding him:

> Mr. Woodward was a remarkable man in many respects. He was possessed of a liberal education, and his tastes ran largely in pursuit of scientific subjects. He was especially fond of natural sciences and mechanics; and he lectured on these subjects in several institutions of learning, among which were Professor Wyman's Institute for Boys, the Missouri Blind Asylum, and the high school at Alton. He was also quite an accomplished musician, and was proficient in the use of several different instruments.

In 1842, when William Henry Woodward was eight years of age, he came with his parents to the United States, and attended the public schools. He then served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade at Madison, Wisconsin, in the office of Colonel David Atwood, publisher of the Wisconsin "Statesman," and he so continued from 1849 to 1852, when the family removed to St. Louis, where he secured a position with the Missouri "Republican." He remained there thirteen years, gaining experience and saving capital; in the fall of 1864 he bought the plant of George H. Hanson on Main Street opposite the old State Bank, and he there founded what later developed into the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company. In 1868, the firm name Woodward & Tiernan was adopted, and the business was removed to the northeast corner of Third and Pine streets, James Tiernan at that time being admitted into partnership. In 1872, W. B. Hale was also made a partner, and the firm name became Woodward, Tiernan & Hale, the plant being removed to larger quarters at Second and Locust streets. In 1882, upon the retirement of Mr. Hale, the original name of the concern was resumed. In 1886, the firm removed to Nos. 309-315 North Third Street, and on September 16 of that year, Mr. Tiernan died. Mr. Woodward then purchased the interest of Mr. Tiernan's estate, and organizing a stock company, he incorporated the Woodward & Tiernan Stock Company, with W. H. Woodward as president and treasurer, so continuing until his death. In 1889, the company occupied an annex to their other property, and nine years later, the property adjoining the Scudder Building was purchased by the company and on this they erected an additional large structure.

Mr. Woodward throughout his life was closely associated with all leading public interests of city and State. During the Civil War he was a member of the Missouri Home Guards, and he was ordered into active service as third sergeant of Company K, First Missouri Regiment,

which took the field under General Pike to aid in repelling the invasion of General Price in 1864. In politics, he was a Democrat, and he was a member of the St. Louis City Council from the old Eleventh Ward for two years. His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he filled all the chairs of the local lodge, and served as Grand Master and Grand Patriarch of Missouri, and was president for several years of the Odd Fellows Home at Liberty, Missouri; he was a member of Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Missouri Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Moolah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was active in the organization of the St. Louis Typothetae, which institution extends throughout the United States and Canada, and at its session in Toronto, Canada, in 1892, Mr. Woodward was elected president of the International body, and presided over its meetings at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Business Men's League, the Manufacturers' Association, the Spanish-American Club, the Office Men's Club, the St. Louis Fair Club, the Mercantile Club; and he was a member of the Committee of Two Hundred having charge of the preparations for the World's Fair in St. Louis, in 1904. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served many years as a vestryman of Grace Church.

Mr. Woodward married (first), in December, 1859, Maria K. Knight, a daughter of Richard and Ann Knight, and they were the parents of thirteen children. Mrs. Woodward, who for twenty-five years served as a member of the executive board of the Episcopal Orphans' Home, died June 16, 1898. Mr. Woodward married (second), February 8, 1899, Laura Maria Bingham, of Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of Joseph J. and Sophie B. Bingham, and granddaughter of the Right Rev. George Upfold, D. D., LL. D., first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Indiana.

William Henry Woodward died November 30, 1904, one of the most prominent members of the printers' guild in the United States, and the founder of a printing plant known for its excellence and leadership.

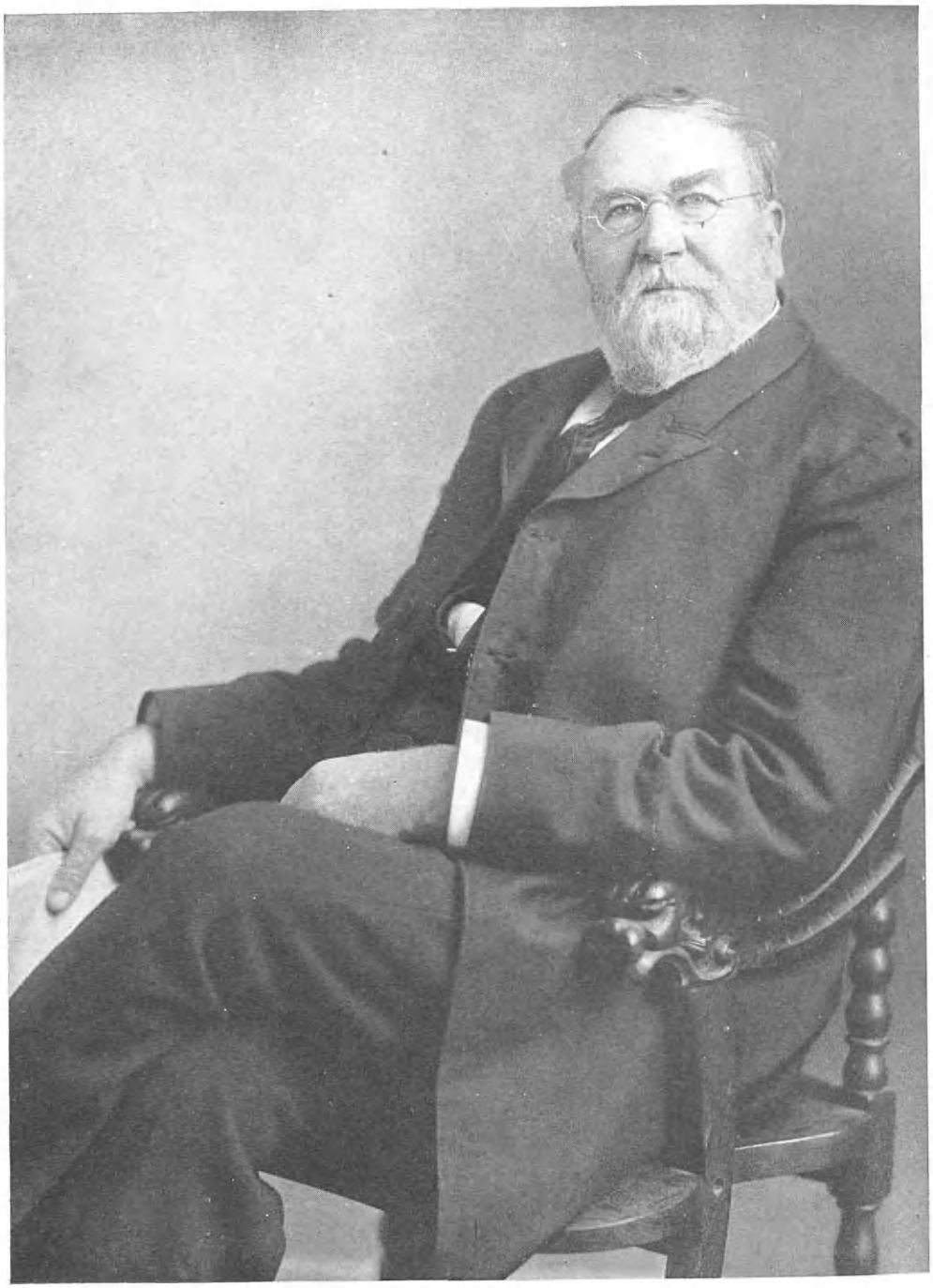
Walter B. Woodward, son of William Henry and Maria K. (Knight) Woodward, was born August 27, 1869, at St. Louis, where he attended the public schools and business college. He entered upon his business career in 1885, with the firm of Woodward & Tiernan, printers, founded by his father, and in 1905 he became general manager and vice-president of the concern. He was made president of the company in 1912, and so continued until his death. The Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company is one of the largest printing concerns in the Middle West, and they do a large volume of business. Mr. Woodward was a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank; and his fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, Missouri Consistory, Scottish Rite, St. Louis Commandery, Knights Templar, Moolah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he was also a member of St. Louis Racquet, Mercantile, Noonday, Missouri Athletic, Commercial, Dardenne Shooting, and King's Lake Hunting and Fishing clubs. He was a Democrat in politics, but had not held public office. More than all else, his main interests were those of his home life.

Mr. Woodward married, November 28,

1894, Emma B. Buchanan, daughter of Colonel Robert and Mary Willie (Rowe) Buchanan, and they were the parents of Mary Willie, who married Frank C. Merker; and Knight, who married Catherine Wick, and who had one child, Rebecca Woodward.

Walter B. Woodward died October 15, 1924, at the residence of the family, No. 3 Forest Ridge, St. Louis, Missouri, after a long illness. The funeral was held from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Assumption, of which he was a vestryman, and interment was at Bellefontaine Cemetery. Mr. Woodward possessed the same indomitable enterprise in business as his father, and he too was a staunch supporter of every civic and patriotic movement in St. Louis.

The father of Mrs. Walter B. Woodward, Colonel Robert Buchanan, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, was born August 17, 1836, on a farm at Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, the farmstead being still in the possession of a younger brother. Robert Buchanan came to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1858, and he there joined the interests of the fur-trading establishment that had been founded by his cousins, Robert and Hugh Campbell, well known men among the early business factors of St. Louis. With them he had charge of the buying of furs, and made the acquaintance of many hunters, trappers and Indians. When James Bridger, famous trapper, scout and guide, visited the city, Mr. Buchanan was assigned to show him about. Early a member of the Missouri Guards under Captain West, Mr. Buchanan accompanied that noted military organization to the western part of the State during the Border War. He joined the Fremont Body Guard early in the Civil War, and he was appointed captain of Company B when mustered out in December, 1861. Mustered in as captain of Company K, 7th Missouri Infantry, February 1, 1862, he served in Tennessee and in Mississippi in the battles leading up to and through the Vicksburg campaign. During the time consumed in the approach to Vicksburg, the colonel of an Illinois regiment, noting the precision of the movements of the "Fighting Seventh," of which Colonel Buchanan was then in command, asked who had put the proficiency into it. On being introduced to Colonel Buchanan, he made arrangements for him to drill his regiment, which he did and with such success that the officers of that organization presented him with a fine sword in remembrance of the work. During the siege of Vicksburg he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for bravery, which rank he held to the end of the war. He could have been mustered out with a higher commission, but he declined, because he felt that his rank had been won on the field and he did not care for any honorary ranking. In September, 1864, while on a commissary boat on the Tennessee River, a masked Confederate battery under command of Captain Blair fired on the vessel and compelled surrender, but Colonel Buchanan was not held. He served with his regiment in Louisiana until mustered out on May 13, 1865. Colonel Buchanan returned to St. Louis, where he first entered the lumber business, later forming the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company. He became secretary of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, and so served and as a member of the board of directors of the corporation to the time of his death. He was for many years colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Militia, and he at all times took a most active interest in the progress of the military organizations of the State. He was a Republican in politics; a Past Commander of the Legion of Honor and Loyal



Marion Duncan

Legion; member of the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the Athletic Club. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

Colonel Buchanan married Mary Willie Rowe, daughter of Judge Joseph Rowe, of St. Louis, and they were the parents of: Maggie, who married Frederic H. Forman, and who had one child, Robert Buchanan Forman; and Mrs. Walter B. Woodward.

Colonel Robert Buchanan died February 21, 1923, aged eighty-six years, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter B. Woodward, No. 3 Forest Ridge, St. Louis, veteran officer of the Civil War, honored in his military and business life, a citizen of the highest type.

Judge Joseph Rowe, father of Mrs. Buchanan, was born in 1812, in King William County, Virginia, and while in his youth he went to St. Louis, where he married Margaret Boyce, daughter of Captain William H. Boyce, who had an interest in several Mississippi River boats. He then went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged in the lumber business and in banking, and became an influential figure of that day. He was mayor of Hannibal two terms, and was probate judge many years. He was also interested in agriculture for a time. Judge Rowe was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; he led a studious life and was a reader of the best literature of the period. He died in 1888, nearly eighty-seven years of age.

DUNCAN, Marion,

Progressive Farmer.

An outstanding and worthy character of Henderson, Kentucky, was Marion Duncan, who for years had been one of the most progressive and extensive farmers of that region, and who died at Henderson, May 20, 1918, following a protracted illness, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Duncan was esteemed as one of the best-known citizens of Henderson County. All his life he had been a farmer until advancing years and ill-health compelled him to relinquish his activities in the main a number of years ago. By nature and occupation he truly seemed akin to the soil which he had successfully cultivated on a large scale in different sections. He was a rugged upstanding man of sterling worth, which was fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens. Farming with him was a business, not a pastime, and by making his business pay he was able to amass a competence and become known as one of the strong financial men of the community. He was a hard worker, an able manager, and withal a farseeing man, being one of the organizers of the Farmers' Bank of Henderson, in which and in its successor he retained a directorship until his death. He was a high Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree and having been solicited for the thirty-third degree; for years he had been a vestryman of the Episcopal Church and a devout communicant of that body.

Marion Duncan was the son of Nathan and Martha (Tyree) Duncan, and was born in Union County, Kentucky, December 6, 1835. His father was of North Carolina and was a farmer; his mother was from Virginia. It was in the natural course of events that he should become a son of the soil, and having been born and reared on a farm, he readily adapted his life to that field of labor. He soon became an expert in farm management, and for seven years was the overseer of a farm of one thousand acres or more under cultivation on Diamond Island in the Ohio River. In 1878, having given up the position of overseer, he removed to Evans-

ville, and lived there until 1879. The urge within him to return to the soil was so strong that, in 1878, he became associated with the late A. S. Nunn and bought Slim Island, Kentucky, containing about five hundred and eighty acres under cultivation. In January, 1879, he removed to Henderson, and in association with Mr. Nunn, carried on the Slim Island enterprise until the death of Mr. Nunn, and in 1916 he sold his interest in the property to Mrs. Mary (Nunn) Elliott, wife of William Elliott, and daughter of his late partner. On taking up his residence in Henderson, Mr. Duncan easily became assimilated into the life of that community. He became a party to the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Henderson and was elected to its directorate. When the Farmers' Bank was merged with the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company, he was continued as a member of the board of directors.

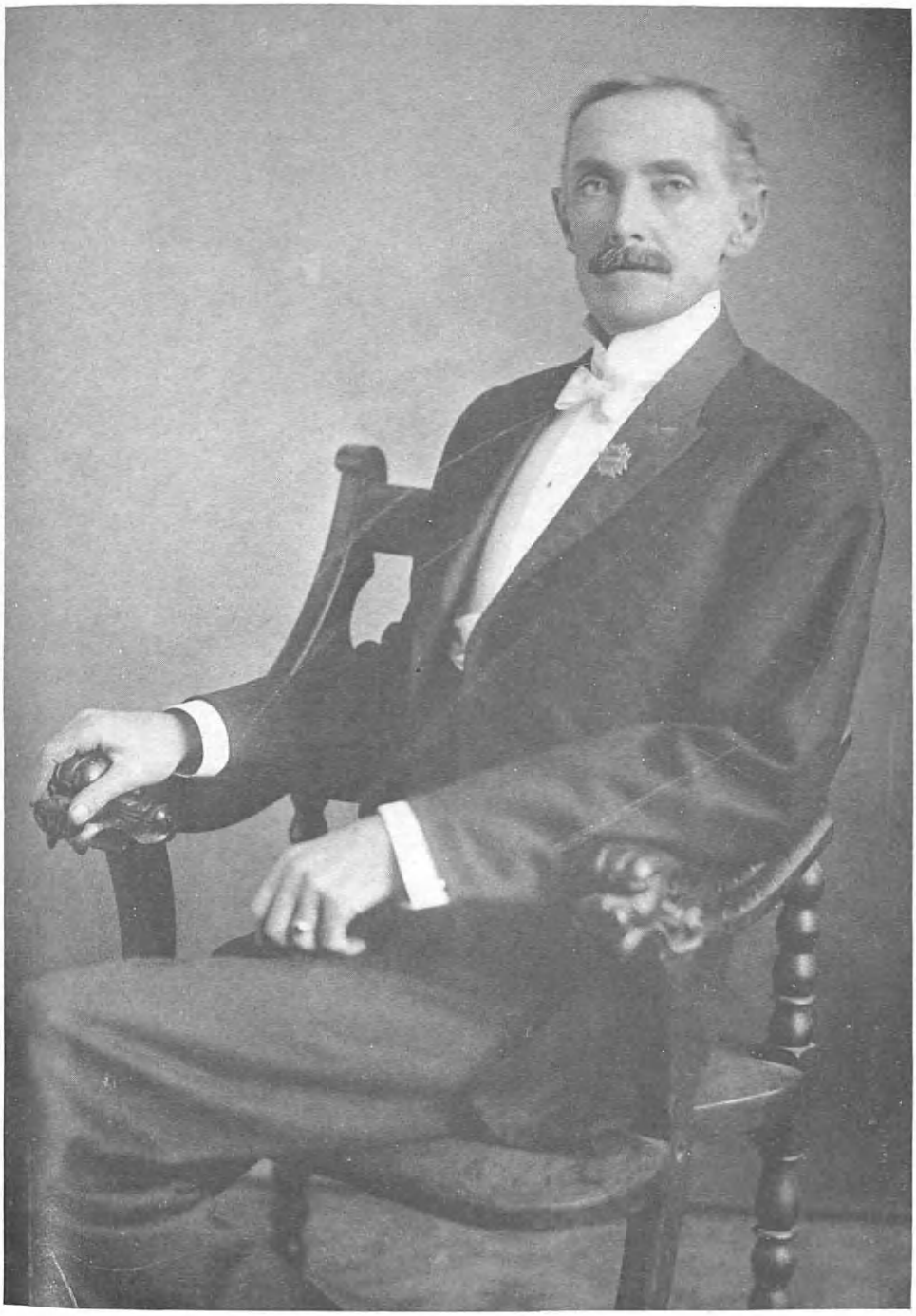
Mr. Duncan practiced the pure Democratic school of politics. He was a consistent voter, and prided himself on being well-posted in the history-making events of earlier and the current times. He was a great reader, and kept himself informed on a wide variety of topics. In his early manhood he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and had been continuously in office. He was a Knight Templar, and had risen to the thirty-second degree, and was in line for the thirty-third degree, as above mentioned, when death overtook him. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In his affiliation with religious affairs, he was an active worker in and devotedly attached to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Henderson, to which he had given intelligent and zealous service.

Mr. Duncan married, April 20, 1870, at Henderson, Juliet Mullin, a native of that city, and daughter of Peter and Jane (Butler) Mullin, her father being of Irish descent and a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother born in Henderson, the father having been a cabinet-maker and house painter. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Duncan, Mrs. Fannie (Duncan) Graham, widow of Dr. Cyrus Graham (see following biography), was adopted by them in her childhood on the death of her father, Nathan Duncan, brother of Marion Duncan.

GRAHAM, Dr. Cyrus,

Physician.

In Dr. Cyrus Graham, beloved physician and high public health authority of Henderson, Kentucky, that city, by adoption of this local genius of medical science, was glad to acclaim him as among her sons who had contributed the best of his talents and years to the public welfare. For more than a quarter-century he had lived and labored among her people with professional skill, conscientious effort, and unselfish devotion, whether it was in the fulfillment of the duties of public office or in the more intimate relationship of the family physician in his private practice. He was an intensely active man, and in his own individualistic way was one of the best known and most prominent men of his day in Henderson County. His deep interest in political affairs of the better sort led him at one time into the candidacy on the Democratic ticket for the office of Mayor of Henderson. His power as a vote-getter and his great popularity were abundantly attested when the votes had been counted and it was learned that he had come within twelve votes of winning the election. He gave valued service as a member of the City Council for six years, and was city physician of Henderson for several terms. It is said of him that during his



Cyrus Graham. M.D.

term of office he was the author of the most comprehensive health ordinances ever enacted by a city of the size of Henderson. These regulations alone stand as a lasting monument to his profound learning and his capacity for making practical in its highest degree his medical skill. For many years Dr. Graham was a sufferer from tuberculosis, and for a long period he was confined, helpless, to his bed. During these days and weeks, lacking but a few days of a full twenty-three weeks, that he was a shut-in, he continued to exhibit that restless activity and dynamic energy which had made him a power in professional and political service in former years. Bed-fast though he was, he wrote many beautiful and helpful poems, and had nearly completed a work on tuberculosis. Hymns of a deep spiritual tone had a great attraction for him, and he was made happy in his days of decline by their recital or singing. The disease which he had so bravely combated, and, which was fatal on July 14, 1919, had attained a secure hold upon him when the United States entered the World War. Dr. Graham, himself fighting against overwhelming odds, gave up his practice, and the while waging a losing conflict with the insidious malady, patriotically, and with commendable heroism, offered his services to the United States Government and served throughout the war as a member of the Exemption Board; and thus did he give his country its full meed of devotion in those trying times.

Cyrus Graham was the son of Leroy Graham, a prominent tobacconist of the firm of Graham & Lauflin, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the section of Nebo, Kentucky, where he was born April 1, 1862. He attended the public schools of Madisonville, Kentucky, studied at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, with an early tendency toward the law or a literary career; afterward entering Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he took the medical course, and was graduated in the class of 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His life-work now having been mapped out, he entered with his accustomed promptness upon the practice of his profession. His first opportunity came with his appointment to be assistant physician for the St. Bernard Coal Company at St. Charles, Kentucky. He made an excellent record in this field, and in 1892 he removed to Cedar Hill, Tennessee, where he opened an office for the general practice of medicine. In November, 1893, having cast his eyes toward Henderson, with an appreciative survey of that field as an inviting scene for his future practice, he transferred his activities to that city, where subsequent events proved that he had made a wise choice. For twenty-six years he was a leader in the profession and a foremost citizen in the civic life of Henderson. His contribution to the political life of the community constituted a splendid memorial of his own life of unselfish service.

Dr. Graham was president of the Henderson County Medical Association; a councillor of the Kentucky State Medical Association; a Past Exalted Ruler of Henderson Lodge, No. 206, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; and Modern Woodmen of the World. He was raised in the Presbyterian faith, but on his removal to Cedar Hill he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he came to Henderson to live he brought with him a letter from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cedar Hill, but he did not join a church in Henderson.

Dr. Graham married, October 4, 1893, at Henderson, Fannie Duncan, the adopt-

ed daughter of Marion and Juliet (Mullin) Duncan, of that city, (see preceding sketch). Dr. and Mrs. Graham were the parents of a son, Duncan Graham, who elected to follow in his grandfather's steps, and became a farmer; he married Sophia Weber, of Henderson, and they are the parents of two daughters and one son: Frances, Marion, and Duncan, Jr.

TYLER, Austin,

Prominent Hotel Man.

Veteran in the hotel business, and numbering among his friends and acquaintances a multitude of people from every quarter of the globe, Austin Tyler, whose proud boast was that he had met and intimately knew practically all of the eminent men and women of his time, was a notable figure in hoteldom of the past century, and personification of old-school courtesy and hospitality. How real and significant was his place during a certain era of hotel history in his country is indicated in the statement that for a series of years he was associated with the summertime popularity of the famous old Tip Top House, at Mount Washington, and that afterwards, through more than a generation of changes in the hotel and residential life of New York, Mr. Tyler prominently assisted in maintaining the interests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which also was the stopping-place and residence of professional and society people of the time. Because of the hotel association, then, it is likely that few persons anywhere had a more extensive circle of friends. He possessed an excellent memory for faces, and he is well-remembered for his geniality and his unfailing, cordial disposition. He was a son of John and Mary (Webster) Tyler, Mrs. Tyler a daughter of Dr. Thomas and Sarah (West) Webster, and a cousin of Daniel Webster.

Austin Tyler was born January 16, 1848, at West Claremont, New Hampshire, and he received his education at Meriden Academy, K. V. A., New Hampshire. The hotel business of the hour made its appeal to him, and in his early years he entered the employ of the management of the Old Tip Top House, at the summit of Mount Washington, and he so continued five years. The opportunity then presented itself for employment in the Metropolis, and going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York City, he remained with that hostelry for the long period of thirty-one years, as a member of the official force of the establishment.

Mr. Tyler married, July 21, 1881, at Cornish, New Hampshire, Mary R. Tyler, a daughter of Charles and Lucy (Russell) Tyler, and they were the parents of two daughters: 1. Mary Lucy, who married George W. Spohn, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary Tyler Spohn. 2. Sarah Emily, who married Robert Allison, and they are the parents of three children: Robert Tyler, James Tyler, and Priscilla Russell. After a residence of twelve years in New York City, following the death of her husband, Mrs. Tyler has returned to the Claremont (New Hampshire) homestead.

Austin Tyler died April 20, 1901, possessor of a keen interest in the world of affairs in general, and of people of note, in particular, the famous guests of his house. His memory was well stored with the interesting events of other days, and of the hotel-keepers and the hostelries of old.

HADLEY, Charles Ross,

Manufacturer.

Men like Charles Ross Hadley, proprietor of the well known bookkeeping loose-leaf system, who take large views of

life, and who, like him, in the field of the manufacturing industry have clear vision of great opportunity, enjoy their right and title to go forward to achievement. Mr. Hadley, in early manhood, made a declaration of the business faith that was within him, and he lived to see and to harvest the results of having put that faith into practical operation—the product of the plant that he established in Los Angeles, California, having been distributed as a desirable and valuable commodity throughout the cities of the United States. Enthused with the spirit of a pioneer in industry, and with the concomitant optimism and zeal to carry his plans onward to fruition, he gave attention to the development of his gifts, and followed out their wholesome leadings. Personally, Mr. Hadley informed himself in detail of every feature and requirement of his business, hence, too, the successful results of his large venture, while entering into and forming a leading part of all his plans were his pluck, perseverance and good-nature. Action and performance were two words that he made practical use of in his day's work, and that expressed the kind of interest in all things that he undertook.

Charles Ross Hadley was born in Plainfield, Indiana, January 15, 1868, and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, later taking a business course in Chicago schools. From the time that he completed his schooling he began to give attention to the business of his career, and in his nineteenth year he became associated with the Baker-Vawter Company, of Chicago, Illinois, manufacturers of loose-leaf and bookkeeping sets. His interest was established, and presently he was appointed a traveling salesman for the firm, making many trips throughout the country, and particularly to California for his company. Afterwards he was given the place of sales manager, and later was made secretary of the concern. It was during the course of his trips to California that he realized the importance of that State and the West in the matter of the special business in which he was engaged, the Pacific Coast making its large appeal to him as a prophet of good business investment and venture. Thereupon, he removed to California in 1909, and at once put into operation his plans with the formation of the Charles R. Hadley Company. Work was undertaken at first in an unpretentious way, with the offices and workshop in the one upstairs room at No. 314 Los Angeles Street. But with his knowledge of the enterprise and his capabilities of making it a popular and a paying matter, Mr. Hadley soon built up a business that outran his own anticipations. In 1911 the company was incorporated, its product dominating the western part of the country in its specialty, and, with branch offices established in all important cities as far East as Detroit, Michigan, more than fifty salesmen are employed. The main plant at Los Angeles is three stories in height and it covers more than an ordinary city block, and there the company manufacture a complete bookkeeping loose-leaf system that possesses its own special type of value to the trade. Frank D. Barnhill is the present manager of the concern that is fulfilling the plans of its founder.

Mr. Hadley was also an enthusiastic patriot. When the World War began, he joined the Red Cross activities, and was of much assistance to that organization. He also served overseas, and received a captaincy. He was much interested in sports of all kinds, and was an admirer of horses and dogs, his favorite recreation being horseback riding. He was a member of the American Legion, the Jonathan

Club, the California Club, the Beach Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and a number of other clubs, as well as of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hadley was twice married, and the child of the first marriage was Ross Hadley who, keen and active as his father, has become associated with the business of the Charles R. Hadley Company. Mr. Hadley married (second) Nell Bradley, daughter of Richard Henry and Alice E. (Blakely) Bradley.

Charles Ross Hadley died June 16, 1924, at Los Angeles, California, at which time resolutions of respect were voted by his employees, who regarded him as an ideal employer, and who indeed assisted many a man in his employ to merited position.

WRIGHT, Theodore,

Philadelphia Journalist.

Those men to whom it is given to direct the policies of great newspapers are rightly regarded as possessing larger powers than they who govern cities. Theodore Wright, veteran editor-in-chief of the "Philadelphia Record" for thirty-five years, held such an influence as regards the moulding of public opinion, but without trace of personal arbitrariness or selfishness of motive, a journalist, who throughout his career weighed carefully all things, and the editorial pen that he wielded was just and tempered with great common sense. Mr. Wright, unlike most editors of his day, fashioned his own path from the printer's case to the editorial desk, and from newspaper to newspaper, until he had arrived at the height he sought, and all through that plodding industry and the sturdy zeal that were the basic qualifications of his success. He strove to know men and events without superficiality of inquiry, the investigations of his subject matter went straight to the mark, and he wrote in a strong, masculine style that never failed to reveal the writer himself; for his editorials for their forcefulness had a nation-wide repute, and were always distinguishable as well as distinguished. He was a chief beloved by editors, reporters and printers alike, a man of lofty principle, and one of most sociable and kindly characteristics.

A son of James and Nancy (Leonard) Wright, Theodore Wright was born August 30, 1830, at Columbia Flats, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. It is stated that at the age of four years he had read the Bible from cover to cover, and while he was only five years old when his father died, his mother sent him to live with her father, Theodore Leonard, at Leonard Hollow, and Mr. Leonard, having been an editor of a Boston newspaper, a trained journalist, and a man of liberal education, taught his grandson something of his political and economic wisdom. Mr. Wright, at the age of eleven years, went to Lock Haven, where he became a printer's apprentice; and in 1845, when he was only fifteen years old, he was graduated as a regular journeyman printer. He had an unusually retentive memory, and his knowledge of history and politics was so general that editors called upon him for facts upon which to base certain of their writings. Then came his experiences as reporter and editor. As a youth of nineteen he was editor and proprietor of the Williamsport "Gazette," and some years later he went to Harrisburg, and became editor of the "Patriot"; his manner of handling the editorials of that newspaper attracted the attention of Mr. Singerly, who had but recently purchased the "Philadelphia Record," and was working for its journalistic leadership in that city. Accordingly, Mr. Wright was asked to become editor of the "Record," in 1887,

Israel D Wagar

Elizabeth (Pyle) Wagar

and he did so with the understanding that he should control the editorial policy, which he did, though sometimes to the chagrin of the ownership, whose political friends were not always pleased with the editorial comment. Mr. Wright was always a Democrat, and in the eighties and nineties, when the tariff was the burning issue between the two great parties, Mr. Wright's tariff editorials were famous, and widely reprinted, and used as Democratic campaign documents. Mr. Wright became president of the Philadelphia Record Publishing Company, and continued as president until 1922; his name ceased to be identified with the paper at his death. It was in the 1912 campaign that his last distinguished service was given to his party, with his espousal of the cause of Woodrow Wilson. When his personal friend, Mr. Wilson, was elected President, he decided that his life's work was at an end, and he decided to spend the remainder of his days in Long Beach, California, but he continued his correspondence with President Wilson until the latter's death.

In recognition of Mr. Wright's clean, able and conscientious journalism, Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him, in June, 1904, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Wright married, in August, 1867, Stella E. Ferry, a daughter of Chauncey Ferry, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wright was of great assistance to her husband in the early days of her newspaper activities, and was at one time editor of the fashion and household pages. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of Theodore Wright, M. D., a prominent physician of Hollywood, California, and an adopted son is Joseph F. Wright. Mr. Wright died at Long Beach, California, August 16, 1924, in his ninety-fourth year. He was one of the oldest newspaper men in the World. Editorially, the "Philadelphia Record" thus spoke of him:

> No Philadelphian, in our judgement, ever rendered as great a public service over as long a period of time, with as little personal aggrandizement, as Theodore Wright. Frank criticism of governmental policies in this machine-ruled city was less common then than now, and Mr. Wright's voice, raised through the columns of the "Record" against graft and mal-administration, was as one crying in the wilderness. In his attacks upon organized graft and greed, he played no favorites, and his honesty of purpose was as clearly recognized by those whose schemes he obstructed, as by the people for whom he fought.
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> . . . . Personally, Theodore Wright was a kindly, or, more accurately, a lovable man, manifesting a fatherly interest in the welfare of his subordinates, and a ready sympathy in the mission of even the casual visitor, and extending to all an open hand and an open heart.

WAGAR, Israel Dwella,

Esteemed Citizen, Business Man.

It is eminently suitable that the biographer should choose from the annals of the past the lives of worthy and honored men and place them upon the permanent records of American progress. Especially is this true of pioneer effort along any line of advance, and the work of Israel Dwella Wagar was of this nature. The traditions of his family were those of the leaders of progress in the Middle West, and his own spirit reflected the courage and faith which inspired them. Giving to his every endeavor the careful attention and lofty ideals of the truly great man, he made his life one of dignity and usefulness, one of more than immediate significance to the people, and in his passing the entire community was bereaved. His participation in the affairs of the civic body formed a well-remembered influence, which is still active, for in such lives the good done is not ended by the last rites of burial. Israel D. Wagar was

such a man as any circle would delight to honor, and the heritage he left for those who should follow after was one of permanent value both as an example and as a record of concrete, practical achievement. It is indeed fitting that his name should be inscribed on these records of his native country.

The Wagar family has been one of more than usual prominence in those generations which have been identified with American progress. Peter Wagar, Mr. Wagar's grandfather, was for many years a resident of Broad Albin, Montgomery County, New York. He was born February 2, 1770, and married, on October 30, 1790, Lucy Dwella, who was born September 9, 1766, and died November 13, 1821.

Mars Wagar, son of the above parents, was born September 21, 1791, and died at his beautiful home in Lakewood, Ohio, August 30, 1841. He was a pioneer of the section around Avon, Ohio (1818), then, in 1821, moved to East Rockport, now Lakewood. His family was the second to locate in this community, while a family by name of Nicholson was the first. The Nicholsons were strong supporters of the Swedenborgian faith, known also as the New Church, and the Church of the New Jerusalem, and the Wagar family joined with them in their religious services, eventually becoming members of the church and giving land for the erection of a church edifice. This land was located where is now the corner of Detroit and Andrews streets. Mars Wagar's mother presented land adjoining the church property for the erection of a parish house, which was shortly built, and this church to-day has many members of the Wagar family enrolled in its membership, as well as recorded in its history. The Wagar family became very large land-owners, principally of farm property, which in recent years has been developed into city or suburban home sites and now comprises some of the most desirable and attractive residential sections in this part of the State. The fact that much of this property is still owned by members of the Wagar family is interesting in this connection. Mars Wagar was a brilliant scholar, and although educational opportunities were meagre in his childhood, his later life saw him highly educated in Latin and Greek, as well as in the arts and in American letters. He married, on December 31, 1816, in Farmington, Ontario County, New York, Keturah Miller, who was born in New Jersey, July 13, 1794, and died September 19, 1879. They were the parents of six children: Adam; Israel Dwella, of whom further; Albert; Francis; Matilda, wife of Harry Wayde; and Anna, wife of Asa Brown.

Israel Dwella Wagar, second child and second son of these parents, was born at Avon, Ohio, February 21, 1820, and died at his beautiful residence on Detroit Avenue, in Lakewood Ohio, March 31, 1902, just forty days after the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. He received an excellent education, attending the schools of his native State until early manhood, also receiving special tutoring from his honored father. From his first activity in the business world he became deeply interested in real estate advance development, and was among the first in this section to carry out the idea of planning and mapping, then building a number of dwellings for sale to home-seekers. In this way he built and populated Northland, Woodward and Wagar avenues, which all run across property originally forming land owned in the Wagar family, of which West Madison Street is the southern boundary. Mr. Wagar also owned farm land at Clinton Park and

Kenilworth, in Rocky River. Much of the Lakewood property he rented, holding it in his own name until his death, after which it was sold, although still a considerable portion is retained in the family. Mr. Wagar's constructive work in this line of endeavor which is now so generally followed in every community, small and great throughout the country, meant much to the development of Lakewood and its civic prosperity. The influence of this work was also felt in all the surrounding communities and great good has been accomplished by those who have followed in his footsteps. Israel Dwella Wagar was progressive and public-spirited in every phase of his career. He supported the Democratic party in political affairs, although never an office-seeker, but was an ardent advocate of free trade, and in local affairs was a leader in all the activities of the party. Mr. Wagar built, in 1858, the beautiful residence at No. 16303 Detroit Avenue, where his daughters still reside.

Israel Dwella Wagar married, on January 1, 1843, Elizabeth Pyle, who was born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, September 7, 1822, a daughter of Michael and Isabella Pyle, both her parents now deceased, as well as herself. Mr. and Mrs. Wagar were the parents of eight children: 1. Mrs. Lura M. Ashley. 2. Mrs. Ada I. Brown. 3. John M., deceased. 4. Mrs. Jessie A. Loveland. 5. George E., deceased. 6. Mrs. Elizabeth Gooddell. 7. Mrs. Carrie D. Messick. 8. Charles, also deceased.

LEWIS, Lansing,

Business Man.

How deep a claim Mr. Lewis had upon the regard of the people of New Haven, Connecticut, became real to them when he who had devoted much of his life and directed both sympathy and skill toward the last sad duties of caring for the dead surrendered life's task and lay down the burden. In every department of New Haven's business and social circles he had made many a score of enduring friendships for those distinguishing traits of character that were always observable in thoughtfulness of others, in readiness to serve, and for his generous helpfulness in times of need. The place that he filled and the work that he had to do as one of the most prominent funeral directors in Connecticut had become of great importance with the passing of the years, and the gracious and kindly manner that was eminently his in the performance of the requirements of his calling are not entirely to be replaced. For a considerable portion of his life, Mr. Lewis had been a mechanical engineer and a manufacturer, and in those lines he had received the rewards of success; as a funeral director, he was widely and most favorably known in the business that had been established by his father. He was a son of George Weeks Lewis, founder and member of the firm of Lewis & Maycock, and who was a son of Levi and Margaret (White) Lewis, his ancestors coming to New York State from England. Mr. Lewis' mother was Lillian Frances (Russell) Lewis, a daughter of William Wirt and Lois (Mathews) Russell, her ancestors coming from Wales to New York.

Lansing Lewis was born July 12, 1883, in Buffalo, New York, where he attended the public schools, afterwards continuing his studies at Hillhouse High School and the Hotchkiss School, New Haven, Connecticut. He matriculated at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, with the class of 1905, but owing to ill health he left college in his senior year, returning after a year's rest, in the fall of 1905, and graduating with the class of 1906, re-

ceiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He spent several months of travel both abroad and in this country after graduation, and then entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the superintendent of motive power, remaining with the company until 1910. During this time he spent four months in the car shops of Barney & Smith, at Dayton, Ohio, looking after the construction of passenger train equipment. He was then mechanical inspector at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for a time, and later was located successively at Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Columbus, St. Louis, and at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia. After leaving the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he was for awhile engaged in the manufacture of trunks and leather goods in New Haven. In 1910 he became associated with his father's business, and was secretary and treasurer of Lewis & Maycock, Inc., until 1918, when he became president of the company, holding that office until his death, which was due to asphyxiation by carbon monoxide gas while making some slight repairs to a car in his private garage.

Mr. Lewis was a member of the Masonic Order, and shortly before his death became a Knight Templar. He was a member of the Congregational Church of the Redeemer, in New Haven, and chairman of its finance committee, and a member of the Voconnial Reunion Committee, class of 1906.

Mr. Lewis married, October 9, 1913, in New Haven, Marjorie Fuller Monson, a daughter of William Holcomb and Annie (Page) Monson. Mr. Lewis died November 6, 1923, at his home in New Haven, one of the New Haven papers thus setting forth his excellent qualities as a citizen and business man:

Mr. Lansing Lewis had a winning nature, friendly, transparent, quiet; following his father in the difficult calling of the care of the dead, both dignified it until the firm name came to suggest all that bruised hearts and broken homes could ask. Mr. Lewis was active in Masonic circles, a Kiwanian, and chairman of the finance board of the Church of the Redeemer. He was a pleasant companion on the golf field. He will be missed as one of the attractive figures of the group of middle-aged men of affairs in the community.

Mr. Lewis entered heartily into every movement for progressive interests, and for social and civic welfare, and was invariably to be depended upon for his share in patriotic endeavor and municipal betterment.

DIETERLE, Henry Emmanuel,

Inventor and Merchant.

It is rather a severe indictment against some phases of the existing social order that creative ability, in many lines, is not more carefully fostered and more handsomely rewarded. Inventive genius particularly so seldom receives adequate recompense for its services to mankind that many brilliant minds are diverted into other lines of activity, which produces greater financial returns, and the world loses the results of their skill. This was true in the life of Henry Dieterle, just as it has been true in the life of so many others. A self-made man, in every sense of the word, he had early learned the bitter lessons of hardships and poverty. As a boy he peddled papers on the streets of Chicago, with little time for play in his childhood. Later, when he had learned the trade of a machinist, he brought to bear all of the inventive skill which was his heritage from a long line of his ancestors who had been the true craftsmen such as only some parts of Europe can produce. He had a true love of his calling, and the products of his keen brain and skilled

hands were many but, like altogether too many other inventors, he saw others profiting from his handiwork and decided that "the game was not worth the candle." It rather disproves the popular theory that inventors are always poor business men, to note that when he did enter commercial circles where he was able to concentrate his mind, without interruption, to the business of barter and trade, he made a marked success and obtained a position at the head of his calling. That he did the wise thing in thus providing for the needs of his family no one will deny, but likewise there can be little question that mankind would be the better by seeking and affording better protection to its creative and inventive genius.

Henry Emmanuel Dieterle was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 11, 1855, the son of Christian and Dorothy (Keenle) Dieterle. His early education was received in the Chicago public schools. The family was a large one and finances were limited. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War he started, when but eight years of age, to peddle papers at the corner of Fourteenth and Loomis streets. He continued this occupation for several years, during the early years of his life, meantime acquiring such meager education as his spare time would afford. As he grew older he entered a machine shop and learned the machinist's trade. His first patent, on which he worked for many years, was the self-threading needle and shuttle used on the Domestic Sewing Machine. This patent he finally sold for the small sum of $2,401. Later he was employed by another sewing machine company where he originated many patents for which he received nothing.

It was not strange therefore that this young man, who was now married and possessor of a small family, should feel that he must turn his talents to a field which would produce more adequate returns. His father-in-law, Charles Witte, was a wholesale fish dealer with a thriving business, and Mr. Dieterle became associated with him in the business which was destined to be his calling for the remainder of his life.

Except for a period of six years, when he was connected with A. Booth & Company, the large corporation, he was a member of the concern of Witte-Dieterle, wholesale fish dealers for more than twenty-three years, having entered this calling in 1882. At the time of his death he was the oldest fish dealer in Chicago and was one of the most successful merchants in this line. Witte, Dieterle and Company, of which concern he was vice-president, had offices in Fulton Market, Fulton and Union streets. He was also proprietor of two store buildings on Ogden Avenue. Mr. Dieterle's death occurred at his home, No. 602 Prairie Avenue, Glen Ellyn, August 21, 1923. His passing was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends who had learned to esteem and highly prize the friendship of this genial and kindly home-loving man. In politics Mr. Dieterle was a Republican. He was an active and valued member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.

On April 3, 1873, he was married in Chicago to Martha Agatha Witte, a native of Betho, near Berlin, Germany. She was the eldest child of Charles and Johanna (Sauermann) Witte, the father being a pioneer among the wholesale fish dealers of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Dieterle were born seven children: 1. Edward, married Elsie Stewart. 2. Lillian, married Adrian Sewart; one child, Adrian, Jr. 3. Clara, married Oscar Goes; two children: Lewis and Robert. 4. Harry, married Ella Alf; two children: Henry and Walter. 5. Emily, married John Brown. 6. William, married Rose

Dodge; three children: Harriet, Carroll, William. 7. Harriet, married Harold G. Taylor.

WIDDICOMB, William,

Active in the Development of Grand Rapids.

Widdicomb-Wydecombe Arms—Paly of six or and sable, three eagles displayed counterchanged.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-eagle per pale sable and argent, wings counterchanged.

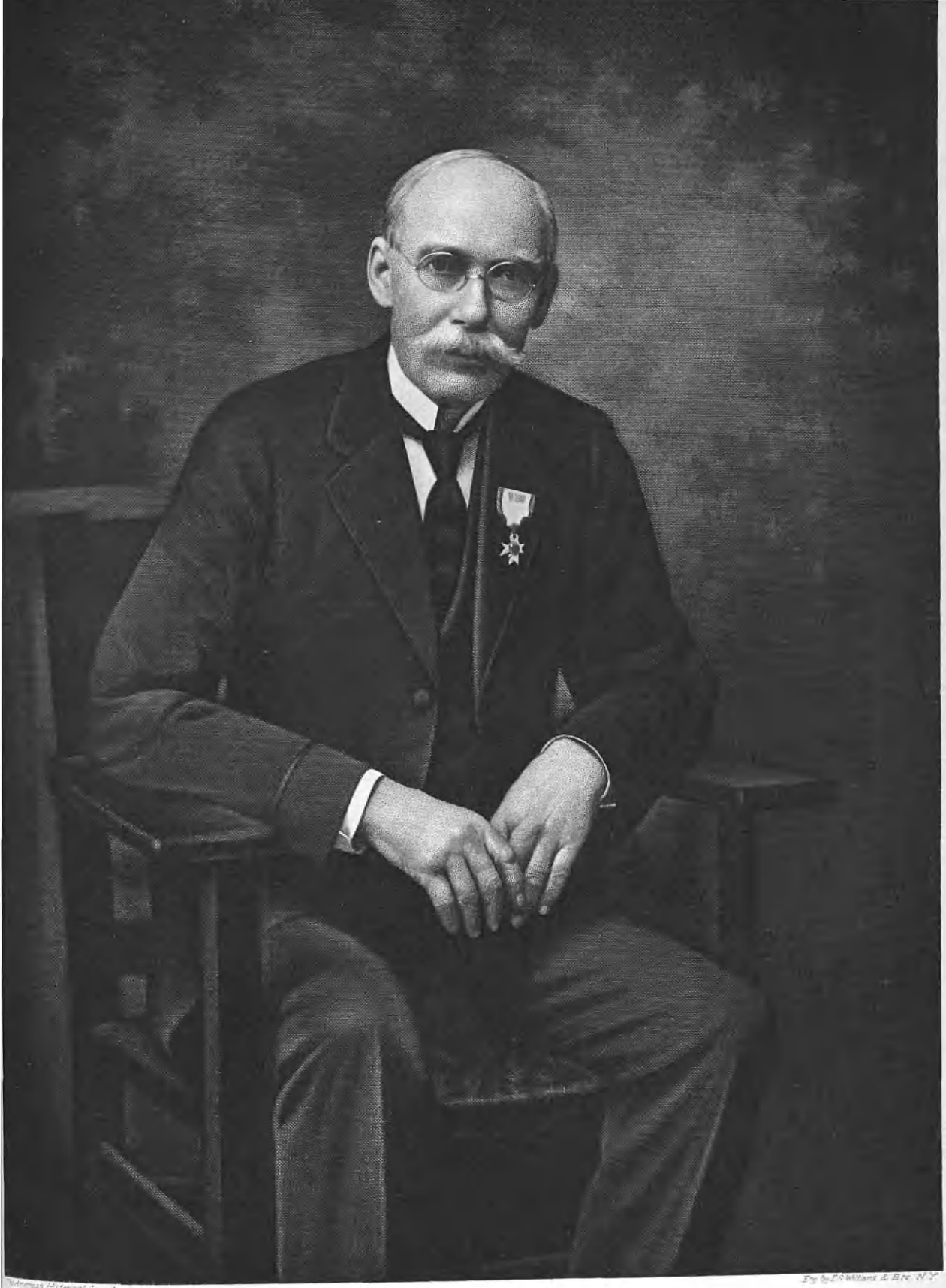
The Widdicomb family appears early in English records on the "Visitation of Worcestershire," 1569, gives the marriage of Richard de Wydicomb to Isabell Bushell, the latter family bearing arms as follows: "Gules, a bend wavy between two plain cottises or." The Widdicomb (Wythycombe, Weddicomb, Wydecombe) family derives its name from the parish of Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, Devonshire (old English *withig*, a willow, plus old British *cumb*, a valley). Bardsley names Robertus Wythecombe, Walter de Wydecu'be, and Elena de Wydecombe, all of County Somerset in 9 Edward II. This authority believes that Widcombe parish in Somersetshire may share the parentage, though their presence may be explained by their migration from the adjoining county, without reversing phonetic law, which shortens, not lengthens, words and names. The records of the family indicate occupants of honorable place in the kingdom, people of consequence and position.

A book of engravings, published in 1899 by the Doubleday and McClure Company, of London and New York, entitled "Widdecombe Fair," depicts an English festival that is a notable event in the district and the Devonshire parish, which contains about seven hundred and fifty persons.

(I) George Widdicomb, the pioneer of the family, was born in England and came to the United States in 1842, settling in Syracuse, New York, as a cabinet-maker, a trade at which he was very expert. In 1857 he located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and there became a maker of furniture, renting a room in the pail factory south of Bridge Street bridge, and having his store on Canal Street, directly opposite what is now Crescent Avenue.

The first cabinet-maker to appear in Grand Rapids was "Deacon" William Haldene, whose home and shop were located where now stands the Michigan Trust Building. About 1847, Powers and Haldene began working with machinery, but the first furniture manufacturing of any magnitude was done by William T. Powers in 1851. From the entrance of the Widdicombs into Grand Rapids, its great industry, furniture manufacturing, has engaged the best efforts of three generations of the Widdicomb family under the firm names, Widdicomb & Capen, Widdicomb Brothers & Richards, and the Widdicomb Furniture Company, the last named a corporation.

George Widdicomb, the founder, made and shipped furniture to Milwaukee prior to the Civil War, and was the only one of the name listed as engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Grand Rapids until the name of William Widdicomb appears in the directory of that city in 1865. The family itinerary was from Syracuse, after 1845, to Elbridge, New York, thence to Elmira and Havana, New York, and in the fall of 1857 to Grand Rapids, where the father was assisted in furniture manufacturing by his sons as they came to suitable age, and who later succeeded him. After William, in the Grand Rapids Directory of 1865, appears Widdicomb & Capen in the directory of 1867, and in 1869, Widdicomb Brothers & Richards, "manufacturers of bed-



Wyoming Historical Society

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Wm Wilmcoxon

steads." The Widdicombs were among the last of those skilled workers who laid the foundation for the supremacy of Grand Rapids as a furniture manufacturing city, and their names are preserved with those of Winchester, Berkey, Comstock, Powers, and Nelson, of that pioneer group, skilled workmen all, who put quality and conscience into everything they did.

George Widdicomb was born in England and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He married, in England, in 1838, Elizabeth Moore. Children: 1. William, of whom further. 2. George, died from injuries received in the Civil War. 3. Harry, born in New York, served in the Union Army in the Civil War. 4. John, a sketch of whom follows.

(II) William Widdicomb, son of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Widdicomb, was born at Exeter, England, July 12, 1839, and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 27, 1922. He came with his parents to the United States in 1842 and resided with them at Elbridge, Elmira and Havana, New York, attending school until fifteen years of age, then learned the cabinet-maker's trade. On October 1, 1856, he came to Grand Rapids, having spent the preceding two years at work in a factory at Battle Creek, Michigan. In Grand Rapids he found employment with Winchester Brothers. The father came in 1857 and began furniture making in a small way, with his sons as his factory force. In 1859 William Widdicomb made a trip to Milwaukee to solicit orders for furniture, this said to have been the first trip made by any traveling salesman representing Grand Rapids. The Civil War stopped all operations, as all the four sons enlisted and did not soon return, George, one of the boys, dying from injuries received. William Widdicomb enlisted in the First Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, September 7, 1861, as a private, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was commissioned second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and appointed adjutant of the regiment, holding that rank when honorably discharged in 1863. He was long an honored member of the Loyal Legion.

After leaving the army he returned to Grand Rapids where, on January 1, 1865, with little capital, he started a small shop of his own on the second floor of a frame building on the east side of Canal Street, where the Grand Rapids Furniture Company now stands. His younger brothers, Harry and John, joined him when they returned at the end of the war. Enlarged quarters met the increase of business, a factory site was bought on the west side, and in 1869 Theodore F. Richards became a partner and the firm became Widdicomb Brothers & Richards. A two-story frame factory was first erected to which later two more stories were added, the firm becoming well known as manufacturers of bedsteads. Later the building was sheathed, as protection from fire sparks from the wood-burning locomotives that passed the factory. In 1879 the main building of the plant was erected, a six-story brick edifice, which was then the largest factory building in the city. In 1873 the business was incorporated as The Widdicomb Furniture Company, with William Widdicomb, president; Theodore F. Richards, vice-president; and Harry Widdicomb, secretary-treasurer.

One of the first products of the company was the old-fashioned spindle bedstead, a large demand for this bed coming from the West even to the frontier, Kansas City and St. Louis the distributing points, receiving the bedsteads by carloads "in the while, the varnish being

applied after reception." As conditions changed and the field for Grand Rapids furniture widened, the Widdicombs turned to fine case work and "Widdicomb Quality" became a trade word. In the earlier days the brothers were each in charge of separate departments, William having the office management, Harry the power plant problems, and John being factory superintendent. In 1883 William Widdicomb retired to accept the office of cashier of the Grand Rapids National Bank, holding this position until 1888. In 1888 he became interested with Amos B. Musselman in a wholesale grocery business, and after that year gave that activity his entire personal attention, retiring from the bank. He continued in that line until 1894, then again interested himself in the affairs of the Widdicomb Furniture Company, which had become somewhat complicated through financial disturbances that affected the entire country. In addition, the company had just completed extensive enlargements and had placed large contracts for material. All this accumulated condition resulted in a strain on their credit and a committee of creditors was appointed to coöperate with the management of the company. From 1893 until 1897 this was the condition, then at the unanimous request of the stockholders of the Widdicomb Furniture Company, expressed by vote, William Widdicomb returned to the presidency of the company.

In 1897 Mr. Widdicomb assumed the executive management, and his skill as a financier and ability as a manufacturer restored the company to a condition of prosperity. In 1915 he made formal request of the stockholders that they elect a new president as he regarded his work as completed. On January 1, 1916, the Widdicomb Furniture Company was sold to Joseph G. Griswold, Maynard Guest, Godfrey Von Platen and others, the Widdicombs severing their connection with the business with which they had been connected since 1865. But when William Widdicomb retired, he left the details of the business in such exact order that it was an easy task for his successor to take the reins of management.

William Widdicomb left other monuments to his genius as a constructive force in the development of Grand Rapids. In 1886 he bought the old Rathbun House property and built thereon the block that bears his name. This block, located at the corner of Monroe Avenue and Market Street, was the first "skyscraper" erected in the city, and in 1920 was sold to S. S. Kresge Company for half a million dollars, the negotiations for the sale being completed and the bargain closed within half an hour. That incident illustrates perfectly Mr. Widdicomb's characteristic—the quick dispatch of business.

In the business world in which he moved, Mr. Widdicomb was held in the highest esteem. Self educated largely, he became one of the best informed of men and his monograph, "The Early History of the Furniture Industry of Grand Rapids," was deemed of such value as authoritative that it was published in "The Michigan Tradesman," and reprinted by the Historical Society of Grand Rapids. This paper was read before the Society on April 21, 1909, and, coming from a man who was a participant in the events he chronicled, has great value and is a quoted authority on the subject with which it deals.

For many years William Widdicomb was active in the First Presbyterian Church, later transferring his allegiance to Westminster Presbyterian Church, which he served with equal zeal and earnestness. In private life he was the

public-spirited citizen, devoted to his family, dealing justly, carrying his religion into his daily life. Some felt that he was a stern, austere man, but that was only a mannerism, for he was one of the kindliest and most tenderhearted of men. He was generous in his charity, giving freely to all good causes and always quick and anxious to relieve distress. He was on terms of personal intimate friendship with the older men of the Widdicomb Furniture Company and dealt with all the men of the company in a spirit of consideration and regard. He passed into the ranks of octogenarians, splendid in his health, and reached the age of eighty-four in the same condition, when two weeks of illness carried him over the Divide and left a city sorrowing over the loss of a longtime friend, tried and true.

William Widdicomb married, in Portland, Michigan, July 9, 1872, Esther Hewitt. (See Hewitt line.) To Mr. and Mrs. Widdicomb, five children were born: 1. Elizabeth, died July 16, 1901, wife of Roger F. Griswold. 2. George Richards, married Clara Hoyle, of Belding, Michigan. 3. William (2), married Hazel Pond. 4. Abbott, married Leona W. Wurzburg, and they are the parents of Margaret, Elizabeth, William W., and Abbott (2). 5. Margaret, died January 12, 1890.

Mrs. Esther (Hewitt) Widdicomb survives her husband, her home is at No. 432 Fountain Street, N. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

(The Hewitt Line).

Hewitt-Hewet Arms—Argent, on a chevron sable between three lapwings close proper a rose, stalked and leaved, between two cinquefoils or.

Harrison in his "Surnames of United Kingdom" gives Hewet, Hewitt, Huet, Hughett, from "Hew," "Hugh," plus the French diminutive suffix *et*. The modern French form is Huet, which spelling is also found in deeds of the Middle English period, 1100-1600. These various spellings are used almost interchangeably. In the Writs of Parliament, 1272-1327, is found the name of Robert Hewet (Hughet); in the Rolls of Parliament of a little later period is John Hewette; and in the *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum* in *Turri Londonensi* is mentioned Huet de Badone.

Sir Walter Hewet was a distinguished soldier in Edward III's (1327-77) wars in France. Robert Hewet, esquire, a gentleman of ancient extraction, possessed a considerable estate in Derbyshire in the time of Henry VIII (1509-1546). He was succeeded by William, born in 1522, who left four sons, John, Solomon, Thomas, and William. From the last three sprang the Hewets of Pishonbury, County Herts, the Hewets of Shere Oakes, County Notts, and the Hewetts of Stretton in Leicestershire.

John Hewet, esquire, of the children of Robert Hewet, died in 1602. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Hampson, Knight.

Sir John Hewet, son of John and Elizabeth Hewet, was of Headley Hall, County York. He was created a baronet by King James II, in 1621. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Bevile, of Chesterton, County Huntingdon, and had sons John and Robert.

His son, Sir John Hewet, born in 1598, died in 1657; seated his family at Waresby in Huntingdonshire. He had a son, John.

Sir John Hewet, son of the above Sir John Hewet, succeeded his father at Waresby. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Toby Tyrrell, of Thornton, County Bucks. He had sons, John, Tyrrell,

Robert, Thomas, Benjamin, Charles, William, James, and Toby.

Sir John Hewet succeeded his father. He was sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1686. He married (first) Anne Stokes; (second) Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Osborne.

The parish of Crookham is in Hampshire County, England. The record of the Hewett (Hewitt) family of Hampshire begins with Ambrose Hewett, who was living before 1597; a descendant of the family of Devonshire.

Ralph Hewitt, born in Crookham, England, in 1800, came to the United States and became a farmer of Sterling, Cayuga County, New York. He married Rebecca McCoy, and they were the parents of Esther Hewitt, who married William Widdicomb. (See Widdicomb II.)

REFERENCES—Bardsley, Harrison and Lower, on "Surnames"; "Visitation of Derbyshire"; "Visitation of Gloucestershire"; "Visitation of Worcestershire"; Burke's "General Armory"; and family data.

WIDDICOMB, John,

Furniture Manufacturer.

(II) John Widdicomb, youngest son of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Widdicomb (see preceding biography), was born in Syracuse, New York, November 4, 1845, died February 5, 1910. He had been ill the night before his passing, but refused to give up and was engaged in the transaction of business until the minute the final summons came. He was educated in the schools of the towns in which the family lived prior to locating in Grand Rapids in 1857, and in that city John Widdicomb completed his school years, and gained a knowledge of the trade of cabinetmaker in association with his father and brother. When the Civil War broke out between the States, John Widdicomb followed the example of his brothers and enlisted, serving until the war closed in 1865.

Returning from the army with an honorable discharge, he joined his brothers in the furniture making business founded by the oldest brother, William Widdicomb, January 1, 1865. This shop was on the second floor of a frame building which stood on the present site of the Grand Rapids Furniture Company. In 1867 a building lot on Fourth Street and the railroad was secured and a frame factory erected. In 1869 Theodore F. Richards became a partner, the firm name then changing to Widdicomb Brothers & Richards, "Manufacturers of Bedsteads." These were of the spindle pattern, and were largely taken by the Western trade. In 1873 the firm incorporated as The Widdicomb Furniture Company, William Widdicomb, president; Theodore F. Richards, vice-president; Harry Widdicomb, secretary-treasurer; John Widdicomb, factory superintendent. After the withdrawal of William Widdicomb from the company in 1883, the brothers, John and Harry Widdicomb, succeeded him in the management, and the line was changed somewhat to meet competition. New buildings were erected, which were finished in 1893, when the financial disturbances of that period were at their height. The company had contracted for a large quantity of material, and matters were so complicated that a committee of the creditors was appointed to assist the company in the management, John Widdicomb then retiring from the management. He left the company, which he had been a potent influence in founding and developing, without personal resources and himself heavily in debt, as two other companies, The Gleason Wood Ornaments Company and The Widdicomb Mantel Company, both of which he was largely interested in, going down in the panic.

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John Hancock

In 1897 John Widdicomb, getting his resources together and adding all he could borrow, bought the old Widdicomb Mantel Company, rallied a few old employees, and began anew the manufacture of furniture. For the first six months while getting a line established and samples out he had a struggle to meet expenses. He practically lived at the plant, attending personally to every detail and doing much mechanical work himself. But success came as a result of such earnest, well-directed effort, and in 1901 business had outgrown the plant, and the Kent plant on North Front Street with its thirty acres was bought. Later ten of those acres were sold to The Imperial Furniture Company as a factory site; ten acres were later given to the city for park purposes; and plans were prepared for the erection of the largest factory building in the world to occupy the remaining ten acres, but these plans were passed with the man who inspired them.

John Widdicomb had been left in debt by an earlier business experience in lumber, and while his partners compromised with the creditors he refused to do so, later paying his obligations in full from the profits derived as a partner in The Widdicomb Brothers Company. So, too, when he retrieved his fortune after leaving The Widdicomb Furniture Company, he paid every debt in full as soon as possible, leaving no one a loser through his misfortunes. He was a man of splendid courage, undying hope, boundless energy, unlimited enterprise, and a wonderful capacity for work. He was a factory worker from boyhood, and knew every wood working machine in its every detail and personally operated them at times. He loved the whirr of factory wheels, and the bite of the saw into seasonable lumber was as music to his ears. While he was strict in factory discipline, he was so eminently just that he gained the complete confidence of his men, and they so respected him that they were willing to serve him. He was a born factory superintendent, and never erred nor made any mistakes in that field. He was not so familiar with office and financial management, that part of the business having been the duty of his brothers, William and Harry. At his passing he was the oldest man in the furniture business in Grand Rapids in point of years of continuous service, his brother William having withdrawn to engage in banking. John Widdicomb had served the furniture trade to the exclusion of all else for more than half a century, and was known as one of its strong men. His citizenship was of the best type, and his career may well inspire those who meet adversity with a faint heart. He was a vice-president of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, a trustee of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, member of the managers of Clark Memorial and Aldrich Memorial Deaconess Home, member of the Board of Trustees of Blodgett Hospital, and not long before his passing added largely to the hospital equipment by a generous gift. He was also a good friend of Butterworth Hospital, and was a member of the Board of Works by appointment of Mayor Ellis. He held no fraternal affiliations, his time being so fully occupied in other ways.

John Widdicomb married Mary Frances Stocking, daughter of Billius Stocking, a descendant of the ancient Colonial family founded by George Stocking, who was one of the original members of the party who came from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1636 and founded the town of Hartford. Billius Stocking came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, two hundred

years later, in 1836, and married Mary Hunt, of Vermont, and they were the parents of Mary Frances, now the widow of John Widdicomb, her home No. 53 College Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan. To John and Mary Frances (Stocking) Widdicomb three children were born: 1. Mary E., wife of J. J. Joass. 2. Alida, wife of Douglas Ray. 3. Harry, president of The John Widdicomb Furniture Company.

NEWBURY, Charles Thompson,

Business Man, Humanitarian.

The late Charles Thompson Newbury throughout his long and useful life was the recipient of widespread esteem and regard in the industrial circles of America. A native son of Massachusetts, his activities and achievements made him one of the best known men, and his passing on March 1, 1918, at sixty years of age, was in the nature of a distinct loss to that Commonwealth. Charles Thompson Newbury possessed, and to an unusual degree, those prerequisites that make for success no matter what the field of endeavor. These business attributes included ability, efficiency, probity, and industry, and by these cardinal business virtues will his name be long remembered in the industries in which, and for so long a time, he was an influential and foremost figure.

Charles Thompson Newbury was a descendant of one of the old and honored New England families. He was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, June 26, 1857, a son of Thompson and Harriet (Crossman) Newbury, and a grandson of Nathan Newbury, of Westerly, Rhode Island. Charles Thompson Newbury's early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, following which he attended the Taunton High School. Upon the completion of his scholastic work, he embarked upon his business career by entering the employ of the Taunton Oil Cloth Company, in which his family held the controlling interest until 1918, when they sold out all their interests. He was from boyhood possessed of an unusual capacity for hard work, and this quality, combined with business prevision of a high order and an innate aptitude for manufacturing and selling commodities, brought him steady progress and ever increasing success.

He became treasurer of the company in June, 1893, at the age of thirty-six, and that he ably discharged the duties devolving upon this important executive office is fully testified by the rapid growth of the company. Probably no man in his line of manufacturing was more widely known throughout the country, for, there being comparatively few similar plants, the Taunton Oil Cloth Company's goods were sold in all quarters of the globe, and as a leader in its line the Taunton Company continually expanded and broadened in its business scope and in the amount and variety of its products. By the nature of other connections Mr. Newbury was also well known and financially interested in matters pertaining to the textile business, both in northern and southern mill circles, and in the shoe, leather, and shoe-finding trade. He was also influential and a prominent figure in the carriage and automobile business, since large quantities of the oil cloth produced by the Taunton Oil Cloth Company were sold to these industries. For a number of years it had been his custom to spend a portion of his time in the West and other sections of the country in the interests of his business, and in this manner he gained a wide acquaintance among industrial leaders. In the last few years of

his life he placed this part of the work in other hands.

Mr. Newbury had possessed since boyhood an unusually powerful physique, and was always an enthusiast in all athletic sports. During his young manhood he was a baseball player of recognized ability, and took part in many of the important contests in the eastern section of Massachusetts in the middle seventies. He maintained a keen interest in out-of-door life even in the later years of his life, spending his leisure hours upon the golf links or in automobiling. He was later forced to abandon even these activities.

Charles Thompson Newbury was a man of a dominant yet engaging and kindly personality, and was well known for his genial, generous, and hospitable nature. Politically he had given his allegiance to the Republican party since his ephebic days, but he never would accept public office. In a quiet, unostentatious manner he gave of both his personal and pecuniary assistance in furthering worthy projects that would react to the betterment or prestige of the city in which he lived. The scope of his humanitarianism will never be known, for he was not one to let his right hand know what his left hand had done. Mr. Newbury held membership in many organizations and societies, among them being the Taunton Winthrop Club, and the Segreganset Country Club. His friends and acquaintances were legion, and were found in every city to which is business had taken him.

Charles Thompson Newbury married, at Taunton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1882, Mary Eddy Brown, a daughter of Major James and Eliza W. (Brown) Brown, prominent residents of Taunton. (See Brown genealogical notes.) To Charles Thompson and Mary E. (Brown) Newbury were born two children, as follows: 1. Rachel, now the wife of Howard W. Brown, Esq., of Brookline, Massachusetts. 2. Thompson Newbury, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

Charles Thompson Newbury was taken ill a year or two before his death, and apparently was making progress toward complete recovery when he was suddenly stricken while in Boston, and passed away in a few days. His death occurred on March 1, 1918. He is survived by his widow, Mary E. (Brown) Newbury, and by his two children, as heretofore mentioned. Funeral services were held on March 4, 1918, at Taunton, Massachusetts, interment being made in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery of Taunton.

The passing of Charles Thompson Newbury was an occasion for great sorrow on the part of his many friends. He was an upright, noble, and sincere man and citizen, and as is ever the case where unusual goodness and greatness is found, people gravitated naturally to him for that priceless gift of friendship. As Edward Everett Hale once said: "The making of friends, who are real friends, is the best token we have of a man's success in life."

(The Family of Brown).

The family of Brown is one of the largest in Great Britain, standing sixth in line of numbers. The name is of ancient origin, and is given as a "sobriquet of complexion." In the early days it seems to have been interchangeable, and was used as both a surname and a font-name, in its original form of "Brun." Instances appear in all the old English records, examples being included herewith: "Gamel fil Brun, County Cumberland"; "Brun Eldrith, County Salop, 1273, (Hundred Rolls)"; "Hugh le Brun, County Suffex, 1273, ibid"; "Johanna la Brun, County

Bucks, ibid"; and "Willehmus Browne, et uxor, 1379, Poll-Tax Yorkshire."

One hundred and fifty-three separate and distinct coats-of-arms are given for the many branches of the Brown family. The name to-day is spelled "Brown" or "Browne," the final e being more a matter of taste, for it appears, disappears, and re-appears in the same family branch in many instances. The following heraldic device is used by some of the American branches:

Arms—Sable, three eagles in bend between two cotises argent.

Crest—An eagle displayed.

(The Family in America).

Many Browns and Brownes came to America during the early colonization period, settling for the greater part in New England. Here they married and had issue, the family becoming greatly ramified, until at the present time it constitutes one of the largest in the United States. Among the early immigrants were Edward and John Brown.

(I) John Brown (or Browne) was born in England in the year 1595, and died in America on April 10, 1662. He was associated with the Pilgrims at Plymouth. While traveling in his youth he became acquainted with Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrims, and through him met many of his people in the same way that Governor Winslow and Captain Myles Standish came to join the Pilgrims. John Brown did not come to America with the fearless band of Pilgrims on the "Mayflower," however. It was not until March, 1629, that he landed at Salem. Two years earlier, however, on March 19, 1627, the Council for New England approved a patent for trade soil and planting on which a Royal Charter was obtained on March 4, 1628. Among the patentees and their associates were John Browne, John Saltonstall, and others who became influential in the early colonies. In speaking of his life and labors in the colonies, Cutler's "Massachusetts Genealogy" is quoted as follows:

He (John Brown, or Browne) was elected to Governor John Endicott's council, April 3, 1629, with Francis Higginson, Samuel Skelton, Francis Bright, Samuel Browne, Thomas Graves and Samuel Sharp. He went from Salem to Plymouth and later to Taunton with his son James. In 1643 John Brown and his sons, John and James, were residents of Taunton, but the next year they settled at Rehoboth, Massaschusetts. There John Brown, Sr., and John Brown, Jr., stayed and were among the first settlers, but James Brown, being a Baptist, was forced to leave town, in 1663, and with others of his sect founded the town of Swansea, Massachusetts. The designation Mr., given him in the records always, shows that he was counted among the gentry. His sons and grandsons were leaders in civic, judicial and military affairs. John Brown was appointed one of the selectmen of Rehoboth, March 16, 1645, and again in 1650-51. He served on important committees, and was on the prudential committee. He was for seventeen years, from 1636 to 1653, one of the governor's assistants or magistrates. He was one of the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England from 1644 to 1655. In the governor's court, June 4, 1652, he won a notable suit for damages for defamation against Samuel Newman, the judgment being for one hundred pounds and costs. Mr. Brown waived the judgment, however, and let Newman off on payment of costs. Mr. Brown was a friend of Massasoit, and the proof of their friendship was shown when the life of his son James was spared by King Philip, son of Massasoit, when he came on a mission from the Governor to the Indians. Colonel Church, in his narrative, says: "That the Indians would have killed Mr. Browne, who with Mr. Samuel Gorton and two other men bore the letter, but Philip prevented them, saying that his father had charged him to show kindness to Mr. Browne." It is said in his honor that he was the first magistrate to raise his voice against the coercive support of the ministry, taking the stand that all church support should be voluntary, and backed his precepts by liberal example. He was a man of ability, intellect, piety and patriotism, and was buried with civic and military honors.

John Brown's wife, Dorothy, died at Swansea, on January 27, 1673. To John and Dorothy Brown were born three children, as follows: 1. Ensign John, Jr., born in England, died in March, 1662. Settled at Swansea. 2. James, of whom forward. 3. Mary, born in England; married, July 6, 1636, Captain Thomas Willett, of Plymouth, the first English Mayor of New York City, twice elected to that office.

(II) Major James Brown, second of the three children of John and Dorothy Brown, was born in England, in 1623, and accompanied his parents to the New World. In 1643 he was with his father in Taunton, and later went with him to Swansea, where he settled. He is said to have been a Baptist preacher. He was chosen as assistant in 1665. He married Lydia Howland, daughter of John Howland, who came over in the "Mayflower" —thus all of his descendants can claim "Mayflower" ancestry. Major James Brown died October 29, 1710, aged eighty-seven years.

John Howland was a son of Humphrey and Annie Howland, the former of whom was a draper of London, and the last mentioned of whom was buried at Barking, County Essex, England, December 20, 1653. Though John Carver's brothers, Arthur and Henry, also came to the New World, only John came in the "Mayflower." He was twenty-eight years of age when he came to this country, and was the thirteenth of the forty-one signers of the "Compact," drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower," November 21, 1620. According to Prince he was a member of Governor Carver's family, a member of the governor's "council" of seven, assessor, selectman, deputy, and a man much consulted by his fellows. He was also prominent in church affairs, and resided at Rocky Neck, where he died, February 23, 1673. He married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, and ward of Governor Carver, into whose family she was taken at the death of her father, when she was fourteen years of age. She died December 21, 1687, aged eighty years, in Swansea, Massachusetts, in the home of her daughter, Lydia Brown, survived by only three of the "Mayflower" passengers.

Issue of Major James and Lydia (Howland) Brown: 1. James, of whom forward. 2. Dorothy, born at Swansea, August 29, 1666; married a Mr. Kent. 3. Jabez, born at Swansea, July 9, 1668.

(III) James Brown, a son of Major James and Lydia (Howland) Brown, was born at Rehoboth, May 4, or 21, 1655, and died April 15, 1718. He served as a sergeant in the local militia. He settled at Swansea. He married, June 5, 1678, Margaret Denison, who died May 5, 1741, aged eighty-four years. Issue: 1. Lydia, born January 23, 1678-79, died February 1, 1678-79. 2. Mary, born September 11, 1680. 3. Margaret, (given by Savage), born June 28, 1682. 4. Lydia, born July 28, 1684. 5. James, of whom forward. 6. Mary, born July 5, 1687. 7. Peleg, born February 28, 1683. 8. William, born June 2, 1690, at Swansea, and died February 26, 1731-32; he settled at Rehoboth, where his children were born; he married (first) Elizabeth, surname unknown, who died April 27, 1725, aged twenty-seven years; he married (second), October 27, 1725, Rebecca Follett; he had twelve children, seven by the first union. Issue: Consider; Amos; Elizabeth; Bethiah; Jerusha; Ezra; Rebecca; Noah; Isaac; Ann, died aged two years; Ann (2); William (possibly by first wife). 9. Dorothy, born May 7, 1694.

(IV) James Brown, fifth of the nine children of James and Margaret (Denison) Brown, was born at Swansea, Sep-

tember 7, 1685. He married and had among other children, Jonathan, of whom further.

(V) Jonathan Brown, very likely a son of James Brown, in view of dates and locality, was born in Swansea. He married, March 21, 1793, Dorothy French, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and to them was born, among other children, Jonathan Kingsley, of whom forward.

(VI) Jonathan Kingsley Brown, a son of Jonathan and Dorothy (French) Brown, was born in the year 1794. He married, prior to 1828, Sally Mason. They were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Jonathan, a resident of Fall River in 1872. 2. James, of whom forward. 3. Allen (probably). 4. Elizabeth.

(VII) Major James Brown, a son of Jonathan Kingsley and Sally (Mason) Brown, was born at Swansea, Massachusetts, September 19, 1828, and died at Taunton, Massachusetts, February 19, 1893. He entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1850, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was prominent in public life, and gave great service as a member of the Legislature. At the outbreak of the Civil War he at once enlisted as a private, serving until the cessation of hostilities, and receiving his honorable discharge with the rank of major. He followed the practice of law in Taunton for more than four decades, and was numbered among the most successful practitioners in the State of his generation. (Swansea Records say that one of the native sons of Swansea is a lawyer in Taunton—a James Brown.) Major James Brown married, at Taunton, Massachusetts, Eliza W. Brown, a daughter of Thomas Clark and Sally (Carver) Brown, of Coventry, Rhode Island, the latter of whom was a descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence by that name. To Major James and Eliza W. (Brown) Brown was born a daughter, Mary Eddy, of whom further.

(VIII) Mary Eddy Brown, third of the five children of Major James and Eliza W. (Brown) Brown, and a representative of the eighth generation of her family in America, was born March 23, 1859, at Taunton, Massachusetts. She was married at Taunton, Massachusetts, to Charles Thompson Newbury. (See Newbury.)

REFERENCES—Matthew's "American Armoury" (2 vols.); Burke's "General Armory"; Bardsley's "English and Welsh Surnames" (2 vols.); Cutter's "Massachusetts Genealogy"; "Essex Records"; "History of Bristol County, Massachusetts"; "Swansea Records"; "Swansea Census"; family data.

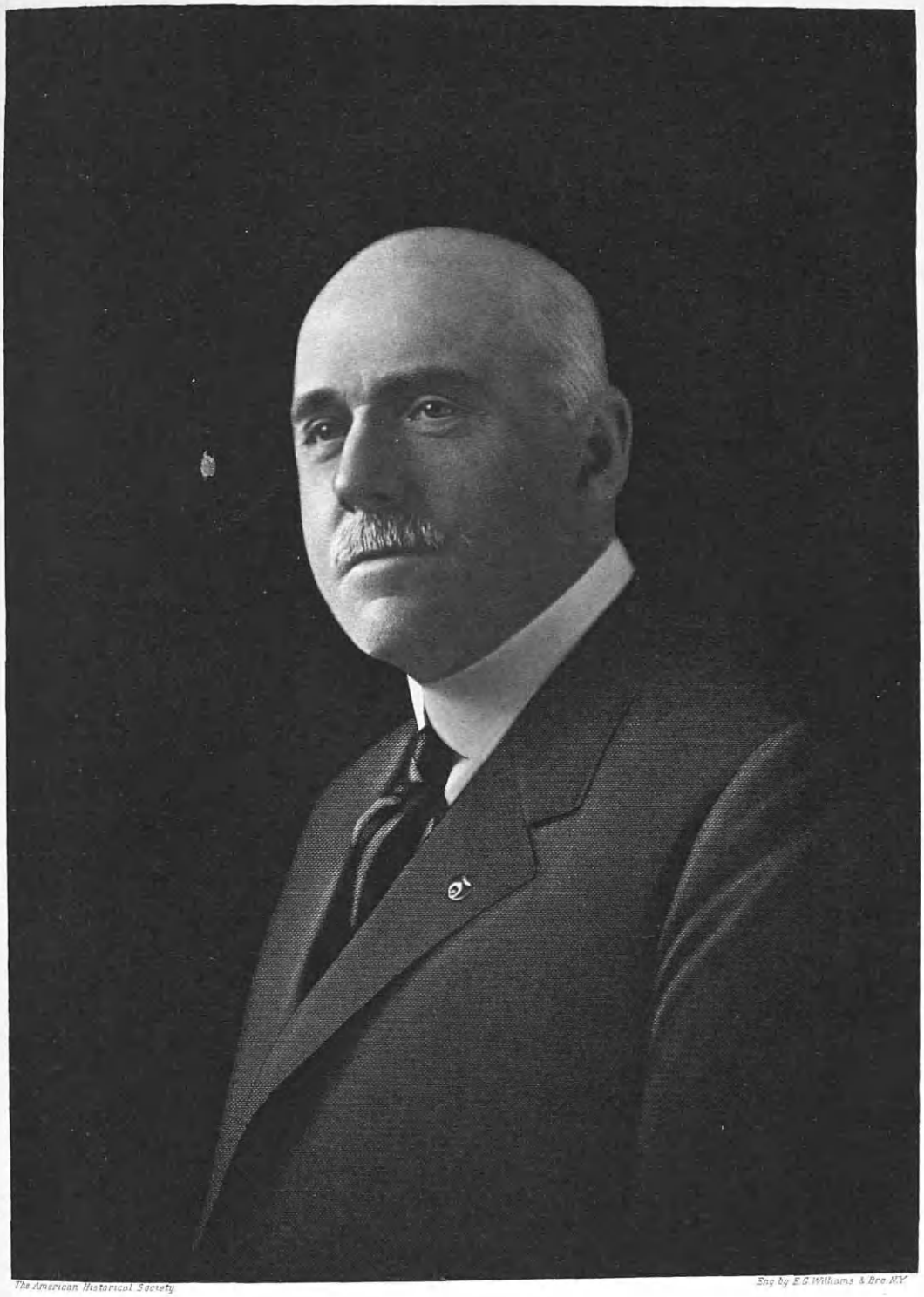
HALL, Colonel William Henry,

Active Factor in Various Channels.

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable between three columbines slipped proper.

(I) John Hall, the immigrant ancestor, came from Coventry, County Warwick, England, in 1630, to Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably in the fleet with Governor Winthrop. He was then about twenty-one years old. He joined the First Church in Charlestown at its organization, July 30, 1630. In 1632 a majority of the members being on that side of the Charles River organized the First Church of Boston, among the members being John Hall and his (first) wife, Bethia Hall. He had Lot No. 48 in 1633, and was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634. About 1640 he became a resident of Barnstable, and was on the list of those able to bear arms in 1643. In 1653 he was a resident of Yarmouth, in that part of the town later set off as Dennis.

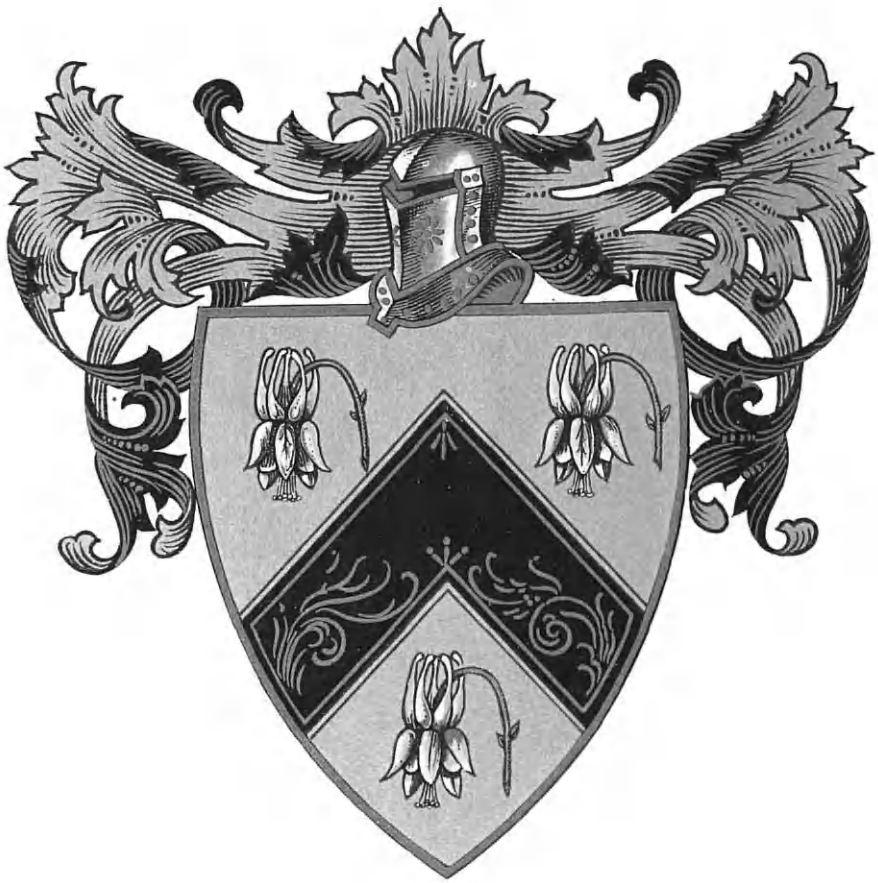
He married (second) Elizabeth Larned. His will is dated July 15, 1694, and proved August 29, 1696. He died July 23, 1696,



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. NY

W. H. Hall



Hall

and was buried on his farm. The will mentions eight sons. Children of first marriage: 1. Samuel, married Elizabeth Pollard, and died without children, January 20, 1694. 2. John, baptized in Charlestown, May 13, 1638, died at Yarmouth, October 14, 1710. 3. Shebar, baptized February 9, 1639, died young. Children of second marriage: 4. Joseph, baptized at Yarmouth, July 3, 1642, died May 31, 1716. 5. Benjamin, baptized July 14, 1644, died July 23, 1644. 6. Nathaniel, baptized February 8, 1646. 7. Gershom, baptized March 5, 1648, died October 31, 1732. 8. William, baptized June 8, 1651. 9. Benjamin, of whom further. 10. Elisha, baptized in 1655.

(II) Benjamin Hall, son of John and Elizabeth (Larned) Hall, was baptized at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May 29, 1653, and died August 7, 1737. He was a soldier in the second Narragansett expedition, and settled early in Harwich, Massachusetts, but removed about 1708 to Mansfield, Connecticut. He married, February 7, 1678, Mehitable Matthews, daughter of James Matthews. She died February 20, 1741, in her ninetieth year. Children: 1. Barnabas, of whom further. 2. Shebar. 3. Hannah.

(III) Barnabas Hall, son of Benjamin and Mehitable (Matthews) Hall, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, about 1679-80. He lived in Mansfield, Connecticut, and married Marcy or Mercy, surname unknown. Children: 1. Benjamin, born May 23, 1710, died August 12, 1716. 2. Marcy, born August 13, 1712. 3. Temperance, born August 9, 1714, died July 20, 1716. 4. Mehitable, born June 18, 1717, died in 1726. 5. Barnabas, born March 21, 1719, died in 1726. 6. Temperance, born August 7, 1722, died in 1726. 7. Hannah, born September 4, 1724, died in 1726. 8. Abner, born September 20, 1726. 9. Mehitable, born October 10, 1727. 10. Barnabas, of whom further.

(IV) Barnabas Hall, son of Barnabas and Marcy or Mercy Hall, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, April 30, 1731, and died at Mansfield, Connecticut, December 5, 1756. He married, January 24, 1749-50, Ann Hall, daughter of Theophilus Hall, of Mansfield. She died November 14, 1755. Children: 1. Nathan, of whom further. 2. Hannah, born September 21, 1751, died in 1754. 3. Eunice, born February 2, 1753, died in 1754. 4. Mary, born March 27, 1755.

(V) Nathan Hall, son of Barnabas and Ann (Hall) Hall, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, May 26, 1750. He was a soldier in the Revolution, turned out at the Lexington Alarm in 1775, and in 1779 served in Captain Nehemiah Waterman's company (Connecticut Militia). He lived and died at Mansfield, Connecticut. He married (first), May 8, 1771, Deborah Swift, daughter of Peres Swift. She died May 29, 1774. He married (second), February 8, 1776, Martha Lyman, of Lebanon, Connecticut. Children of first marriage: 1 Abigail, born February 4, 1772. 2. Origen, born January 4, 1774, died in 1776. Children of second marriage: 3. Martha, born November 24, 1776. 4. Wealthy, born November 3, 1778. 5. Anna, born February 18, 1780. 6. Nathan, of whom further. 7. Almon, born March 28, 1783.

(VI) Nathan Hall, son of Nathan and Martha (Lyman) Hall, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, June 13, 1781. He married, November 24, 1803, Philomela Fisk, the daughter of Stephen Fisk. Children: 1. Stephen Fisk, born October 12, 1804. 2. Origen, born December 4, 1806. 3. Gardiner, of whom further. 4. Norman Brigham, married Mary Annis. And eight other children.

(VII) Gardiner Hall, Sr., son of Na-

than and Philomela (Fisk) Hall, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, November 18, 1809, and died in South Willington, Connecticut, November 22, 1879. He began work in a cotton mill in Eaglesville, Connecticut, as a "back boy" when six years of age, earning fifty cents weekly, and until his death, November 22, 1879, was closely identified with textile manufacturing in Connecticut. He was so industrious and proficient that he earned good wages which he saved and invested in a two-story brick house in Willimantic, making it a home for his parents.

In July, 1848, Mr. Hall located in South Willington, Connecticut, where he built a factory for making cotton wadding and batting, and in 1850, under the firm name of Hall, Merrick & Johnson, converted the mill into a thread factory. In 1857 he superintended the erection of spool cotton thread mills for the Willimantic Linen Company, successors in 1857 to the Old Willington Thread Company. For seven years Mr. Hall was superintendent of the mills, then in 1864 he returned to South Willington where his son, Gardiner, and his sons-in-law were engaged in the manufacture of spool cotton thread under the name of Gardiner Hall, Jr., & Company. In the spring of 1868 he bought the interest of Marcus M. Johnson, a son-in-law, and continued in business until his death in 1879. He was a man of business ability and inventive genius, a public-spirited citizen, a member of the Baptist Church, and an unrelenting foe to the liquor traffic.

The death of Gardiner Hall, Sr., was sorely regretted by the community in which so many of the years of his useful life had been spent, for his deeds of charity and his acts of neighborly kindness were many. He rendered valuable public service as county commissioner and member of the State Legislature.

Gardiner Hall married, November 29, 1832, Zerviah Emeline Essex, born December 22, 1807, daughter of William P. and Zerviah (Hill) Essex, of Colchester, Connecticut. (See Essex IV.) Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of eight children: 1. Adeline, who died young. 2. Orline, married John R. Champlin. 3. Emeline, died in infancy, twin. 4. Gardiner, of whom further; twin. 5. Emeline, married Marcus Monroe Johnson. 6. William H., killed at the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 30, 1864, a soldier of the Union. 7. Origen. 8. Albert.

(VIII) Gardiner Hall, Jr., son of Gardiner and Zerviah E. (Essex) Hall, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, July 14, 1837, and died in Willington, Connecticut, April 17, 1915. He attended school during the winter months until eighteen years of age, and spent his summers in the textile mill in South Willington, of which his father was a proprietor. He early became familiar with the manufacture of spool cotton thread, and in the fall of 1860 became a member of the firm of Hall & Manning, and engaged in making spool cotton thread. The firm suspended February 1, 1861, and Mr. Hall took a position the following November with the Willimantic Linen Company, of which his father was superintendent. He remained there until June 10, 1862, in the bleaching department at a salary of seven dollars weekly, then returned to South Willington and founded the firm of Gardiner Hall, Jr. & Company, and for two years of hard Civil War times carried the entire burden and responsibility of that enterprise. He conquered, and on April 12, 1864, John R. Champlin and Marcus M. Johnson, his brothers-in-law, became associated with him, Mr. Johnson selling his interest in 1868 to Gardiner Hall, Sr. From 1862 Gardiner Hall, Jr., as head of the firm of Gardiner Hall, Jr. & Company, conducted the business most successfully,

Gardiner Hall Jr.

never shutting down for any reason, never purchasing stock or machinery except for cash and never giving or endorsing a note. When he began to make thread in 1860 he employed six hands and did his own bleaching, his weekly output being about 800 dozen spools. He lived to see the output reach the great total of 36,000,000 spools yearly, and one hundred and fifty hands employed.

Mr. Hall became known to the trade as the inventor of Hall's Improved Automatic Spool Printing Press (the first ever invented) by which spools are stamped on the wood in two colors, both ends at one time; The Patent Tension Regulator; the Hall Patent Thread Finishing Machine, and the Automatic Spool Bins. He owned more than fifty model tenements built for his employees, and the public hall, post office and store buildings all were under his care and owned by him. Spring water was introduced into the village of South Willington, and many other provisions for the health, comfort, and convenience of its people. Most of his employees in his later years were sons and daughters of old employees, and the village teemed with a spirit of mutual good will and interest. At South Willington was the homestead, and a splendid well stocked farm of six hundred acres, on which the village was built. One of his last acts was the erection of a beautiful church in the village as a memorial to his daughter, Clara Adeline.

In addition to his own private business, thread manufacturing, which he founded and developed, Mr. Hall was the owner of E. H. Hall & Son, at North Windham, Connecticut; was the heaviest stockholders and a director of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Adams, Massachusetts; director of the American La France Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, New York; director of the Windham Silk Company, of Willimantic; had a large interest in the Ponemah Cotton Mills, at Taftville; the Greylock Shirt Company, at Adams; was an incorporator of the Greylock Bank, and of the Stafford Savings Bank. He disposed of the product of Gardiner Hall, Jr. & Company through wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers, dealing with them directly, and for half a century maintained an office in New York City, at No. 59 Walker Street. He had many interest not named, and was one of the great men of the thread business. He was interested in every person who worked for him, and he dealt so fairly with every one that friction was unknown at the plant and its immense output was sold without a single salesman being "out on the road." Quality first was the mill motto, and the trade knew it was an honest slogan.

Gardiner Hall, Jr., married, November 25, 1862, Fannie Parker, born in England, daughter of William and Ann (Penney) Parker, who was brought by her parents to Coventry, Connecticut, as a child of six years. To Gardiner and Fannie (Parker) Hall five children were born: 1. William Henry, of whom further. 2. Clara Adeline, who died November 4, 1899, widow of George Elliott, of Willimantic, Connecticut. It is to her memory that the beautiful church previously mentioned was erected. 3. Rosa Orline, a resident of South Willington. 4. Ida May, married Robert T. Jones, and has a daughter, Elizabeth; residents of South Willington. 5. Elizabeth, married Ralph H. Paige, and resides in Springfield, Massachusetts.

(IX) Colonel William Henry Hall, son of Gardiner Hall, Jr. and Fannie (Parker) Hall, was born at South Willington, Connecticut, May 31, 1867. After attending local schools in his birthplace, he was

for two years a student in the Windham High School at Willimantic, then proceeded to Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Being graduated from the academy in 1888, he matriculated at Wesleyan University and completed his course in 1892, his college activities including conspicuous participation in athletics and the captaincy of the college football team coached by Woodrow Wilson, then a member of the faculty and later President of the United States. Colonel Hall became his father's associate in business and his worthy successor, and his record in the world of practical affairs was one of substantial merit. He held, among many business interests, the offices of vice-president and director of the Berkshire Cotton Company, of Adams, Massachusetts; a director of the Windham Silk Company, of Willimantic; a director of the American La France Fire Engine Company, of Elmira, New York; a director of the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company; vice-president and director of the Stafford Worsted Company; vice-president and director of the Willimantic Trust Company; and a director of the First National Bank of Stafford Springs. His breadth of knowledge and interest easily bridged the gap between industry and agriculture, and he was especially well informed in the latter calling, having served as a member of the board of trustees of the Connecticut State Agricultural College until his resignation to become a director of the State Prison Board. Colonel Hall served the Stafford Springs Agricultural Society as president, was long a vice-president and director of the old Connecticut State Agricultural Society of Berlin, and was president of the New England Fair Association.

In the political field Colonel Hall found a sphere of service for which he was eminently qualified and whose opportunities for the advancement of the general good urged him to the acceptance of weighty responsibilities. His was an outstanding record for service to the State as a member of the General Assembly, for he was a member of the Lower House for nine sessions and represented his district in the Senate for three sessions, having begun his legislative career in his twenty-sixth year. He was a delegate from the town of Willington to the Constitutional Convention of 1902; a member of the House in 1893-95-97, 1905-09-11-13-15-19; a State Senator in the sessions of 1899, 1917, and 1921. His wisdom and prudence as a legislator were equalled only by his courage and straightforwardness in public relations, and there was no time in his career when he would have hesitated to offer his most determined opponents the closest scrutiny of his every action. He was an important member of the Republican State conventions for many years, having attended every State Convention from the time of his majority until his death, and he also attended five Republican National conventions. The emergency of the World War found him ready for any duty required of him, and he served as one of the district representatives in the State Council of Defence, leading his district in many imposing and commendable works.

Fraternal orders knew Colonel Hall as a man who exemplified in daily life the finest tenets of the societies with which he was affiliated. In the Masonic Order he held the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, holding membership in Uriel Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a Past Master; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Willimantic; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He also was a mem-

ber of Rockville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Manchester Tent, Knights of the Maccabees; and the Patrons of Husbandry. His clubs were the Hartford, the Metabetchouan Fish and Game, of which he was president, and in his college years he was elected to the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. The Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club was an organization in which he took great pleasure, the club maintaining an extensive tract of woodland, with many lakes, over one hundred miles north of the city of Quebec, and its membership being limited to fifty. The membership roll in the quarter of a century of the club's existence has borne the names of many men of high position in public and business life, and there are numerous instances in which members have been succeeded at death by their sons. Colonel Hall had left this membership in his will to his son Holman H., who has since died. He was a devotee of sports and athletics from early youth until his death, served as president of the Bi-State Baseball League, and the colors of his Claycotton stables were borne by several horses of fine breeding and excellent record. One of the best known of his horses was a chestnut stallion, "Asa Wilkes."

Colonel Hall's death occurred during a pleasure trip to Daytona, Florida, February 14, 1922. Rarely does there occur such a spontaneous outpouring of personal and official sympathy and appreciation as was bestowed upon Colonel Hall's family in honor to his memory. Individuals, small groups, and large institutions, united in their expression of appreciation, recalling and emphasizing the excellencies of mind and heart which made him beloved by all. Space would fail for the reproduction of the tributes of friends and associates, but some are given as typical of scores of others, penned and spoken in sincerity and conviction.

Brother William Henry Hall, of the class of 1892, has been a prominent figure in Wesleyan undergraduate and graduate life for more than thirty years.

His warm sympathies, eager enthusiasms, and hearty good fellowship made him a favorite in undergraduate days in the chapter and the college at large; and his unusual athletic prowess brought him early before the eyes of the public and made him a college idol. The qualities shown in college days made him during the passing years a leading personality in the public affairs of years, a leading personality in the public affairs of his State. He believed that he owed to his college, and especially to his fraternity, a large part of his success in life, and most generously did he set about paying the debt. His liberality to the college and his services on its Board of Trustees are known to all men. To the fraternity of Psi Upsilon he contributed ever more liberally as the years passed, of his counsel, his time and his money. In the forefront of the recent rebuilding of the Chapter house, though at first little realizing how large an expense that would involve, he stood back of the project from beginning to end, and more than any other man was responsible for its being carried through, not sparing his pocketbook, nor his time, which patiently gave to details, and adding ever and anon new furnishings or special touches of his own volition and from his own means.

No fraternity man ever surpassed "Hank" Hall, as every brother familiarly called him, in love of his chapter, in loyal devotion, or in unassuming brotherliness. A typical Psi U. in all that the noblest ideals of a college fraternity implies, he will be deeply mourned by every brother, with a sense of real personal loss; by the chapter as a whole; and by Wesleyan University, as well as by the State of Connecticut, with a consciousness of an irreparable bereavement.

(Extract from Resolutions of Psi Upsilon House, Wesleyan University—February 21, 1922.)

It is with profound regret that we record the death of William Henry Hall, one of the most devoted and generous members of this Board, who died suddenly at Daytona, Florida, on February 15, 1922.

He became a member of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University in 1912, and since that time there has been no member of this body more attentive to his duties, more devoted to the interests of the College, or more liberal in its support.

With other members of his family, he contributed largely in the recent campaigns for increase of endowment and enlargement of college facilities, and established a fund to be devoted to the erection of the new Chemical Laboratory.

His genial personality, his forcefulness and readiness to undertake work for the University marked him among the members of the Board. His sympathy with the undergraduates made him a leader in college life. His practical views and wise advice were of the greatest value in the management of various college affairs.

(Extract from Resolutions of Board of Trustees, Wesleyan University, June 22, 1922.)

All Wesleyan men received the news of the death of William Henry Hall with great sorrow. Wesleyan loses one of her best friends. His increasing loyalty and love for the things for which Wesleyan stands and his generous support were always evident, and at all times he manifested a desire to be a factor in making Wesleyan a bigger and better college.

Gifted as he was with extraordinary genial and forceful personality, his presence at Wesleyan gatherings was marked by his unassuming and sincere manner. Although possessing a sound and mature judgment, he was at heart a youth, loving the things that red-blooded boys enjoy,—clean sports and good fellowship.

(Extract from Resolutions of Alumni Council, Wesleyan University.)

All who knew him, knew him as a big, strong, manly manly—a good and useful citizen—an active and delightful club mate—a true and unselfish friend.

In the few years he was a member of the Club he contributed greatly to its material welfare and intrenched himself in the hearts of his fellow-members.

(Extract from letter from Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club—P. Q., Canada.)

WHEREAS, Death has suddenly called from us our beloved friend and associate director, William H. Hall, we are called upon not only to mourn the loss of an exceptionally able and efficient member, but the loss as well of a personal friend, endeared to us, and to whose memory we wish to bear record.

He was a genial companion, in character honest and trustworthy, and in his intercourse with others a courteous gentleman, modest in bearing and deportment, and while holding his own opinion with firmness and sometimes aggressiveness, he was tolerant and appreciative of the opinions of others.

He served his town and district for twelve terms as Representative and Senator, and was president of the Senate in 1921. In July, 1921, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University; in January, 1922, he was appointed by Governor Lake, a director of the Connecticut State Prison.

His spotless integrity, and good qualities of head and heart, and an unusual fitness for the performance of public duties, were so conspicuous as to lead his fellow-citizens to place him early in life in many important offices and to continue him there until his death, thus showing the esteem and confidence of those who knew him best.

The record of his life is a record of duty well done.

(Resolutions passed by Board of State Prison Directors—March 3, 1922.)

The directors of the Willimantic Trust Company, in meeting assembled, March 7, 1922, take this opportunity to express unanimously their deep regret and sorrow at the passing suddenly of William Henry Hall, their esteemed vice-president and friend. As a financier his counsel was ever ready and sound. His interest in our company was constant and in every way constructive and helpful.

We mourn with the business community the loss of this public-spirited, farseeing manufacturer; and with the general public who will miss keenly his sane insight and generous contributions of energy and helpfulness to the social, educational and political life of the State.

(Extract from Resolutions of Willimantic Trust Company.)

WHEREAS, Our esteemed vice-president and valued associate of many years, William Henry Hall, has passed on, leaving an honored memory of faithful service and conscientious application to duty.

We desire to express our sense of loss and heartfelt regret that the close and harmonious association of many years has been terminated.

(Extract from Memorial adopted by Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company.)

Colonel Hall's genial personality and ready sympathy, together with his broad outlook upon life and extensive knowledge of affairs, made him a natural leader of men, and each of the members of our Board not only feels that he has lost a warm personal friend, but that the company, the community and the State has been deprived of a wise counselor.

(Extract from Resolutions of Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company.)

In the death of Colonel William H. Hall, the Faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural College feels that the college has suffered a profound and irreparable loss.

Throughout a life filled with many and varied activities, Colonel Hall maintained a keen interest in agriculture. He believed in the importance of agricultural education in Connecticut, and for over twenty years has been a loyal friend of the College.

His friendship has not been merely a passive one, but through his personal interest in the work of the College departments, through his services on the Board of Trustees, and through his powerful influence in behalf of the College throughout the State, he has proved himself a leader whose loss is keenly felt by every member of the Faculty.

(Extract from minutes of meeting of Faculty of Connecticut Agricultural College, March 14, 1922.)

Colonel William Henry Hall was first appointed a Trustee of the College to fill the unexpired term of his father-in-law, William D. Holman, whose death occurred March 21, 1902. Mr. Hall was again appointed a trustee by the Governor to serve for a period of four years, from July 1, 1919.

In the minds of the alumni and faculty two buildings on the campus are associated with his memory, Koons Hall, named in remembrance of a former president, and Holcomb Hall, named in honor of our World War Governor, were secured for the College through the interest and personal efforts of Mr. Hall.

Colonel Hall was a public-spirited citizen, interested in the affairs of the community and of the State. He had a host of friends, and no man deserved them more. He liked to do for others, and his life reads like a romantic story of kindly acts and generous deeds.

(Extract from Resolutions of Board of Trustees of Connecticut Agricultural College.)

We, the representatives of the New England Fairs Association, desire to express and record our appreciation of his high, pure character, and our sense of personal loss.

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel William H. Hall this association has lost one of its most loyal members and earnest supporters, whose faithful work, kind advice, and warm encouragement, at our meetings, was always salutory, beneficial, and gave food for thought.

Resolved, That we, the associates of Colonel Hall, have observed with deep interest that in the town in which he was born and has always lived, in his county and State, where he represented his district for twenty-four years, and in the State Senate, where he served as president *pro tem*, in the management of the Stafford Springs Fair, which he managed so successfully for so many years, in his local church, to which he contributed so liberally, and in his home, where he was best known, his name was a synonym for honesty, devotion, public spirit, and loyalty, and that he was in truth a Christian gentleman, and that we are indeed proud to have known him as a personal friend and co-worker.

(Extract from Resolutions of New England Fairs' Association.)

Colonel Hall married, June 14, 1894, Alice May Holman, daughter of Judge William D. Holman, of Tolland, Connecticut. (See Brewster-Morrison-Holman lines.) Children: 1. Doris Elizabeth, married William R. L. McBee, of Providence, Rhode Island; they have one daughter, Sally. 2. Gardiner Holman, married Vera Kaddy, of Stafford Springs, Connecticut; they have one son, William Henry. 3. Clara Alice, married F. Russell Smith, of Norwich, Connecticut; they have one son, Richmond Hall. 4. Holman Henry, who died May 16, 1924. 5. Frances Helen.

(The Essex Line).

(I) The vital records of Rhode Island are the sole source of authentic information

concerning the family of Essex and there the family is traced to Hugh Essex, born in 1726, who died in Warwick, Rhode Island, April 30, 1808. He lived at Warwick, Rhode Island, and there was a justice of the peace. He married, March 25, 1747, Rebecca Corpe. Children: 1. Richard, born February 8, 1748. 2. John, born August 18, 1750. 3. Corpe, born July 23, 1752. 4. David, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born June 1, 1757. 6. Ann, born October 13, 1759. 7. Benajah, born February 27, 1762. 8. James, born May 19, 1764. 9. Rebecca, born June 26, 1767.

(II) David Essex, son of Hugh and Rebecca (Corpe) Essex, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, February 16, 1755. He lived in Warwick, Rhode Island. He married, September 17, 1782, Mary Hambleton, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Child: William P., of whom further.

(III) William P. Essex, son of David and Mary (Hambleton) Essex, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, May 23, 1783. It was apparently this William P. who married Zerviah Hill, and had one child, Zerviah Emeline, of whom further.

(IV) Zerviah Emeline Essex, daughter of William P. and Zerviah (Hill) Essex, was born December 22, 1807. She married, November 29, 1832, Gardiner Hall, Sr. (See Hall VII.)

(The Brewster Line).

Arms—Sable, a chevron ermine between three estoiles argent.

The family name Brewster is the feminine equivalent of Brewer, because brewing was probably a woman's occupation at first. One of the Old English writers mentions among a housewife's accomplishments, "to bake and to brew," fermentation being started by leaven, as of bread. Brewster is mainly a North of England form. Emma la Breustere, in the Hundred Rolls of Buckinghamshire, A. D. 1273. Alicia de Wetmong, brewster, occurs in "Freemen of York," 1314. Thomas Brewstar and Isabella Brewester in Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(I) William Brewster was appointed by Archbishop Sandys in January, 1575-76, receiver of Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, and bailiff of the manor house in that place belonging to the Archbishop, to have life tenure of both offices. He was "Post," that is, in charge of the court mails, personal correspondence being left to go by private hands. It is said that his father held the same office, and his son succeeded him. He died in 1590 leaving a widow, Prudence Brewster, and the son was their only child living at that time.

(II) William Brewster, son of William and Prudence Brewster, was born (probably) at Scrooby, late in 1566, and died at Plymouth, in New England, April 10, 1644. The date of his birth is determined from an affidavit made at Leyden, Holland, June 25, 1609, in which he declares his age forty-two years. He matriculated at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, December 3, 1580, but it does not appear that he took a degree. He is next found as a "Discreete and faithful" assistant of William Davison, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, accompanying him on his embassy to the Netherlands in August, 1585, and serving him at court after his return, until his downfall in 1587. William Brewster then returned to Scrooby, where by the influence of Davison, he was appointed "Post" and held the office until September 30, 1637. His residence in Scrooby was the old manor house. In this house the members of the Pilgrim Church were accustomed to meet on the Lord's Day, where Brewster "with great love entertained them when they came, making provision for them to his

great charge." William Brewster was the chief of the Pilgrims taken at Boston in attempting to remove to Holland in the latter part of 1607, where they were imprisoned through the treachery of the master of the ship that was engaged to transport them. After he reached Holland he suffered many hardships and spent most of his means in providing for his "many children." During the latter part of the twelve years spent in Holland, he increased his income by teaching and by the profits of a printing press which he set up at Leyden. When the church at Leyden resolved to emigrate, William Brewster was desired by those chosen to go first to go with them, and he, his wife Mary and two young sons were among the passengers of the "Mayflower," which anchored in Plymouth, December 16, 1620 (old style). At Plymouth he bore an important part in establishing the "Pilgrim republic, and when the church had no other minister, he taught twice every saboth, both powerfully and profitably." His wife Mary, whose maiden name has not been found, died April 17, 1627. He early removed to Duxbury. Children: 1. Jonathan, born at Scrooby, August 12, 1593, died in Connecticut, August 7, 1659; married, in 1624. 2. Patience, came in the "Ann," 1623, died 1634; married, 1624, Thomas Prence. 3. Fear, came in 1623, died December 12, 1634; married Isaac Allerton, second wife. 4. A child, died at Leyden and buried at St. Pancros, June 20, 1609. 5. Love, of whom further. 6. Wrestling, living May 22, 1627, but died before 1644, unmarried.

(III) Love Brewster, son of Elder William and Mary Brewster, born probably in Holland, about 1612, died at Duxbury, a little before his inventory of January 31, 1650. He came with his parents in the "Mayflower," and lived on a portion of his father's estate at Duxbury. In 1637 he was a volunteer to serve in the Pequot War, and was a member of Captain Myles Standish's Duxbury company in the military enrollment of 1643, and grand juryman from Duxbury the same year. In 1645 he was one of the proprietors of the extension to Duxbury, which afterwards became Bridgewater. He married, May 15, 1634 (O. S.), Sarah Collier, daughter of William Collier, of Duxbury. She died in 1691. Children, born in Duxbury, Plymouth Colony: 1. Sarah, married, about 1656, as second wife, Benjamin Bartlett. 2. Nathaniel, died in 1676; married Sarah, surname unknown; probably no issue. 3. William, of whom further. 4. Wrestling, died January 1, 1696-97; his widow, Mary, married (second) John Partridge.

(IV) William Brewster, son of Love and Sarah (Collier) Brewster, was born at Duxbury, about 1646, and died at Duxbury, November 3, 1723. He was for many years a deacon of the church at Duxbury; "a worthy man, who was often employed to good advantage in the civil affairs of the town"; and an extensive land owner. He married, January 2, 1672, Lydia Partridge, who died February 2, 1742-43, daughter of George and Sarah (Tracy) Partridge. Children, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts: 1. Sarah, born April 25, 1674. 2. Nathaniel, born November 8, 1676; will proved April 7, 1756; married, in 1705. 3. Lydia, born February 11, 1680. 4. William, of whom further. 5. Mercy, born December 7, 1685; married, October 8, 1706, Edward Arnold. 6. Benjamin, born July 7, 1688, died 1752, Preston, Connecticut; married twice. 7. Joseph, born March 17, 1693-94, died April 20, 1767; married Elizabeth Turner. 8. Joshua, born about 1698, died March 27, 1776; married, 1722, Deborah Jackson.

(V) William Brewster, son of William

and Lydia (Partridge) Brewster, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, May 4, 1683, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, December 26, 1768. He lived most of his life at Duxbury. Before 1761 he and his wife removed to Wrentham, Massachusetts, but after a short time removed to the home of their son Ichabod, at Lebanon. He married, at Duxbury, May 20, 1707-08, Hopestill Wadsworth, daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Andrews) Wadsworth, of Duxbury. She died at Lebanon, Connecticut, March 25, 1773. Children, born at Duxbury, Massachusetts: 1. Oliver, born July 16, 1708-09; married, March 22, 1732, Martha Wadsworth. 2. Ichabod, born January 15, 1710-11, died July 27, 1797; married Lydia Barstow. 3. Naomi, born in 1712-13, probably died an infant. 4. Elisha, of whom further. 5. Seth, born December 20, 1720, died March 26, 1789; married three times. 6. Lot, born March 25, 1724, died January 13, 1765; married, in 1754, Lucy Reed. 7. Huldah, born February 20, 1725-26, died April 27, 1750; married, in 1745, John Gould.

(VI) Elisha Brewster, son of William and Hopestill (Wadsworth) Brewster, was born at Duxbury, October 29, 1715, and died at Middletown, Connecticut, March 26, 1789. He removed before 1742 from Duxbury to Middletown where he was a merchant. His residence was on the west side of Main Street, a little north of what is now Court Street, as shown on a map of Middletown made soon after the Revolution, and he is mentioned as a tavernkeeper. He was one of the consigners of the cargo on the brig "Polly" plying between the West Indies and Middletown and captured by the British, September, 1775, and was called "captain."

He married, September 30, 1742, Lucy Yeomans, who was baptized September 15, 1722, died August 15, 1775, daughter of Jonathan and Sibbel (Harris) Yeomans, of Middletown, Connecticut. Children, born at Middletown, first six recorded there: 1. Elisha, born August 19, 1743, died June 12, 1745. 2. Lucy, born May 30, 1745; married, October 11, 1764, General Samuel Wyllys. 3. Lucretia, born October 31, 1747, died September 13, 1801; married Dr. Elihu Tudor. 4. Lot (Major and Dr.) born September 18, 1749, died in New London, Connecticut, July, 1795. 5. Elisha, born July 8, 1751, died in 1798; married, in 1777, Margaret Curtis, of Wethersfield. 6. William, born February 21, 1753, died in Philadelphia, August 8, 1832; married Elizabeth Barndolar. 7. Sarah, born November 20, 1754, died July 5, 1827; married Oliver Wetmore. 8. John, born November 10, 1756, died December 17, 1758. 9. Hopestill, of whom further. 10. Lydia, born September 12, 1762, died in Albany, New York; married Peter van Deursen. 11. John, born June 22, 1764, died in August, 1764. 12. Ruby, born November 22, 1765, died August 30, 1801; married, in 1790, William Kippen.

(VII) Hopestill Brewster, daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Yeomans) Brewster, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 15, 1759, and died at Geneva, New York, in 1828. She married (first), July 27, 1776, Captain Ishmael Hardy, of Salem, Massachusetts, who left a daughter Clarissa, who married (first) ——— Shepard, (second) ——— Campbell. No issue. Hopestill (Brewster) Hardy married (second) John Morrison, son of John Morrison, lost at sea in 1794. She married (third) ——— Roberts. No issue of the third marriage.

(VIII) John Morrison, only child of John and Hopestill (Brewster) Morrison, was born in New York City, March 20, 1790, and died in Mansfield, Connecticut,

January 7, 1869. He married, at Hebron, Connecticut, November 7, 1813, Betsey Palmer, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Taylor) Palmer. She was born at Hebron, January 11, 1792, died at Mansfield, May 1, 1867. They lived in Hebron, Stafford and Mansfield, Connecticut. Children, 2-5 born in Hebron; 6-10 born in Stafford, Connecticut: 1. Son, died in infancy. 2. Charles Francis, born August 15, 1815, died September 12, 1882; married Louisa Preston. 3. Marie Louise (twin), born August 15, 1815; unmarried. 4. Edward, of whom further. 5. Albert, born March 13, 1820, died July 18, 1873; married Harriet Bartholomew. 6. Clarissa Elizabeth, born February 28, 1822, unmarried. 7. John Henry, born February 21, 1825, unmarried. 8. Catherine, born February 3, 1828, died December 10, 1830. 9. Frederick, born May 22, 1831; married, in 1856, Elizabeth D. Stillman. 10. Frances (twin), born May 22, 1831, unmarried.

(IX) Edward Morrison, son of John and Betsey (Palmer) Morrison, born at Hebron, Connecticut, June 1, 1818, died at Willington, Connecticut, August 18, 1894. He attended Wilbraham, Massachustts, Academy. He was a wheelwright, plowmaker and farmer at Willington. He served as a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1862. Enlisted in the Civil War, August 11, 1862, as private in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; promoted to sergeant, and was with his regiment "The Fighting Fourteenth," throughout the war. He married, at Willington, Connecticut, August 25, 1841, Sarah Jane Holt, daughter of Ralph and Sarah (Rider) Holt, born in Willington, April 11, 1821, died there, May 23, 1854. Children, born in Willington, Connecticut: 1. Romelia Jane, born November 5, 1842, died March 26, 1849. 2. Charles Edward, born April 10, 1844, died February 22, 1867, unmarried. 3. Walter Goodell, born May 12, 1846, died in Willimantic, March 2, 1898; married twice. 4. Emma Jane, of whom further. 5. Sarah Elizabeth, born January 19, 1852, died August 13, 1853. 6. Clara Elizabeth, born May 3, 1853; married, September 18, 1876, Albert B. McCoy, of Marion, Illinois.

(X) Emma Jane Morrison, daughter of Edward and Sarah Jane (Holt) Morrison, was born at Willington, Connecticut, July 9, 1848. She married, at Willimantic, Connecticut, May 12, 1870, Judge William Duran Holman, son of William and Anne (Nye) Holman, of Tolland, Connecticut, born in Tolland, February 24, 1846, died in Tolland, March 29, 1902. Children, born in Tolland, Connecticut: 1. Charles William, born May 30, 1871; married, April 10, 1895, Harriet Wing Cowles, daughter of Clinton and Ellen (Annis) Cowles, of Manchester, Connecticut, born there February 23, 1873. 2. Alice May, of whom further.

(XI) Alice May Holman, daughter of William Duran and Emma Jane (Morrison) Holman, born in Tolland, October 18, 1873. She attended Willimantic High School. She married, at Tolland, June 14, 1894, Colonel William Henry Hall. (See Hall IX.)

REFERENCES—"Vital Records of Mansfield, Connecticut"; "Hall Genealogy"; "Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book," Vol. 31; "Vital Records of Rhode Island"; Burke's "General Armory"; family data; Janes, "Brewster Genealogy" (arms); Bardsley, "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Holman, "The Holmans in America."

JUDGE, Robert Cannon,

Business Man.

Upon the maternal side Robert Cannon Judge was a direct lineal descendant from one of the oldest and most noteworthy of the English families. The Cockburn family

traces its ancestry back to the time of Sir Petrus de Cockburn, a Scotch nobleman, the first of the name of which there is authentic record, who was knighted in 1230. A tracing of the line of this very ancient Scotch clan of Sir Knights, "Soldiers of Christ," admirals, statesmen and others of equal prominence, reveals a family the descendants of which have every reason to feel proud and to hold in veneration such splendid examples of men and women who did not belie their noble birth. The records which they have left behind prove them never to have been wanting in chivalry and never lacking in a high sense of duty to their country.

The Cockburn coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a knight's fesse (or belt) chequy, azure and argent, between three cocks gules.

Crest—A cock gules, proper; mantling and ribbons blue and silver; knight's helmet silver and gold.

Motto—*Vigilans et Audax.* (Watchful and bold).

One of this ancient Scotch family, Sir Alexander Cockburn, was Lord Chief Justice of England; a knight bearing the name fell at the battle of Bannockburn, and his son, Sir Alexander, was knight and keeper of the great Seal of Scotland from 1389 to 1396. According to the records, Sir William Cockburn in 1595 received a grant of land and the barony of Langtoun in the County of Burwick. Sir James Cockburn, born 1627, was Baronet of Langtoun and Ormistoun. Of this line the sixth Baronet, James Cockburn, had five sons and several daughters. The first son, James Cockburn, became the seventh Baronet; second, William Cockburn, was Dean of York; third, Sir Thomas Cockburn; then Admiral Sir George Cockburn, who was born in 1772 and died in 1852. He entered the navy at the age of nine, his name appearing on the books of the "Resonce" frigate. Afterwards of the "William and Mary" Yct., but he really did not go to sea until later. He married his cousin, Mary, a daughter of his uncle, Thomas Cockburn. He became noted for having been given the honor of conveying Napoleon to the Island of St. Helena.

A sister of Admiral Sir George Cockburn was Elizabeth Cockburn, who married Colonel Thomas Elliott, who emigrated to America and was later on General Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War. To them was born a daughter, Sarah Cockburn Elliott, who became the wife of Robert McConnell. Their daughter, Laura Siddons McConnell, married James Brown Cannon, and they became the parents of three children: Robert Cannon, Elizabeth Cannon, and Laura Cannon, who was united in marriage to Theodore Judge. To them were born two children: Robert Cannon, of this review, and Laura, who died in infancy.

Representatives of the Cockburn family were among the very first settlers in the vicinity of Louisville. Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Thomas Elliott, who had married Elizabeth Cockburn, settled in one of the pioneer homes on the Ohio River, near Carrollton. They had emigrated there from a comfortable home in Virginia, and in their new home had to put up with hardships and trials that were the common lot of the early settlers of that period. For a number of years Mrs. Elliott, descendant of a noble family, saw scarcely any white persons save members of her own family. So unaccustomed had she become to social courtesies that when John and Anne Rogers Clark, who had often entertained Captain Elliott in their Virginia home, passed the Elliott cabin Mrs. Elliott was too embarrassed to offer them hospitality. The Clarks, who had

left Virginia in 1784, were on their way to take up their residence at the Falls of Ohio, where a home, "Mulberry Hill," had been made ready for them by their son, General George Rogers Clark. On March 3, 1785, as they journeyed down the Ohio, they reached the mouth of the Kentucky, and as they had often been urged by Captain Elliott to visit him in his home and become acquainted with his wife and young daughter, John Clark went ahead to announce their arrival to Captain Elliott. He was greeted by Mrs. Elliott, who informed him that her husband was absent on a hunting trip. Somewhat taken aback by the coolness of the reception the Clarks did not tarry but continued their journey to Fort Nelson, where they were made welcome by the settlers.

Hardly had they left the vicinity of the Elliott cabin before it was attacked by Indians on the warpath, who killed and scalped Mrs. Elliott's brother, a Cockburn, who with several of his workmen had arrived immediately after the departure of the Clark family. Mrs. Elliott and her small daughter made a miraculous escape from her cabin to the river bank without being seen by the savages. Captain Elliott, returning unexpectedly, found the cabin in flames, but his wife and daughter safe. Rescuing the body of his brother-in-law from the ruins of the dwelling they embarked to seek security at Fort Nelson. There they met and were befriended by the Clarks. Mrs. Elliott, who had overcome her first embarrassment, offered the Clarks profuse apologies for her lack of hospitality, explaining that the thought of entertaining visitors in her crude home, knowing as she did the comforts and luxuries to be had in Virginia, together with the fact that she had not entertained white visitors in years, had overcome her with confusion. She assured them, however, that they probably owed their lives to her breach of hospitality.

Robert Cannon Judge, direct lineal descendant of this branch of the Cockburn family, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 1, 1861, and departed from this life, March 11, 1923. Fired by the stories of his seafaring ancestors, he entered the navy at the age of sixteen but, because of financial reverses in the family which made his assistance necessary, he was recalled and then embarked upon his long and successful mercantile career. He had received an appointment for Annapolis from his home State and, had not circumstances prevented, might have added much lustre to the naval records of descendants of the Cockburn line.

When seventeen years of age he secured a clerical position in the offices of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, a concern with which he was connected for about three years. He then entered the office of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, where his advancement was rapid. Starting as an office-clerk, he was advanced to assistant bookkeeper and later to city salesman, from which latter position it was but a step to a traveling salesmanship, and for about twenty years he was one of the best known paint representatives on the road in the South. When he retired from traveling he took the position of secretary of the Louisville Lead and Color Company, which is a subsidiary concern of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, of which later concern Mr. Judge was vice-president. This company was established in 1867 by Charles Peaslee and George and J. W. Gaulbert, and deals in paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, window and plate glass, bottles, corks, incandescent electric lamps, electric glassware, lamps, chimneys, table glassware, fruit jars and rubber-fixt roofing.

Mr. Judge was a director in the First National Bank and the Kentucky Title, Savings Bank and Trust Company. He never measured anything by the inch rule of self, but sought to gauge all things by that expression of public opinion which had its foundation in the leadership of men and master minds. He claimed no part in the development of the city, yet the extent and importance of his business interests had made him prominent in various circles of Louisville. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Elks and the Masons, and he belonged to DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar. It has been truly said, "Success is a relative term. It is not synonymous with money getting or knowledge getting. It means rather the result one attains by living a wholesome, full life. It is the attainment of right endeavor." Considered by that standard Mr. Judge was certainly a successful man.

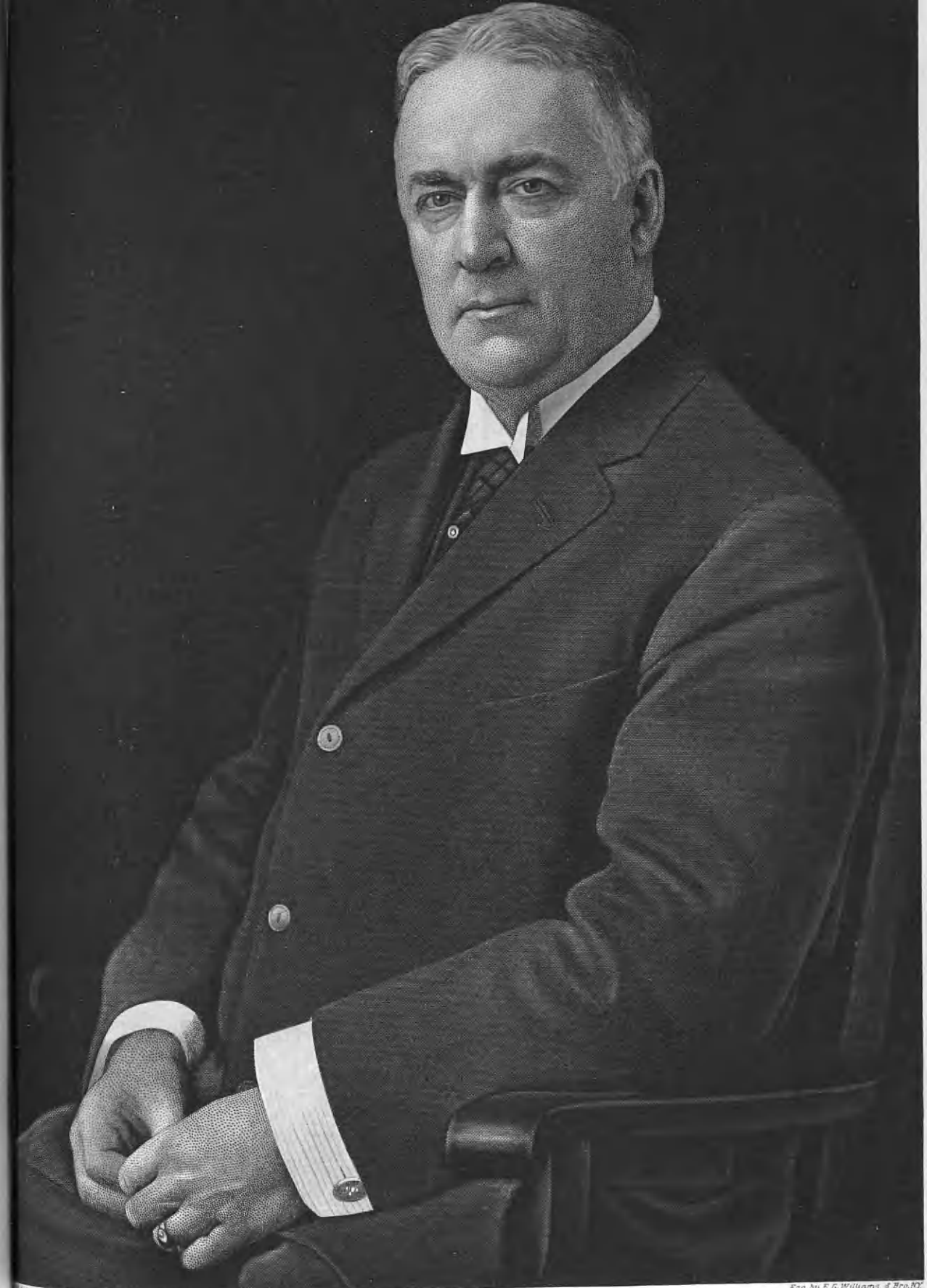
Mr. Judge married (first), April 30, 1889, Lucy Gray Rogers, daughter of Dr. Coleman Rogers, a well known Louisville physician and surgeon of an earlier day. She died without issue in August, 1891. On December 22, 1896, occurred his union with the present Mrs. Judge, formerly Frances Bates Newman.

GRAINGER, Hon. Charles Fuller,

Distinguished Citizen, Public Servant.

To every contemporary of Mayor Charles Fuller Grainger, of Louisville, Kentucky, one characteristic of the man stands out in memory above every other phase of his rich and brilliant personality. This was his ready fellowship with his countless friends. Some men make of their friendships ladders by which to climb to their own heights. Some relegate them to the casual moment when no other interest claims attention, coldly excluding friends and enemies alike from any participation in their successes. With Charles F. Grainger his contact with life, with human interests, with normal everyday striving toward the happiness of the greatest number, the good of all—these formed the sum and substance of living. His attainments, his successes were all a part of the great game of life. Had he failed he would still have loved his fellowmen and would have kept that keen, unfailing interest in all that makes life worth the living. For he was preëminently a sportsman, in the truest sense of the term. He was more widely known, perhaps, for his activity in clean, wholesome sport than for even his most noteworthy public service, and in his invariable and universally recognized stand for fair play and justice the "Sport of Kings" was honored by his patronage. In every purpose of his life, in every relation to the people, whether as employer, business contemporary, member of an important commission, or mayor of the city, Mr. Grainger's eminent fairness of judgment and open-minded tolerance toward every interest, cause or individual, marked him as one of the great men of his day, and still link his spirit in a beautiful and enduring comradeship with those who, although he is no longer among men, continue to "carry on."

The traditions of the English gentleman distinguished the pages of those ancestral records to which Mr. Grainger looked back for many generations. His forebears were members of that group of landed proprietors whose interests closely aligned with the titled aristocracy, and whose allegiance to the Crown was never tainted with the intrigues and jealousies of the Court. Toward the peasantry they stood in the place of protectors, their tenantry looking to each as to the head of a great family. A coat-of-arms was



Montana Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Charles Hennig

granted to this name in an early generation.

Arms—Gules, a pomegranate, slipped and leaved or, seeded of the first.

William Grainger, father of Hon. Charles F. Grainger, was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, England, of a line which had become largely important in industrial leadership. Endowed with the pioneer spirit, and confident that under American conditions he would find wider opportunities both of individual success and of usefulness to the general advance, he came to this country as a young man, and settled in Louisville, Kentucky. Here he gathered about him a group of progressive executives which tendered him the willing loyalty and faithful cooperation that gave Louisville one of her important and still successful industries. The Phoenix Foundry, which gives employment to many Louisville workers, was the life achievement of William Grainger and stands in dignity and large usefulness as a monument to the farsighted judgment, the great natural ability of this worthy man, who even in the breadth of opportunity offered by American conditions devoted his life to the opening of opportunities for those incapable of great leadership. William Grainger married Emily Pendleton Buckner, also a descendant of ancient and honored English forbears. The name of Pendleton signifies "the summit of a hill" thus in itself indicating the prominence of the family which bore it, while the name of Buckner is of marked importance in the history and affairs of Great Britain.

Charles Fuller Grainger was born in Louisville, Kentucky, January 23, 1854, and died April 13, 1923. From boyhood it was clear that he was to be a man of action. His public school attendance sufficed to furnish him with the classical equipment for his future, and beyond this course he cared nothing for the formalities of education. His acquisitive mind was of that discriminating order which determined at a glance the knowledge which would be useful to him, and life to him was too crowded with interests to leave the kind of leisure which turns to study as a mere pastime. The characteristic spirit which made his ancestors the patrons and guardians of the poor expressed itself in Charles F. Grainger in his keen, quick appreciation of all human interest. Thus in his entire career the dominating forces of his life contributed constantly to his breadth of general knowledge, and few of his contemporaries possessed a wider or more comprehensive fund of learning. As a young lad his first interest was in his father's business, and he served a regular apprenticeship in the great foundry of which he was later to be the head. Appreciating fully the danger of narrowness of vision in the man who centers his attention wholly upon one round of affairs, Mr. Grainger spent several years of his early life in business with an uncle in Chicago, but when the responsibilities of the foundry came to rest upon his father as a burden, he returned to Louisville and took his place on the executive force of the plant. From that time forward he devoted his splendid energies to the iron industry, and carried the enterprise to a leading position not only in this city but in the State. With the death of the honored founder, Mr. Grainger became president of the concern, and in the course of years, with those changes which inevitably mark the history of any old and wide-reaching business, the firm name became Grainger & Company. Rising to large influence and prominence, he commanded the respect and admiration of all, and became a figure of significance to the iron industry in America.

It is as the public servant that the city of Louisville will longest remember and honor Charles Fuller Grainger. His municipal prominence began with his election to the Board of Aldermen in the year 1890. Three years later he was made president of this body, and his wise and progressive leadership had much to do with the inauguration of the period of civic prosperity and growth which marked the opening of the new century. A Democrat of strong convictions and the courage to give them voice as well as force in party affairs, he nevertheless held the people supreme, and it was as a servant of the people that he fulfilled his public responsibilities, not as a party politician. This fact was generally recognized by the people, and when Mr. Grainger accepted the candidacy for the mayorality the people's ratification of the nomination at the polls was the spontaneous expression of a high and gratifying confidence in the man. Mayor Grainger took up the duties of this important office with characteristic energy and good judgment, and both parties look back to his administration as a period of civic development of vital and historic importance to the people. His successor, the Hon. Paul C. Barth, took office November 14, 1905.

Mr. Grainger's interests, following his term of office as mayor, still aligned with the public welfare. He became president of the Louisville Water Company, and during his incumbency of this office the city's giant filtering plant was completed. This comprised a sanitary reform of the greatest magnitude and gave to Louisville an abundant and unfailing supply of pure water. His name through all time will be coupled with this vital service to the people along with his other services to the municipality and its citizenship. In another realm Mr. Grainger's influence was also definitely felt in Louisville. For a number of years he served in the responsible office of jury commissioner, and his keen insight into human nature, combined with his comprehensive viewpoint of conditions and affairs, made his work in this connection eminently conducive to the equitable and fair administration of justice. His wise and conscientious attention to the duties of this position gave him the unqualified appreciation of bench and bar, and when the news of his death became known Judge Walter Evans adjourned the United States District Court in which Mr. Grainger had officially served, after directing that a tribute of appreciation be written into the Court Records. He said:

> With the utmost regret the Court announces the death yesterday afternoon of Charles F. Grainger, long its jury commissioner. His high standing in this community and his great public service to the city of his birth will long be remembered. But especially have the services he rendered in this, the most important work of assisting in the selection of those who were to serve as jurors, been a value here, and the Court desires to put on its records a statement of its great appreciation of those services and of its high estimate of the man who rendered them. Its deepest sympathy is also extended to the widow and other members of the family. This order will be entered upon the records of the Court and a copy sent to Mrs. Grainger. In honor of his memory and appreciation of his services the Court will now stand adjourned.

Mr. Grainger gave to his recreations the same constructive energy and broad vision which made him a power in the business world and in municipal affairs. His chief leisure interest, it may perhaps be said, harked back to his Anglo-Saxon traditions, yet it was in the spirit of true American sportsmanship that he won national and even international fame on the turf. Horses were friends to this man among men, and he felt and understood their keen delight in the race. More than forty years ago, when he was still

a young man, and when the greatest arena of sport in the English speaking world was the race track, Mr. Grainger owned a string of celebrated horses which was the envy of many of his contemporaries. Racing was a lifelong interest with him, and in this realm he numbered among his close friends some of the most prominent men of similar interests in America. Mr. Grainger's work for the perfection of the Kentucky race horse and for the importance of horse breeding as a Kentucky industry was recognized in racing circles everywhere. His colors were well known on the leading European tracks as well as in all parts of the United States, and he was one of the most worthy exponents of high ideals in the sport for which the "Blue Grass State" is famous. Many times he has been given credit for increasing the value of the Kentucky Derby from $5,000 to $50,000, its present value. In 1906 he was made president of the Louisville Jockey Club, and in that capacity directed the affairs of Churchill Downs until 1918, when the organization of the Kentucky Jockey Club placed the responsibilities of this course in other hands. His deep interest continued, however, and in 1921 he established a school for jockeys at Churchill Downs, his interest in this group of workers being equalled only by his popularity among them. Mr. Grainger was a lifelong devotee of clean sport, in his youth was one of Louisville's most skillful boxers, and became an expert at billiards, chess and bridge. Big-hearted, fair-minded, white-souled, he disdained conviviality, abstaining from the use of alcoholic liquors, winning and holding his countless friends through his genuine and outstanding worth, together with his deep and abiding interest in every phase of their work and play, in every field of their effort or relaxation. His love and tenderness for children is remembered as one of the beautiful facets of his character, and no appeal from or for childhood ever failed to receive quick and generous response from this man who was himself childless. His life reflects honor upon the city of his birth and lifelong activity, and is a cherished memory to every friend.

Charles F. Grainger married, on May 30, 1894, in Louisville, Kentucky, Jeannie M. Miller, daughter of Silas F. and Margaret (Tellon) Miller. Mr. Miller was a very prominent business man of this city, active in the production of woolen textiles. Mrs. Grainger survives her husband.

PETTINGELL, Frank Hervey,

Man of Varied Interests.

Frank Hervey Pettingell, born January 2, 1868, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, is eighth in descent from Richard (1) Pettingell (1620-1695), Newbury, Massachusetts, and his wife, Joanna (Ingersoll) Pettingell.

Mr. Pettingell was educated in the public schools of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, in November, 1889, to accept a position in the First National Bank of that city. Since 1892 he has been engaged in the stock and bond business. In 1895-96, while a citizen of Colorado Springs, he was elected vice-president and subsequently president of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange at Denver, then an organization of influence. He became a charter member in 1894 and is still a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association. During 1904-05 he maintained an office in Wall Street, New York City. While a resident of Colorado Springs, he participated in all civic activities, and was prominently identified with the Republican party, both local and State.

In December, 1912, Mr. Pettingell removed to Los Angeles, California, where he has since been engaged in the stock and bond business; joined the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, October 15, 1913; elected president (an honorary position) in January, 1915, and reëlected each year since. He was appointed a member of the Board of Library Directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, September 28, 1916; first vice-president since January, 1919, and chairman of finance and budget.

Mr. Pettingell joined the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1899, and Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, July 3, 1913 (life member since September 11, 1915); and member of the board of directors of that society, 1915; assistant secretary, 1916-17; second vice-president, 1918; first vice-president, 1919-20; president, 1921-22; honorable councilor, 1923; member of the board of trustees, 1924-25; elected general second vice-president, General Society, Sons of the Revolution (National), 1922-26. He joined the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1908; joined the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California, November 7, 1913, (life member since 1921); elected a member of the Council, 1915; treasurer, 1916; Deputy-Governor, 1917-18; Governor, 1919-20; Deputy Governor General, 1921, and historian general of the General Society, 1921-1927.

He is affiliated with the following organizations: Baronial Order of Runnemede (Descendants of the Sureties of the Magna Charta A. D. 1215) since 1916. Elected Suretie, June 15, 1918, to June 15, 1923. The honorary vice-president general, National Society, Americans of Royal Descent, since 1916. First vice-president, California Genealogical Society, from 1917 to 1923; honorary president since 1923. Headquarters, San Francisco, California. Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, since 1898. New England Historic Genealogical Society (Massachusetts) since 1911. Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (Massachusetts) since 1910. Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendants (Massachusetts) since 1915. Historical Society of Old Newbury, Newburyport, Massachusetts. Life member since 1916. Piscataqua Pioneers, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. (Vice-president since 1919.) The Pike Family Association of America, Pike, New Hampshire, since 1916. The Paul Jones Club, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, since 1910. Chevalier Commander for California, Order of LaFayette (Headquarters, Washington, D. C.) since 1918. Vice-president and charter member, Lafayette Society of California, organized 1918. New Jersey Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, 1920-23. California Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, 1923. Member of the Council, 1923-26. National Patriotic Society of the Lion, 1922. Headquarters, San Francisco, California. State Regent for California, 1922-23-24. Chairman of Executive Committee, 1924. Knight Commander for the State of California, Order of Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, (Headquarters, Baltimore, Maryland) since 1919. Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1908-1921. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, New Hampshire, 1915-1918. Orkney Antiquarian Society, Orkney Islands, Scotland (Headquarters, Kirkwall, Orkney). President, International Congress of Genealogy, San Francisco, California, 1915. Historical Society of South California, Los Angeles, California, 1922. Member of the American Library Associ-

ation since 1915. President of Trustees' Section, 1920-21. Delegate to the National Conference of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 2 to 9, 1920. President of the Trustees' Section, California Library Association, 1920-24. Foundation member, The Patriotic League for the Preservation of American History, organized 1922, headquarters, New York City. Director, National Pacific Oil Company of Los Angeles, California, since 1913. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 309, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1895; demitted to Lodge No. 99, Los Angeles, California, 1919. California Club, Los Angeles, California, since 1919.

Mr. Pettingell held the following offices: Senior vice-president, National Mining and Stock Brokers' Association, San Francisco, California, 1915. Director, Chamber of Mines & Oil, Los Angeles, California, 1917-18. Member of War Finance Committee, American Library Association, 1917-18. Red Cross Team, No. 25, Los Angeles, California, during the World War. He resigned from the following since residing in Los Angeles: Los Angeles Chapter, American Institute of Banking. Municipal League of Los Angeles, California. City Club of Los Angeles, California.

On January 19, 1898, at Independence, Missouri, Mr. Pettingell married Mary Agnes Morgan, daughter of Robert K. and Mary (Smith) Morgan. She was born at Independence, Missouri, February 27, 1876. The two children of that union are: Frank Hervey, Jr., born November 28, 1898, at Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Mary Agnes, born January 27, 1902, at Detroit, Michigan. At Denver, Colorado, September 5, 1905, Mr. Pettingell married for his second wife Medora Anna Wilson, daughter of John Mitchell and Rosabel (Cantril) Wilson. She was born at Denver, Colorado, February 27, 1881.

FINE, Philip,

Able Commercial Executive.

The city of Evansville, Indiana, has had in recent years few more worthy and progressive business men active within its boundaries than Philip Fine, whose spirit of lofty idealism and forward-looking attitude counted not only for his own large success, but for the general welfare and prosperity and for the inspiration of all who came in touch with his interests. A native of Russia, endowed with the aspirations of the pioneer, and as he reached an age to judge for himself revolted by the injustices of monarchial rule, Mr. Fine early turned his face towards the Republic of the Western World, seeking not only asylum, but opportunity to benefit and serve others—to take a useful and constructive part in the social fabric. That he lived up to his own ideals and became a useful and honored citizen of his adopted country forms an adequate appraisal of the character and sincerity of the man. Mr. Fine was a son of Charles and Esther Fine, his father a successful contractor in Russia, and the family long prominent in large affairs in that country.

Philip Fine, was born in the city of Tressick, Czecho-Slovakia, May 29, 1873. His education was received in the gymnasiums of his native country, and following one year of lyceum work, he came to America at about the age of seventeen years. Landing in New York City, he went to the State of New Hampshire, where he remained for a time, then joined his brother, Kolman Fine, in Evansville, Indiana. Making this city his permanent home, he soon gained the respect and friendship to those with whom

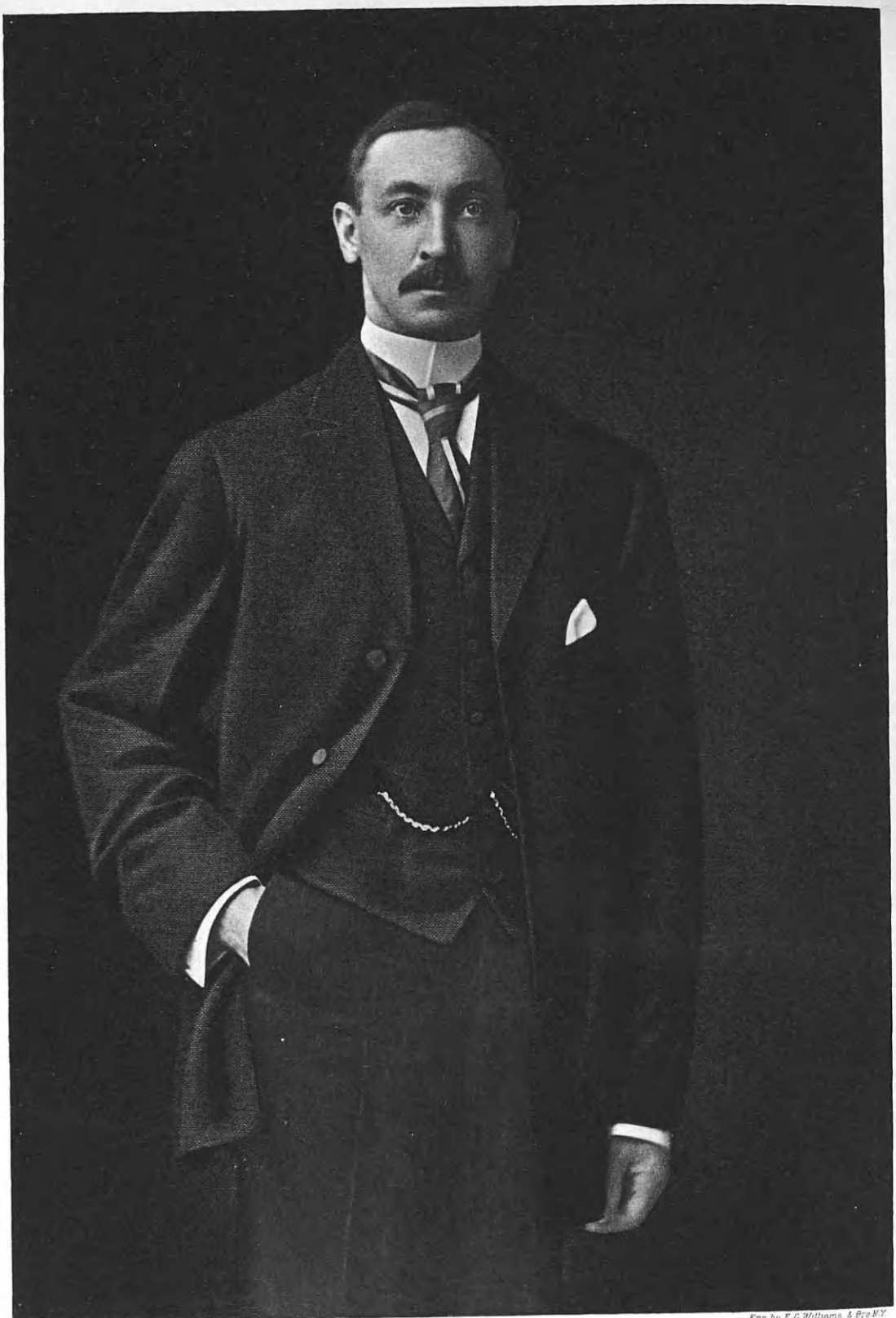
he came in contact, and from the first prospered in a gratifying degree. Taking up his residence on the west side of the city, Mr. Fine not only gained noteworthy prominence, but he did much for the development and progress of this section, and his business enterprises were marked forces for the general advance. His attention was turned to commercial activities from the first, and through his success in this field he was brought into prominence in the world of finance, becoming a director of the Lamasco Bank. He was further a director of the West Side Investment Company, and these interests shared with his commercial affairs the constructive impetus of his richly endowed nature. He was a large stockholder in the Franklin Amusement Company, of which he was president, and owned a prosperous store in the town of Henderson. But these enterprises led up to a more largely important step in his purchase of the great department store conducted for many years by Edward Miller, Jr. Mr. Fine consummated this deal only about a week before his death, and on the day before was busy making arrangements for an important sale inaugurating his regime as owner.

It was known that Mr. Fine had suffered from heart and stomach trouble for a considerable time, but his apparent health and his excellent spirits up to the time of his death made the news of his passing a great shock. He died March 12, 1921, just as he arose from his bed and was about to dress for the business of the day. Aid was summoned as quickly as possible, but death occurred only a few minutes after he was stricken and he fell upon his knees by the bedside. Universal sorrow was expressed in every circle in which he moved, for his broad-minded nature, his forward-looking spirit, his genial temperament, all made him appreciated and esteemed by his associates, respected and honored by those over whom he had supervision. Two local newspapers, in commenting upon his death, said, in part:

> Being interested in civic betterment, Mr. Fine showed a coöperative disposition toward city improvements and forward movements. He was one of the West Side business men who took the lead in matters of civic interest. He had a jovial disposition, and was well liked among his acquaintances. He was in sympathy with improvements and all forward movements in the city.

In addition to the above affiliations Mr. Fine was vice-president of the Huber Motor Sales Company, and active in all endeavors for good roads, and also for the sane and legal enjoyment of the sport of motoring. A member of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, he was fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He was a devout attendant of the Adath Israel Congregation. Funeral services were held at his late residence on March 14, 1921, and he was laid to rest in Mount Carmel Cemetery, on First Avenue. His worthy life and genial presence will long be recalled by those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, as an inspiration to high endeavor and an example of upright, straightforward, manly personality which would have been an honor to any community.

Philip Fine married, October 21, 1897, Fannie Skora, daughter of Isaac and Roso (Horn) Skora, natives of Poland, who came to America in the early nineties, locating first in Cleveland, Ohio, then after a stay of about three years joined relatives in Evansville. The children of Philip and Fannie (Skora) Fine are as follows: Isadore Jacob, a rising attorney, member of the firm of Meyer & Fine, of Evansville; Oscar, identified with the



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Henry J. Masters

Columbia Operating Company; Jesse, a student at Evansville College; and Simon, who died in infancy. Mrs. Fine survives the husband and father, and resides at the family home at No. 318 Cherry Street, Evansville, Indiana. Her three brothers own the well-known jewelry establishment of Skora Brothers.

MASTERS, Henry Hamilton,

Authority on Shipbuilding.

In an industry that of recent years has returned to its former prestige in America, shipbuilding, Henry Hamilton Masters spent the active years of his life. Of English birth and educated in his native land, his American residence dated from 1901, and from that time until his passing in 1924 he filled a place of increasing importance in consulting engineering and surveying aspects of shipbuilding. He ranked among the leading authorities in his field, and the knowledge and skill that were his were translated into vessels that have contributed toward the restoration of the American flag to its rightful place upon the sea.

Henry Hamilton Masters was born at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, England, June 11, 1869, son of Francis Hamilton and Elizabeth (Lutwyche) Masters. After attending private schools in Rock Ferry he began the study of engineering, determined upon marine engineering as the field of his life work, and completed his course at sea, where he spent several years gaining that knowledge of his calling which study of theory and principle alone could never give. He possessed an especial talent for drafting, a professional qualification which was always valuable. One of his associations was with the Mersey Engine Works, African Steamship Company (Elder, Dempster & Company), and at the time of his resignation he received from his co-workers a dressing case as a gift indicative of their respect and esteem. Mr. Masters came to the United States February 2, 1901, established as a consulting engineer and surveyor of shipbuilding, and soon acquired reputation and a following in the metropolitan shipbuilding district. Of particular local interest was his supervision of the construction of the steamship "Benjamin B. Odell," named in honor of former Governor Odell, of New York, a vessel familiarly known from its daily Hudson River trips.

In 1906 Mr. Masters entered the Booth American Shipping Corporation, Incorporated, as superintendent, and he was also identified with Alfred Holt & Company in the same capacity until his death. He was a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, and he was frequently called upon for expert engineering testimony in the arbitration of disagreements, his advice and recommendations, recognized as the impartial and incorruptible findings of an authority, in almost every instance forming the basis of settlement.

Mr. Master's ability and efficiency in his chosen line of endeavor brought him advisory connections with many world-known shipping interests, among the number being the Cunard Steamship Company, the Quebec, White Star, Bell Brothers, Merritt & Chapman, Mather & Company, Johnson & Higgins, Joseph Lowrey, and the Isherwood lines, with all of which he was intimately connected during his career and throughout the late World War, his activities afterward, and up until the time of his death, being confined to the Booth and Holt interests.

Henry Hamilton Masters married, October 2, 1905, Grace Evelyn McKenzie, daughter of John Edward and Annie (Porter) McKenzie, of Wickford, Rhode Island, great-granddaughter of Admiral

Porter, an Englishman who came to America, espoused the Colonial cause, and fought against Great Britain in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Hamilton Masters' death occurred February 5, 1924, cutting short in full course a career that had placed him in the forefront of his profession in his adopted country. The memory of him which survives is that of a man worthy of all respect and confidence in practical affairs as in private relations, a gentleman who found in his home and in his friendships opportunity for the expression of an earnest devotion and a sympathetic understanding of his fellows. Henry Hamilton Masters is deserving of that highest tribute of human endeavor, that he found his place of greatest usefulness and there met every demand made upon him.

The death of Henry Hamilton Masters called forth countless expressions of sympathy and condolence, Mrs. Masters receiving telegrams and letters from all parts of the world. William Cunningham, the secretary of Booth & Company, Inc., wrote as follows:

I was very much shocked and grieved to hear of the loss you have sustained, and on behalf of the staff here, as well as myself, I am writing to you to express our profound sympathy for you in your great sorrow.

The Booth Steamship Company of Liverpool conveyed their deepest sympathy through the American offices, and Alfred Holt & Company expressed their sorrow as follows:

It was with deep regret that we heard of the death of Mr. Masters. We had in all respects formed a very high opinion of him, and we are sure his loss will be felt keenly by all with whom he came in contact, either direct or through your good selves in his capacity as Superintendent Engineer.

McKNIGHT, William F.,

Lawyer, Prominent Citizen.

With the passing of William F. McKnight, there was lost to his community an able, upright, honorable, and successful lawyer and a citizen in whom there was no flaw. He was of Kent County (Michigan) birth, and Irish parentage, son of Thomas and Mary Todd (Fitzpatrick) McKnight, and grandson of James and Mary (Quinn) McKnight. James McKnight came from the Emerald Isle to the United States in 1833, locating first in Kentucky, where he became foreman on the plantation owned by Henry Clay. About the year 1845 he removed with his family to Michigan, settling on a farm in Cascade Township, Kent County, where he rounded out his career as a successful farmer. Mrs. Mary (Quinn) McKnight was a woman of rare attainments for her day, being a graduate of a Dublin (Ireland) Medical School. James McKnight and his gifted wife both died on the homestead in Kent County. Among their children was a son, Thomas, of further mention.

Thomas McKnight was born in Dublin, Ireland and in 1833 was brought to the United States by his parents. He was with them in Kentucky, and was twelve years of age when they moved to the farm in Cascade Township, Kent County, Michigan. There Thomas McKnight pursued a successful career as a farmer until his retirement in 1905, his death occurring nine years later, in 1914. He married Mary Todd Fitzpatrick, and they were the parents of seven children, including a son, William F., to whom this review is inscribed.

William F. McKnight was born at the homestead in Cascade Township, Kent County, Michigan, July 23, 1863, and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 19, 1918.

He attended the district public schools until reaching the age of sixteen, then passed the required examination and began teaching in the county schools. After teaching for two terms, he entered Valparaiso University, Indiana, taking the Normal School course, and in 1884 was awarded the Bachelor's degree. For two terms thereafter he was superintendent of schools at Kankakee, Illinois, but he had been preparing for the law through courses of reading and study, and in 1885 entered the Law School of the University of Michigan. He was graduated LL. B., class of 1887, and in 1888, at Grand Rapids, was admitted to the Michigan bar.

Immediately after admission, Mr. McKnight formed a law partnership with G. Chase Godwin and Allen C. Adsit, from which he withdrew in 1890, having been elected prosecuting attorney for Kent County. Mr. Adsit, his partner, was elevated to the bench later, and Mr. Godwin died, the firm passing out of existence in 1895. After retiring from the prosecutor's office, Mr. McKnight was a partner with T. F. McGarry, and later with James T. McAllister, the firm name being McKnight & McAllister, a brother, L. Frank McKnight, also being a member of that firm. In 1910 William F. McKnight withdrew, and from that year until his death practiced alone, his practice general, his offices located in the Michigan Trust Company Building. He practiced in all State and Federal courts of the Grand Rapids District, and his appearance was frequent in the higher courts of justice. Large interests were committed to his care, which were carefully safeguarded and he became personally engaged and officially connected with lumber and mining corporations. He was president of the Miami Lumber Company, and of the White River Timber Company; secretary and treasurer of the Dickie Mining Company; and a member of the board of directors of the Grand Rapids Book Case Company. In his religious affiliation he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. McKnight was one of the leading Democrats in America, and foremost in the State of Michigan. He had a wide acquaintance among public men, being privileged to number among personal friends many distinguished men. He was a candidate for Congress in 1896. For seven years he was a member of Company B, Grand Rapids, a battery of the Michigan National Guard. He was a member of the Association of Commerce; the Peninsular Club; Highland Country Club; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Columbus; also the American Bar and Michigan State Bar associations.

William F. McKnight married, August 20, 1907, Anna Caulfield, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who survives him, daughter of John and Esther (Egan) Caulfield, biographies of whom follow.

Mr. McKnight was widely known throughout the State of Michigan, and his reputation among the members of the bar was that of a practitioner who always observed the highest ethics of his profession. His personal excellence endeared him to a large circle of friends, while his universal kindness and courtesy commanded the respect and esteem of the community-at-large. To quote from an editorial which appeared in the "Grand Rapids Herald" at the time of his death:

> He was a man of strong talents and unusual capacity. Until ill health attacked him, he was always prominent in communal affairs—always ready for a man's part in the battle of life. He was successful in his chosen profession of law—successful in a diversity of commercial enterprises, successful as a maker of warm friends. His passing will be registered amid sincere regrets, not only in Grand Rapids, but throughout the State.

McKNIGHT, Anna (Caulfield),

Art Critic, Lecturer, World Traveler.

As Miss Anna Caulfield prior to 1907, Mrs. McKnight had become widely known in her own land and in Europe as a lecturer on art and civics. After her marriage to William F. McKnight, (see preceding biography) and with the broadening scope of events in the United States and abroad, her interests widened, and she kept pace with every forward movement among club women and in civic affairs. Nor did she slacken in her war work, but with voice and pen urged forward her country's cause. A woman of high mentality, boundless energy and enthusiasm, she adds to her many graces an unswerving loyalty for her own country in general, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, the city of her birth, in particular.

Anna (Caulfield) McKnight, daughter of John and Esther (Egan) Caulfield, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where her education was begun in private schools. Later, she was a student at Sacred Heart Academy, Detroit, Radcliffe College, Harvard, and in Europe and the Orient, six years being devoted to study and travel abroad. Her studies embraced a wide range of subjects—art, literature, history, economics and the languages being favored. She developed fine platform ability, and added lecturing to her attainments. Her writing has been largely on art, while her lectures have been on both art and civics, audiences listening to her on those subjects in Paris, London, and in the United States from coast to coast. She lectured before President McKinley in Washington, and for Ambassador Cambon at the French Embassy; for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; the National Arts Club, of New York City; the Copley Society and Boston Art Club; Chicago Art Institute; and Vassar College, and in many of the leading women's clubs of the United States.

In her home State, Michigan, Mrs. McKnight has been honored by the Governor with appointment as delegate to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Washington, D. C., 1915; Panama-Philippine Islands Exposition Congress, in San Francisco, 1915; National Civic Federation, 1911-1912; American Civic Association, 1912; Fifth National Conservation Congress, 1913; National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1913; Fourteenth and Fifteenth Annual Vocational Art and Industrial Federation Conventions, Chicago, 1914-1915; Fourth Convention of the League for Compulsory Education, Detroit, 1914; and the Art Congress, Paris, 1921.

Mrs. McKnight has been president of the Drama League of Grand Rapids since 1914; was the organizer and president of the Alliance Francaise for seven years; past president of Ladies' Literary Club, bringing Presidents Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt before the club as speakers during her three years' term of the presidency; director of Woman's City Club; of St. Mary's Hospital; of the Social Welfare agencies; the Grand Rapids Park and Boulevard Association; Grand Rapids Symphony Orchestra Society, all of Grand Rapids; is past director, Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs; member of the National Civic Federation; member of the American Civic Association; American Federation of Arts; the Drama League of America; the Federation of the Alliance Francaise; and a member of the National Better Furnished Home Movement. She was a former director of the Women's National Association of Commerce; in war times was a speaker for the Michigan Unit of the

Women's Council for National Defense; spoke widely on food conservation, and for the Liberty Loan Drives. In 1900 she was a member of the Department of Fine Arts of the Paris Exposition. In her political faith Mrs. McKnight is a Republican, and her religious connection is with the Roman Catholic Church.

Miss Caulfield married, August 20, 1907, William F. McKnight, a lawyer and business man of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who died there May 19, 1918 (see preceding biography). Her home is located at No. 71 North Lafayette Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Upon Mr. McKnight's death Mrs. McKnight succeeded him as president of the White River Timber Company, vice-president of the Miami Lumber Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Dickie Mining Company.

CAULFIELD, John,

Merchant, Financier.

This review deals with the career of one of the early merchants and financiers of the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who at the age of nineteen came from the Emerald Isle, amassed a private fortune, founded a family that endures to the present in Grand Rapids, a city which his energy, ability and public spirit helped to develop.

John Caulfield was born at Hilltown, near Rosstrevor, a charming seaside resort in County Down, Ireland, December 25, 1838, and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, January 28, 1919. He was educated in the National schools of his district, and at the age of fifteen, having passed the annual examinations held by the government school inspectors, he was promoted to a private school on the estate of Lord Roden, and taught by a professor of learning and ability. He was anxious to enter business life, and formed connections with a well known grocery house in Newry. There he remained until 1857, when he came to the United States in the American vessel "John C. Calhoun," arriving in New York City in December, 1857. Grand Rapids, Michigan, was his objective, however, and to that then young but thriving town he proceeded at once. After a short rest he formed a connection with the late George W. Waterman, then a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries. He remained with that firm for five years, then journeyed further westward, to Iowa, but soon returned to Grand Rapids and in 1864 formed a partnership with John Clancy and established a business similar to that conducted by Mr. Waterman. A year later Mr. Clancy, who had extensive lumber interests retired from the firm, Mr. Caulfield continuing alone, although a warm friendship existed between these men until interrupted by death. During the years that followed Mr. Caulfield conducted a prosperous wholesale grocery business, which he sold out in 1886, and henceforth devoted himself to his other interests, chiefly real estate. In his subsequent operations, which were extensive, he had the assistance of his son, John J. Caulfield. The real estate operations of Mr. Caulfield finally resulted in his becoming one of the heaviest land owners of Grand Rapids. He plotted many of the subdivisions of the city and brought in large additions to its residential area. He led an active useful life, and in a quiet but forceful way pursued a straightforward course toward his goal, never becoming distracted by the allurements of political life or public position.

John Caulfield married, February 14, 1866, Esther Egan, of Cascade, Michigan, and they were the parents of seven children, including a daughter Anna (see preceding biography), now the widow of

William F. McKnight (q. v.). The other children are are follows: Frances, (Mrs. Joseph Kirwin); Estelle, (Mrs. Bertrand F. Lichtenberger); Marie; Agnes; George B.; and John J.

KLINE, Hon. Ardolph L.,

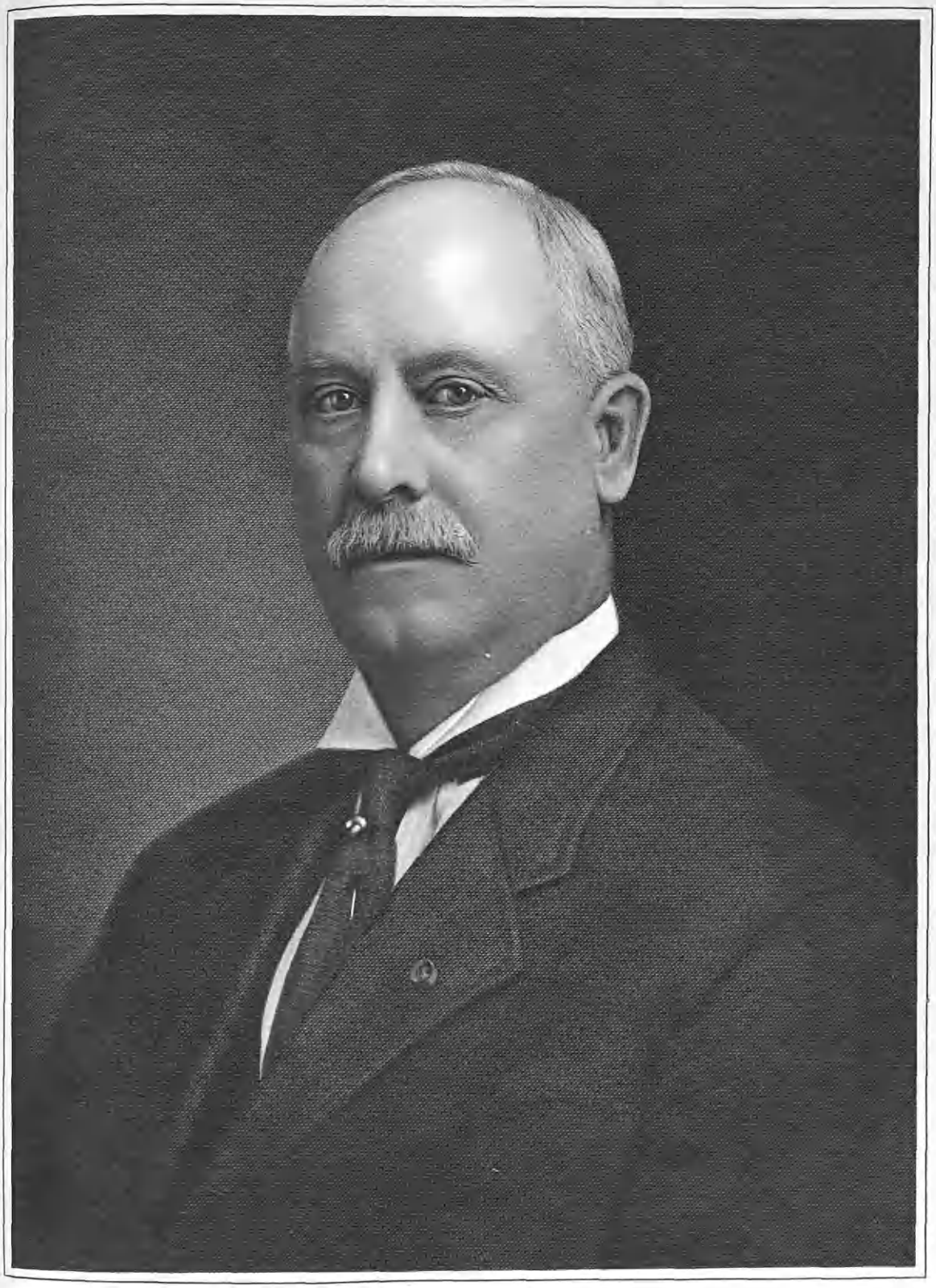
Soldier, Statesman.

Every generation produces its leaders, its men of unusual ability and dominant personality, who are destined to forge to the front in whatever field of endeavor their choice and their activities place them. And no matter what the phase of life they enter, no matter how greatly ramified their career, there is bound to be some profession, some vocation or avocation in which they excel to such a degree that their colleagues and contemporaries grant them the coveted place of leadership. Such a man is the Hon. Ardolph L. Kline, whose energy, ability and probity have given him both an unqualified success and an indubious leadership in military circles and political life. In the former he rose to be a brigadier-general, and in the latter he became mayor of the city of New York and a power in the political life of the metropolitan area, either one of which would constitute a sufficient and satisfactory career for any man.

The Kline family is an important one in Germany, whence came General Kline's father, Anthony Kline, a man of force and ability, who came to America in his early youth in search of political and personal liberty. The Constitutional phrase: "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," became the senior Mr. Kline's paramount concern upon becoming an American citizen, and when the Civil War threatened to disrupt the country, and set brother fighting against brother, he volunteered for service in the Union Army, becoming a member of the 27th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in which he gave distinguished service throughout the entire period of the war. Anthony Kline married Margaret Busby, a member of distinguished Scotch-Irish family of ancient lineage.

Ardolph L. Kline was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, February 21, 1858, a son of Anthony and Margaret (Busby) Kline. He received his scholastic training in the public and private schools of Andover and Newton, New Jersey. Upon the completion of his schooling in 1877, he entered the employ of W. C. Peet & Company, of New York City, and for a number of years he continued with this well-known concern, rising to a position of responsibility and usefulness. Meanwhile, however, in 1876, Mr. Kline had enlisted in the 14th Regiment, New York National Guard, as a private. He remained in the militia during the years of his business activity, and due to his great innate powers of leadership he became a non-commissioned officer, and finally a commissioned officer, rising, after a comparatively short period to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 14th Regiment. Colonel Kline, with his regiment, saw active service in the short but intense Spanish-American War, the Fourteenth being one of the few New York regiments sent to the front. Mr. Kline has continued in military life ever since, and on July 26, 1901, he was brevetted brigadier-general. His deep interest in military affairs has never wavered, and during the late World War he was indefatigable in his work in support of the American Expeditionary Forces, giving every effort to further the many home activities of that period of national stress and public tension.

The year 1902 marked General Kline's advent into the American political arena,



A. L. Kline

for in that year he was brought forward by his party as the Republican nominee for sheriff of Kings County. He was defeated in the general Democratic landslide of that year, but owing to his vigorous campaign and great personal popularity he ran some 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In the following year, however, the political tables were reversed, and General Kline was elected to represent the Fifty-first District on the Board of Aldermen, serving in this capacity for two terms, from 1904 to 1907, inclusive. He was defeated for the third term by reason of a reapportionment of his aldermanic district. On January 1, 1908, President Roosevelt appointed him assistant appraiser of merchandise for the Port of New York, and he held this important office until July 1, 1911, when he resigned.

In November, 1911, he was again elected to the Board of Aldermen, representing the Fifty-first District during the term of 1912-1913. On January 1, 1912, that body elected him vice-chairman, and he served on many important committees and gave his hearty support to several notable bills which directly promoted the civic welfare. At this point in his career the January, 1923, issue of the "Congressional Directory" says in part:

He fulfilled the duties of former Aldermanic President John Purroy Mitchel for a considerable period, part of the time being also mayor of the city *pro tempore*, and on June 5, 1913, when the late John Purroy Mitchel resigned his office to accept the appointment of collector of the Port of New York, under the city charter, he became president of the Board of Aldermen, and filled this office with distinguished credit until September 10, 1913, when by the tragedy of Mayor William J. Gaynor's death he became mayor of New York City for the unexpired term up to January 1, 1914.

General Kline was again returned to the Board of Aldermen for the years 1914 and 1915, after his mayoralty term had expired. He was present at the first meeting and assisted in the organization of the board for the ensuing term, but resigned on January 6, 1914, in order to accept the appointment of commissioner of taxes and assessments for New York City. He discharged the duties of this high office for a period of four years, from 1914 to 1917, inclusive, and it has been written of him that "his wisdom and fairness in the bureau of taxes and assessments is one of the worthy and widely recognized chapters of municipal advances in the metropolis."

But General Kline was to receive yet additional honors. His election on November 2, 1920, to the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States of America was an expression of the esteem, trust and admiration of the voters of New York City, who had learned to know and appreciate General Kline through his noteworthy achievements in the municipal work of the metropolis. General Kline's record in Congress was one of distinction and honor. He was elected by a majority of 42,129 votes over his most formidable opponent, and the trust of the people of New York City was well repaid by his work in the legislative halls of the nation.

Mr. Kline is a member of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Assembly District Republican clubs, the Kings County Republican General Committee, Montauk Club, Press Club, Chamber of Commerce and many other civic organizations and social clubs. Fraternally, he holds membership in Lafayette Camp, No. 140, Sons of Veterans; Fort Greene Council, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn; Winchester Post, No. 397, Grand Army of he Republic (honorary); and United Spanish War Veterans. He has been president of the Former Officers' Association of the 14th Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and is a past president of the National Guard Association of the

State of New York; Past Commander of New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order for the Spanish-American War; and a Past Commander of the Old Guard of New York City.

Ardolph L. Kline married, November 25, 1886, Frances A. Phalon. Ardolph L. and Frances A. (Phalon) Kline are the parents of one daughter, the wife of Edward J. Schell, of Queens County. The family residence is at No. 44 Trinity Place, New York City.

ROBINSON, Frank,

Jockey.

An English boy born in America, with the love of horses and the race track in his veins, in the adopted land of his parents, rose to fame and became "Frankie Robinson," as he was affectionately called by all who knew him, loved him and admired his indomitable dare-devil sporting spirit, his marvelous, uncanny horsemanship, and behind it all the endearing, refreshing personality of this great jockey, who, having scarcely emerged from boyhood, had attained the position of premier race rider of America. When Frank Robinson was killed in an accident on the race track at the early age of twenty, seven weeks after he had been united in marriage with his young wife, who as a school girl had been his idol, there passed from earth not only America's foremost jockey, but one of the most lovable and sweet boyish souls in the body of a youth who had only just entered into young manhood. When death overtook him, he stood only at the portals of life and of a brilliant career full of material rewards, and he had an ever-growing reputation in racing circles, not only in the United States, but in any part of the world to which the cosmopolitan freemasonry of racing men extends.

Frank Robinson was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 8, 1898, a son of James J. and Elizabeth (Pearson) Robinson, of England, who came to America and settled in Cleveland. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and after attending high school for two years, took up racing at the early age of fifteen. In 1917 he won a match race on "Hourless," beating "Omar Khayam" at Laurel, for $50,000, which was for the benefit of the Red Cross during the World War. In 1918 he won the Latonia Derby on "Johren," the Suburban and Belmont Stakes, Saratoga Cup, Lawrence Realization, and the Huron Handicaps. For three years, 1916-1919, he headed the list of winning jockeys. According to those who knew him, "Frankie" was an exceptional boy. He had no bad habits, never pulled a horse, and he seldom used a whip on any of his mounts. The best that was in an animal "Frankie" could get out without the whip. To his family he was kind and loving, and generous in his gifts. He was one of the few jockeys who realized that his day in the saddle would sooner or later come to an end and he laid plans for the future. His nest egg at the time of his untimely death was a substantial fortune.

When he first met his future wife, Mr. Robinson was just a stable boy, making $30 a month. She was only thirteen and he was barely fifteen, but they became sweethearts at first sight. It was a happy little courtship. Then he came around one night and said he was going away. "I am going to be a great jockey," he said, and come back and marry "Lucy," and he kept his promise. He became America's leading jockey, and was under contract to Harry Payne Whitney, the New York millionaire and international turf magnate. "I will give you $100,000 if you will

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Frank Robinson

save that boy's life," Harry Payne Whitney told the surgeon called in to attend Robinson on the afternoon of the accident. He was the highest paid jockey in the country. He started at a salary of $10,000 a year, and when, later, an advance of $5,000 was offered him from another stable, it was immediately met by the Whitney stables. He made a bonus on every race he won, and during the past season he won over six hundred races.

Mrs. Lucy (Simcoe) Robinson, his widow, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Simcoe, of No. 2714 South Fourth Street, Louisville, Kentucky, and was a member of the 1919 class of the Louisville Girls' High School. She left home on Washington's birthday to go to school. Instead, she met Mr. Robinson, went to the courthouse, and was married. Mrs. Robinson became the mother of a child, born December 8, 1919, eight months after Mr. Robinson's death. The child, a daughter, is named Frankie Elizabeth.

Every local horseman and jockey of prominence attended his funeral services, and many costly floral pieces testified to "Frankie's" popularity, one floral piece coming from the White House, Washington, D. C. The pall-bearers, all members of the local jockey colony, were: Roscoe Goose, J. Daniels, Harry Gray, Jimmie Mooney, C. Shannon, and W. Hodges, the burial taking place at Cave Hill Cemetery.

His brilliant art, his clean Anglo-Saxon sportsmanship, and a good deal of his personal character is reflected in the following incident related by one who partook in the funeral services held at Cleveland, Ohio, his parents' home, before his body was removed to Louisville for burial. "An old man," this witness tells, "stood apart from the small crowd that attended the services at Emanuel Episcopal Church. 'It's just like the preacher said,' he remarked, 'they don't make any bets on this kind of a race. But do you know, if they were making books, I'd bet on Frankie. He'll win anywhere, an' honest, too.'" In old Rome, when all that was mortal of a good man and a good citizen, who, having left this world, continued to live in the hearts of all who knew him, was buried in the earth, the last greeting of those who loved him and stood around the grave was: *Ave mater, ave atque vale!* Thus, where the hearts of Anglo-Saxon sportsmen beat, where pluck and fidelity are honored, and where men agree that a game played in life or on the sporting field should be brilliant, but clean, and straight above all, in all parts where the spirit of the fraternity that connects members of the racing world from the last stable boy to the proudest magnate of the turf has penetrated, there is but one universal feeling, one last salute from the bottom of the heart: "Good-bye, brother 'Frankie,' thou hast played the game and won life's race! Hail and farewell!"

BAGGOT, James Edward,

Noted Plumbing Contractor.

In a galaxy of names that have become prominent, as well as essential to excellence in modern building construction, that of James Edward Baggot represented a high type of the plumbers' guild, winning the approval of the most exacting in that regard, and that has made his work enduring, though he himself has passed from the field of industrial action. It was Mr. Baggot's aim and purpose, by adherence to his principles of thoroughness and straightforward and undeviating method, to stand with the foremost in his calling, and his genius, combined with his indomitable courage and perseverance, and the personal interest that he shared in the satisfactory completion of large enterprises, brought him wide repute in his

line. He had followed the usages of the well-wrought and attractive workmanship as set forth by his father, who had been one of the most painstaking men in his profession, and eventually to the son came the favorable impression that was endorsed by the owners of some of the largest and most elaborate buildings in Chicago. It was his firm, one of the oldest in Chicago, and the products of his firm, that brought him into deserved prominence, yet, at all times, both with and aside from his strictly business concern, his qualities as a man and a citizen were recognized as uppermost, and by these will he be best known throughout the years. A full life, and a complete one, in the remarkable business domain in which he ruled, and in whose activities he was known throughout the country, was that of Mr. Baggot. He was a son of Edward and Bridget (Kelley) Baggot, his father having been founder of the firm that bears his name.

James Edward Baggot was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 6, 1865. He received his education in St. Ignatius College, conducted by the order of Society of Jesus. He early became associated with his father, who had established the firm of E. Baggot & Company, plumbing contractors, in 1861, and after his father's death in 1901, he became president of the firm, so continuing until he himself passed on. Mr. Baggot proved himself an active and resourceful factor in the development of the business thus established, and the name Baggot has become a mark of distinction in the building of many of the largest and finest structures that have been erected in the course of sixty years, notable among them being: The old Palmer House, the Congress Hotel, the Auditorium Hotel, Mallers Building, the North American Building, the Buck and Rayner Building, all the Corn Products buildings at Argo and at Pekin, Illinois, and at Edgewater, New Jersey; the Sears-Roebuck buildings, the recently completed Allerton Club Hotel, the new Tribune Tower Building, declared to be the most beautiful building in the country, and scores of other similar structures, as well as scores of other similar public buildings, and many of the finest residences in Chicago. The firm also has installed the plumbing in many buildings and plants throughout the Middle West.

Mr. Baggot was also treasurer of the Chicago General Fixture Company; he was president of the Chicago Master Plumbers' Association, and a member of the National Association of Master Plumbers, and of the Western Society of Engineers. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club, of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Jovians; and he was president of the Sheridan Club at the time of its disorganization. Mr. Baggot was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, and he was an active church worker and a liberal donor. He had resided in the Holy Angels Parish thirty-one years, and was one of the first directors in the same.

Mr. Baggot married, June 24, 1890, Julia A. Heeney, who was born in Chicago, a daughter of Bernard and Bridget (Burns) Heeney. Mr. Heeney was one of Chicago's pioneers, and was one of the oldest carpenters and builders in the city, having operated a planing mill on Twelfth Street before the Chicago fire of 1871. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Baggot: 1. Edward Bernhard, who became president of E. Baggot & Company after the death of his father. 2. Genevieve, who married Joseph B. Lindquist, a member of the firm of Doerr, Lindquist & Doerr, architects, in Chicago. 3. Evelyn, a gradu-

ate of St. Xavier's Academy. 4. James E., Jr., now secretary and treasurer of E. Baggot & Company.

James Edward Baggot died in Chicago, Illinois, June 25, 1924. His was a large field of activity in the world of industry, and the responsibilities that he assumed would have been considered gigantic in any other field; yet he proved himself a leader of ability, and a builder in his domain without peer.

HIXON, Edgar Leroy,

Jeweler.

Responsive to the faith that he had maintained from early youth as to the efficaciousness of being persistent in making one's life worthwhile to his fellowmen and to himself, Edgar Leroy Hixon, prominent jeweler of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, entered upon each successive era of his industrial attainments with the attitude and purpose of one who fully appreciated and fulfilled opportunity. His colleagues in the jewelry business, and his fellow-townsmen in all professions, knew the career of Edgar L. Hixon as that of the self-made man who diligently sought and successfully found the fitting occasion when he might use to the best advantage for industry his gifts of service, and it was a matter of course that such gifts should bring him leadership. He made the most and the best of opportunity, from his apprenticeship to the time when he should found and conduct one of the large jewelry firms of the Attleboros. He possessed business abilities of an uncommon sort; was a man of prompt and progressive action in his citizenship; and his home-life was most exemplary.

Edgar Leroy Hixon was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 21, 1847, of parents in moderate circumstances. He had but few opportunities to obtain an education in the schools, and at fourteen years of age he started out upon his business career, at first, in apprenticeship with the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Providence. His term of apprenticeship completed, he then removed to North Attleboro, where he entered the employ of the Whiting Company, jewelry manufacturers, with whom he remained a number of years. Then becoming associated with R. F. Simmons, he founded the firm of the R. F. Simmons Company, whose business rapidly increased and soon placed it among the largest concerns in Southern Massachusetts in the manufacture of gold-plated chains. The firm's success was entirely due to the untiring energy and far-sighted business ability of Mr. Hixon. In those days the factory was located at Robinsonville, which is now a suburb of North Attleboro, but afterwards the firm removed to Attleboro, and some years prior to his death Mr. Hixon retired from active business, disposing of his interest in the concern to J. L. Sweet.

Mr. Hixon had an unceasing interest in the affairs of his town, one of the notable projects to which he gave his attention being that of the construction of the new high school at North Attleboro. He was a member of the committee who had charge of that work, but he did not live to witness the completion of the building, which is one of the handsomest high school structures in the southeastern part of the State. Mr. Hixon was a director of the investment board of the Attleboro Savings Bank. In politics he favored the Republican party, but he had never sought public office. During the World War he was a member of the fuel committee, and was active in many other war-time matters. Devoted to his home-life, he had never joined any clubs, and

was a member of but one fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church for forty-six years, and at the time of his death he was a member of the property and finance committee. The vestrymen of Grace Church passed the following resolutions upon the passing of their friend and co-worker:

Resolved, That we, the vestry of Grace Church, record the death of our fellow-vestryman, Mr. Edgar L. Hixon, a member of the vestry since April 13, 1872, at which time he was elected to that office. Always ready to do his part financially, or in any active duty assigned to him, he has ever been one to be relied upon in anything he agreed to do. Always interested in the parish prosperity and any plans for its furtherance, he was an instance of those quiet personalities who, having little to say and letting others do the talking, still do make their impress upon us, and are greatly missed when we realize with the passing days that their judgment, their quiet but effective helpfulness, have slipped out of our life.

Resolved, That this minute of our esteem be written in the records of the parish, and a copy be sent to the family of our late associate.

An article in a local newspaper of May 7, 1918, thus gave voice to the sentiment of the community, when the announcement of his death was made:

People in all walks of life were affected with grief at Mr. Hixon's sudden death. He was a familiar figure in town, and was revered by all because of his ennobling qualities. In his death a good friend is lost to many, and the town is deprived of a valuable citizen who did much without ostentation for its betterment.

Mr. Hixon was interested in all things that tended to better the community, and gave his time freely in their accomplishment. He never sought public office, but was frequently called in an advisory capacity, and to serve on committees to which were entrusted responsible work. Only this past year he was named to the committee which is supervising the erection of the new high school building, and he was much interested in the work.

The same journal offered its editorial estimate and merited praise, as follows:

The death of Edgar L. Hixon, one of North Attleboro's best known and highly esteemed citizens, caused universal regret. He served the town in a number of important positions, and always with honor and credit to himself. At the time of his death he was giving valuable service as a member of the high school building committee, and as a member of the hard-working fuel committee. These were thankless jobs, but he willingly responded to conscription because of a desire to serve his day and generation. As a member of the investment committee of the Attleboro Savings Bank, he did much for the people whose savings were deposited in the bank. He is gone, but the good that he did will live long.

Mr. Hixon married, January 2, 1873, Julia Cotton, daughter of Ward Dennis and Ellen M. Cotton, of North Attleboro, and they were the parents of a daughter, Beatrice, who became the wife of Harry W. Fisher, of North Attleboro. Mr. Hixon died at his residence on South Washington Street, North Attleboro, May 6, 1918. The world of industry records the fact that this esteemed member of its councils and activities wrought enduring place by his own persevering efforts, and that duty was his availing watchword in all the concerns of his life.

HOWE, John Martin,

Successful New England Merchant.

One of the most trusted and efficient selectmen of Claremont, New Hampshire, John M. Howe, grocer and business man, was one of the Pine Tree State's representative citizens in whatever capacity he had shared in the progress of this section of the country. Mr. Howe was a firm advocate of that which was right, and he was a determined fighter against that which in his judgment was wrong. One of the men most capable of establishing the retail grocery business and maintaining it at one of the vantage points in New England was John Martin Howe, and that he chose Claremont for location was not alone due to the fact that he was a

native of New Hampshire, but that he proved his foresight with regard to the centralized location of that township, where he dwelt in the high regard of his fellow-citizens throughout the State, and carried on a business enterprise that had few equals in this section of the country. Mr. Howe possessed a rare combination of energy, prudence and practical wisdom in general affairs that were the means of bringing him continued success in his business dealings; and the same qualities had much to do with making him a popular choice for representative of his district in Legislature, his political standing being in accord with his thoroughly upright and painstaking way of administering all public duties. For nearly thirty years he conducted an extensive grocery concern, hence his repute as a merchant was not confined to his township; and his experience in the grocery business here and elsewhere had given him a broad and generous outlook upon life that he had never relinquished.

A son of Seneca and Mehitable Howe, of New Hampshire lineage, John Martin Howe was born September 3, 1855, in Newport, New Hampshire, and he attended the district schools of Unity, in that State. His parents dying and leaving him an orphan at an early age, he went to live, first, in the family of Orren Osgood, at Newport, and later, for about seven years, at the home of Milan Quimby, at West Unity. When seventeen years of age, he went to live at the ranch of an elder brother, Frank E. Howe, at Wood River, Nebraska; he returned East, however, during his young manhood, and for a while settled at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he established himself in the hack business. A little later he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, with successful results, and to the fall of 1883. He then removed to Claremont, establishing his grocery business in partnership with Lewis J. Quimby, but disposing of his share in 1889 to Emerson A. Quimby, who conducted a shoe-making establishment, which he conducted for some time. But he again returned to the grocery enterprise, working for Lewis J. and Emerson A. Quimby. In 1900 he purchased Lewis J. Quimby's interest, with Emerson A. Quimby as a partner, until the firm sold out to C. L. White on December 11, 1918. He retired for a time, but was soon sought out to serve the town as selectman, and was elected in 1919, 1920, and 1921, holding the office to the time of his death. He was a staunch Republican, and was always given a handsome vote by his fellow-townsmen, serving them as Representative in 1907-08, and again in 1915-16. He was also trustee of the Claremont Savings Bank since its organization, and was town treasurer in 1910. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been a member of its board of trustees for twenty years.

Mr. Howe married, May 22, 1879, at West Unity, New Hampshire, Adella Listina Quimby, a daughter of Francis L. and Lydia (Johnson) Quimby, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Bertha Mabel, born March 8, 1883, died August 6, 1920; she was a graduate of the Claremont High School, and of Mount Holyoke College. 2. Earl Francis, born July 16, 1885; married Thyra Bendin. Their children: John Francis, and Virginia Elizabeth. 3. Arthur Elwin, born November 20, 1887, married Leota Danforth. Their children were: Martin Russell, Annette Danforth, and Margaret Leota.

John Martin Howe died August 16, 1921. A self-made man, he built upon the foundations of a sturdy character, and the

superstructure of his life was as substantial and enduring. He took great pride in local affairs of every description, and his advice was often sought on important town matters.

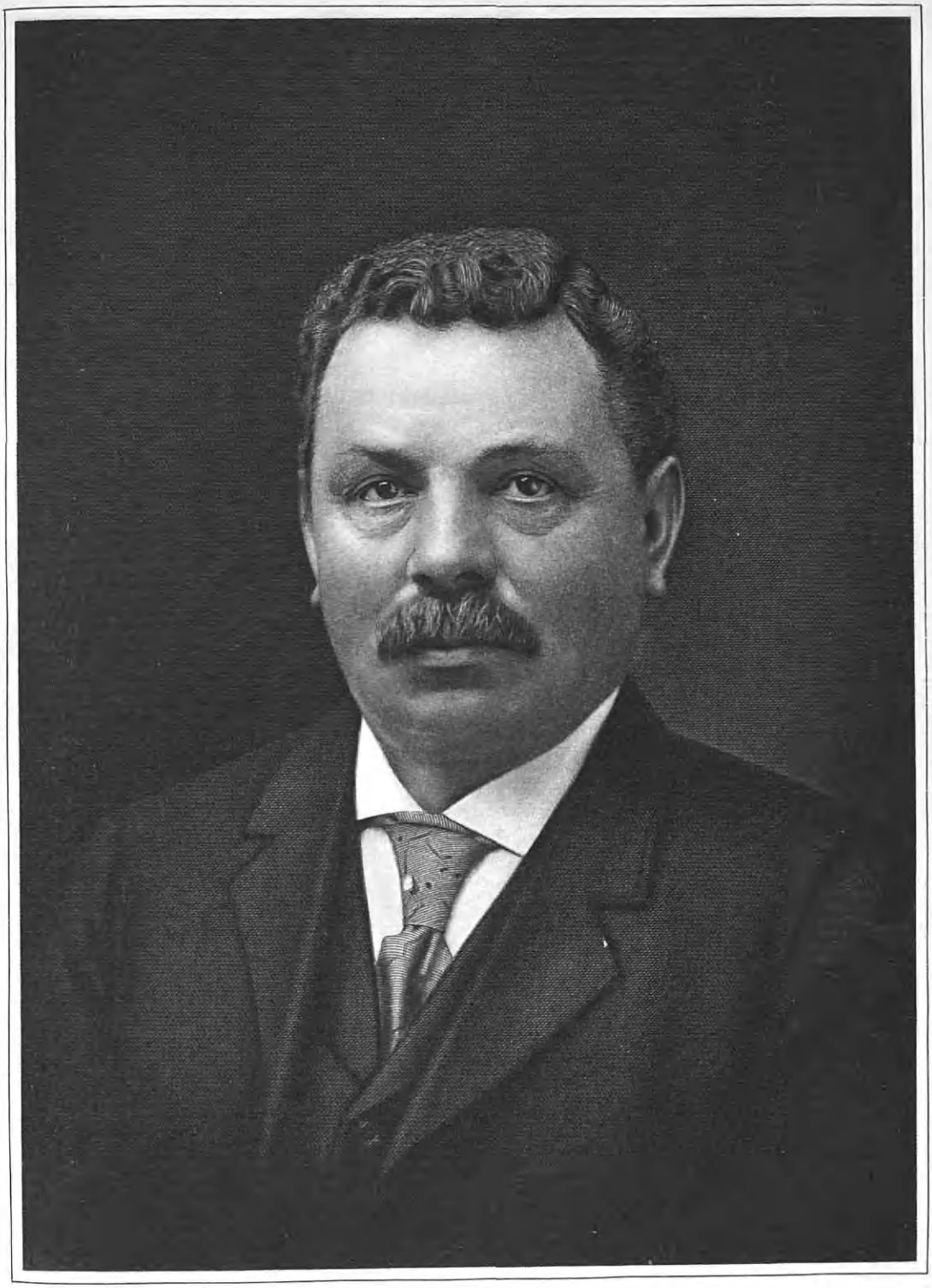
FISCHER, Jacob Karl,

Manufacturer, Financier.

A pioneer of his day, as truly as the pioneers of old, who founded American civilization, Jacob Karl Fischer, of Evansville, Indiana, came to this country in his youth, his every word and act expressing the forward-looking attitude of the young man who sets out to achieve great things for others, as well as for himself. Devoting the early endeavors of industrial advance in Evansville, the constructive ability with which he was gifted, and a tireless energy, also an enthusiasm which no discouragement could quench, Mr. Fischer won his way to a position of large importance, and his life meant much to the progress and development of this city. In every realm which his activities touched he was acknowledged one of the most able and efficient men of his day, and until death removed him from the progress of Southern Indiana, his activities bore direct and beneficent significance to the people. Mr. Fischer was a son of Peter and Katherine (Gerlach) Fischer, his father a tailor of Bavaria, Germany, a man of humble circumstances, yet holding the loftiest ideals and rearing his children in principles of honor and rectitude.

Jacob Karl Fischer was born at Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, and died in Evansville, Indiana, July 27, 1917. Receiving a practical education in the gymnasium of his native land, Mr. Fischer came to America in early life and first located in Ripley, Ohio, where he was employed with a local tailor for several months. Coming to Evansville in the year 1872, he became identified with Anton Helbling, of Evansville, in the foundry business, serving for several years as apprentice. Mr. Helbling was the uncle of his wife and took considerable interest in the young man, whose ambition led him to devote himself without reserve to the business. Two years later Mr. Fischer became associated with the Scantling Foundry, where he remained for a number of years and was promoted foreman. Remaining in this general field permanently, Mr. Fischer was also identified with other concerns, including the Krechle Foundry, of which he was foreman for several years. Then with two associates he formed a concern and entered a similar business as the senior member of Fischer, Schroeder & Boehne. This was about 1881 and for forty-three years he continued at the head of this organization. Upon the death of Mr. Schroeder the firm name was changed to the Indiana Stove Works. The foundry was located between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at Illinois Street, the buildings practically covering the entire square. From the inception of the enterprise until his death, Mr. Fischer was president of the corporation, and his leadership of the progressive organization meant much not only to the people of this section, who were employed in the foundry, but to the stove trade generally, for the work accomplished was in the nature of leadership along ever new and constantly broader lines of advance. Mr. Fischer was active as a director of the Vendome Hotel Company, and was one of the founders and always a director of the West Side Bank. He was further a founder of the Lomasco Company, of which he was president for many years.

Politically supporting the Democratic party, Mr. Fischer always took the deepest interest in all that pertained to local,



Jacob Fischer

city, or national advance. A supporter of progressive effort in any field, his endorsement of all local movements was eagerly sought. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and was an official member of the Knights of St. John. The later years of his life revealed widely his great beneficence and his devotion to good works. He was for many years a lavish contributor to the work of St. John's Orphan Home, and he gave large sums of money to all charities, his interest in work for orphans extending to Indianapolis, as well as in his residence city. He was also deeply interested in the Little Sisters of the Poor in Evansville and did a great deal to forward the work of these various organizations. A member of St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church, he was devoted to the good of the parish, and at his own expense built a chapel for the extension of its work. The news of his death spread consternation among the many circles where it seemed he could never be spared and his loss was universally mourned. Other hands have taken up the duties which he laid down and even the needs of the poor are provided for, yet his name will long be spoken with reverence and gratitude by those who received benefits from his hands.

Mr. Fischer married (first) Magdalena Martin, who died in 1896. He married (second), in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 2, 1898, Magdalena Helbling, who was born in Bavaria, and is a daughter of Christian and Mary Ann (Martin) Helbling, both natives of Bavaria. The father is still living in Alsace-Lorraine, but the mother died in 1914. Mrs. Fischer survives her husband, as do also their three daughters: Marie, a graduate of Trinity College, class of 1922; Helen, attending private school; and Emily, attending the grammar school.

MINER, Oscar Peres,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

This family came from Onondaga County, New York, to Cortland County, and there the useful life of Oscar P. Miner was passed. He was a young man of twenty when the cannon shot was aimed at Fort Sumter and awoke the North, East, and West to a sense of their danger, and he was one of the "boys in blue" that flocked to the defense of the Union. For three years he did a soldier's duty, then returned to his home, and in the peaceful life of a farmer passed three fruitful decades ere the duties of public position lured him from the farm to the village, now the city of Cortland.

His father, Peres Miner, was a land owning farmer of the town of Spafford, Onondaga County, New York, where he died November 1, 1851, while just in the prime of life, aged fifty-one. He married Lucia Norton, born January 2, 1809, died August 7, 1886. They were the parents of six children: Laura, married John P. Taft, deceased; Adaline E., married Chandler B. Heath; Seymour, married Aurelia Atwater; George W., married Phoebe P. Potter, and resided in the town of Homer, Cortland County, New York; Oscar Peres, to whose memory this review is inscribed; Amelia L., married Isaac P. Brown, whom she survives.

Oscar Peres Miner, youngest son of Peres and Lucia (Norton) Miner, was born at the home farm in Onondaga County, New York, March 28, 1841, died at his home in Cortland, New York, January 30, 1921, and is buried in Rural Cemetery, Cortland. He obtained his early education in the district school, but upon the death of Peres Miner in 1851,

the family moved to the town of Homer, Cortland County, and there the lad, Oscar P., attended Cortland Academy. After completing his own studies he taught school during the winter months and worked at farming during the summer season. He was fitting himself for college when the president called for troops in 1861 and enlisted in Company D, Seventy-Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, serving until honorably discharged on April 18, 1864. He saw hard service, and was engaged in many battles and skirmishes, including the battle of Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and others, his discharge being given him on account of disability.

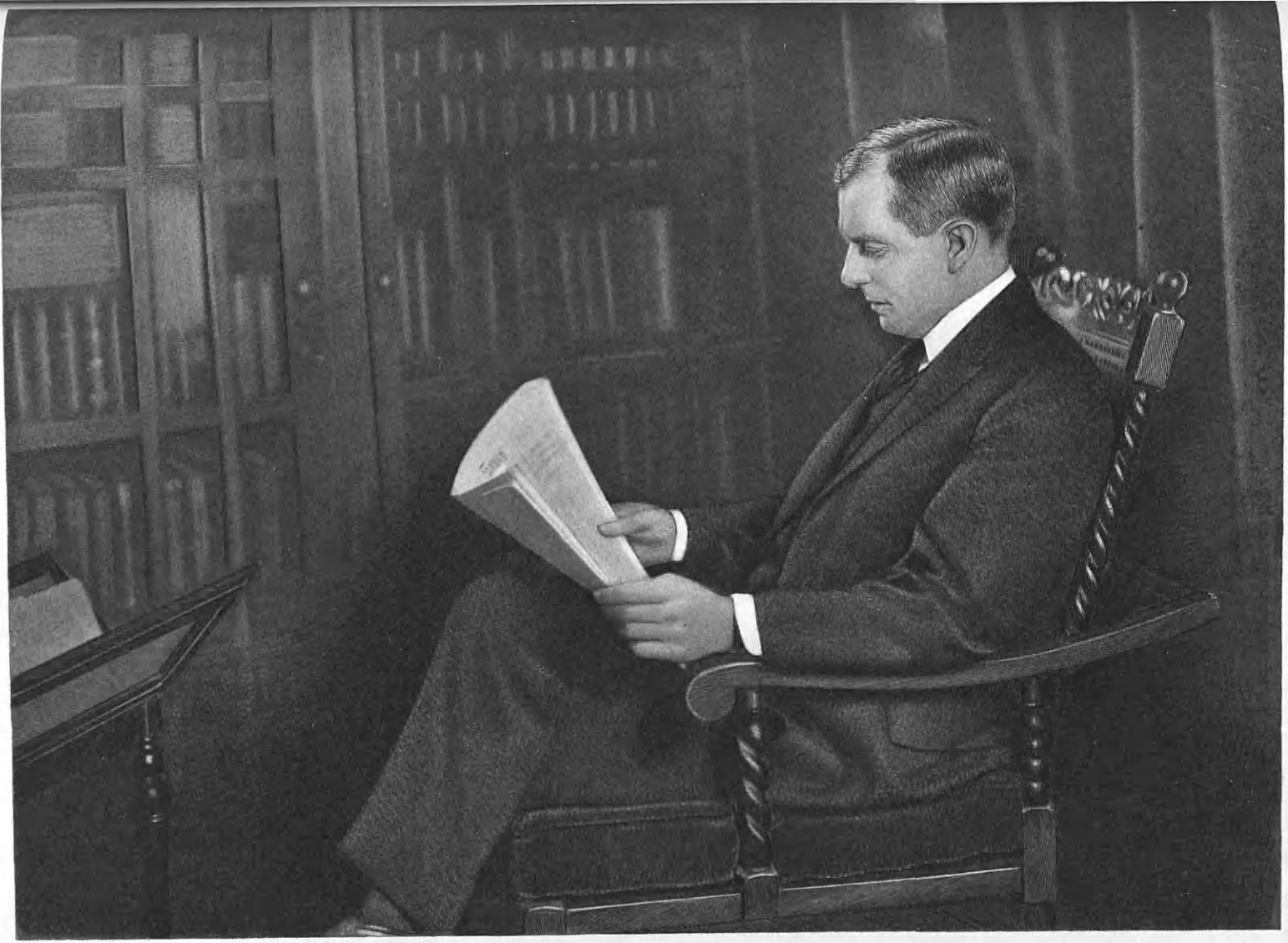
After his discharge from the army, Mr. Miner returned home where he bought a farm in the town of Taylor, Cortland County, New York, a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, known as the J. P. Brown farm. There he settled down to the independent life of a farmer, and for thirty years, 1864-1894, he engaged in general farming and stock raising, prospering abundantly. In 1894 he was elected County Superintendent of the Poor, and then moved to the village of Cortland where he ever afterward made his home, his residence on Madison Street. After his term of office expired, Mr. Miner served Cortland as truant officer and public school janitor until his health failed, when he retired. He was an invalid for six years preceding his death, but bravely met the ordeal, and passed away, bearing the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of Homer Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church which he served actively, his politics, Republican. During his life in Taylor Township, he held the office of Supervisor for five years; was Justice of the Peace for ten years; and for one term was Justice of the Sessions. He was elected Superintendent of the Poor in November, 1894, and served his county faithfully for an entire term. He was a member of Grover Post, No. 98, Grand Army of the Republic, in Cortland, and filled all the chairs of that post, including that of Commander. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in his citizenship was loyal and public-spirited.

Mr. Miner married, September 13, 1868, Julia M. Bentley, born in Taylor Township, Cortland County, New York, daughter of Joshua and Lorinda (Bennett) Bentley. Mrs. Miner survives her husband, a member of Homer Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and helpful in its branches of women's work. To Mr. and Mrs. Miner two sons were born, namely: 1. Floyd B., born at the home farm in Taylor Township; was educated in the public school, finishing with graduation from State Normal School in 1893; he is now publisher of a newspaper at Fairport, New York; he married Mary Corning, and they have a daughter, Edna C. 2. Carroll P., born at the home farm in Taylor Township, and also finished his studies at Cortland State Normal School, class of 1895; he taught in the public schools of New York City for over thirteen years, then came suddenly to the end of life; he married Grace Sturdevant, who since the death of her husband has taught in Cortland High School; Mrs. Carroll P. Miner has three sons: Bertram J., now an employee of the Second National Bank of Cortland; Kenneth P., also employed in the Second National Bank of Cortland; Carroll, a student.

JOHNSON, Howard Spafard,

Manufacturer.

A man of sterling, upright character, unimpeachable in his integrity and charm-



Howard S. Johnson

ing in his personality, Howard S. Johnson, of Charleston, West Virginia, won for himself high and influential position in the business world, and a wide social circle of friends and acquaintances. He was generous and gave largely to charity, but made no parade of his generosity, giving always in such a way that few besides the recipient of his gifts ever knew how much or to whom he gave. His interest in the growth and advancement of his adopted city was a well known and acknowledged fact, and his fine business ability made him a valuable asset to the community in which he had lived and loved for a quarter of a century. He was a son of Rodolphus and Anne (Spafard) Johnson, his father a prominent coal operator and railroad official of Columbus, Ohio, where his business interests were large.

Howard Spafard Johnson was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 22, 1874, and died at his home in Charleston, West Virginia, February 25, 1921. He began his education in Brooklyn schools, then went abroad with his parents, and in France and Germany continued his studies and acquired the languages of those countries. On his return to Brooklyn, he prepared for a higher course of study under a tutor, and entered Yale University, whence he was graduated with the class of 1894. He afterwards took a course in electrical engineering at Cornell University, and soon after completing the course and receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer, he entered the employ of Morgan Gardner, manufacturer of electrical supplies and mining machinery. He remained with that company but a short time, going thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he formed a connection with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, which he continued for a number of years. In 1899 he located in Charleston, West Virginia, as representative of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, and continued that connection until 1901, when he founded the Charleston Electrical Supply Company, of which he was the first, and until his passing, the only president. The company prospered abundantly, and the large business was most capably managed by Mr. Johnson. He was also a director of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of Charleston, besides having other connections in business enterprises in the county and State. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Republican. The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association after the death of Mr. Johnson:

Whereas, the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association this morning hears with great sorrow of the death of Howard S. Johnson, of Charleston, president of the Charleston Electrical Supply Company, and a valued member of our association.

Whereas, this association believes that not only the business and industrial and manufacturing life of Charleston have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Johnson, but that also the State as a whole is bereaved by the death of a citizen of great business ability and sterling integrity.

Therefore, Be it resolved that the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association hereby pay this tribute of respect and regard to the memory of our dead associate, and extend its sincere condolences to his family and to his friends, both in Charleston and throughout the State.

The annual banquet and meeting of the office and sales force of the Charleston Electrical Supply Company was held in Charleston, December 20, 1921, and the program of the meeting, with menu and plans of work beautifully printed in large booklet form, carried a portrait of the late president with the following appreciation:

In the death of Mr. Johnson, President and Founder of the Charleston Electrical Supply Company, every member of our Organization has a deep feeling and realization of personal loss.

On the eve of our Twentieth Anniversary we can look back and begin to comprehend his wonderful vision, strength and power.

Sorrow is not given to us alone that we may mourn, but to give us an Ideal to follow and a realization that we must "Carry On" with the best that is in us.

His heart was full of love and his hands full of service. He had solved the riddle of life. Bitterness, Cynicism and Pessimism he had not; but Love, Cheer and Hope abounded in him, and these are always the by-products of greatness.

On October 17, 1900, Mr. Johnson married Anne Lewis, daughter of Charles and Betty J. Lewis, of Charleston, West Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson there were born four sons: Rodolph, Charles, and Howard and Clarence, twins. Mrs. Johnson continues her residence in Charleston.

AHRENS, Charles,

Manufacturer.

There are two types of business man, of course not sharply divided, but the one class shading into the other by degrees. It is idle to ask the thorough-going-nothing-but-business man for his hobbies, pastimes, or the modes of employing his leisure, for he will probably tell you that he has none, that his business claims and gets all his attention, that his only recreation is the overtime work often snatched from sleep and life's daily routine which he is able to add to the work done during business and office hours. Not so the other type, for to him his business is a means to an end; he is interested not in the business itself, but in the profits which he will largely sacrifice on the altar of his favorite occupation, whether that be travel, music, horse-racing, collecting pictures, growing orchids, or whatever ruling passion is his. To that second class belonged Charles Ahrens, who, besides being an extensive globe trotter and omniverous reader, was a great bibliophile and collector of books, was a great lover and connoisseur of the opera. His death concluded a life largely lived on behalf of his family, and ennobled by many of the higher interests which Mr. Ahrens cultivated, as far as his business permitted him to do.

Charles Ahrens was born at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1870, a son of Theodore and Anna Ahrens, his parents both from Germany. He was educated in the public schools of Louisville, where he completed high school courses, afterward entering into the business of his father, Ahrens & Ott, which had been founded by his father, but later became the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Mr. Ahrens retired from business in 1905 as manager of the New Orleans branch, and spent the remaining years of his life traveling throughout the globe. Mr. Ahrens' father came to America very young and first settled in Baltimore, but went, in 1845, to Louisville, Kentucky, where he founded the firm of Ahrens & Ott. After his death in 1901 the firm was consolidated and its name changed to the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Like his son, he was a Republican in politics, and widely known for his philanthropic activities. Charles Ahrens was a member of the Turner Society, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles Ahrens married (first) Addie Weisenstein, of Louisville, Kentucky, who died in 1898. They were the parents of one daughter, Pauline, who married Robert Burgess, of Louisville, Kentucky, assistant manager of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burgess are the parents of a daughter, Polly. Mr. Ahrens married (second), February 15, 1902, Mollie Dotson, daughter of Robert Combs and

Bridget (Kane) Dotson. Mr. Dotson was a cabinet-maker, born in Middletown, Kentucky, while his wife came from County Roscommon, Ireland. Mr. Dotson's family eventually moved to Louisville, and at the age of fourteen he ran away with his brother and joined the Union Army, enlisting in Company C, Fifth Kentucky Infantry. His brother was killed at Chickamauga, but Mr. Dotson was honorably discharged, after two years of service, because of wounds received in battle, and returned to Louisville, Kentucky. It is a matter of satisfaction that the original concern founded by Mr. Ahrens' father, and consolidated and enlarged by Mr. Ahrens, is now directed by his son-in-law, and the seed sown by the grandfather has been brought to blossoming and fruition by the succeeding generations.

DUMVILLE, George,

Business Man.

The Dumvilles are a very old North of England family whose remote ancestor, judging by the name, must have come over to England from Normandy in the eleventh century as one of the followers of the Duke of Normandy, taking part in the adventures which were to result in the conquest of England by William the Conqueror and his proud knights. The history of this family shows several features reminiscent of the feudal spirit, such as their deep attachment to the soil of their native country prior to one of the members emigrating to America.

Joseph Dumville, father of George Dumville, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, March 11, 1819, grew up on his father's farm, and after attending public and private schools, worked at farming in his native home. He married (first), in 1845, Harriet Norton, and with his wife and children came to America, about 1850, locating in Lockport, New York, where he worked in the brewery. Two years later he established in business and engaged in the brewing of ale and beer at his brewery on Chestnut Street, manufacturing the ale and beer on scientific principles, following that business all his life and becoming very successful. He served the city of Lockport as alderman for two years, was a member of the Episcopal Church, and served as church warden for many years. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and held the universal respect of his fellow-citizens. His first wife died in 1860, after bearing him eight children, six of whom are deceased, the two surviving ones being Joseph; and Margaret, who married Lewis P. Gordon, of Lockport, New York. Joseph Dumville married (second) Eliza Davis, this marriage being childless. Joseph Dumville married (third) Amanda Thorne, who lived but a short time. He married (fourth) Alissa Forsyth McQueen, a widow. He married (fifth) Eliza Thorne, a widow. He died in Lockport, New York, in 1900, and is buried in Cold Springs Cemetery, where also the wives of this remarkable man have also found their last resting place.

George Dumville, son of Joseph and Harriet (Norton) Dumville, was but two years old when he left the mother country with his parents for America, where he passed his childhood and grew into manhood in Lockport, New York. After receiving his education, he acquired a knowledge of the brewing business under the direction of his father, and with him was associated in the brewing of ale and beer all his life. He died in the prime of manhood, May 14, 1888, at his home in Lockport, and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery. He was a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, affiliated

with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was well known and universally respected.

George Dumville married, in Lockport, New York, Harriett Lewis, of Lockport, a daughter of Elias G. and Anna Morgan (Charles) Lewis, both natives of Wales. Elias G. Lewis was born in Wales, was a graduate of Oxford Bible College, Oxford, England, and learned ship building in his native country. During young manhood he came to the United States, located in Lockport, New York, in 1847, where he was for over half a century engaged in the ship yard of H. F. Cady as superintendent of boat construction. He was a member of the Board of Education of Lockport for ten years, and served as superintendent of the Clinton Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School for years, his wife and he members of the church. He married Anna Morgan Charles, whom he met in Utica, New York, and they were the parents of three daughters: 1. Anna, married the Rev. John Robinson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, neither of whom survive. 2. Harriett, wife of George Dumville, as above stated. 3. Ida, married William S. Clark, of Lockport, both deceased. Elias G. Lewis died in Lockport in 1905, aged eighty-seven years. His wife, who was also a native of Wales, died in Lockport. To Mr. and Mrs. George Dumville were born two children: 1. Harry Charles, who is a well known medical practitioner of Niagara Falls; married Susan Bendinger, and they are the parents of two sons: Harry Charles, Jr., and George Louis. 2. Ann Lewis, who is supervisor of the mailing department of the Upson Fibre Products Company of Lockport.

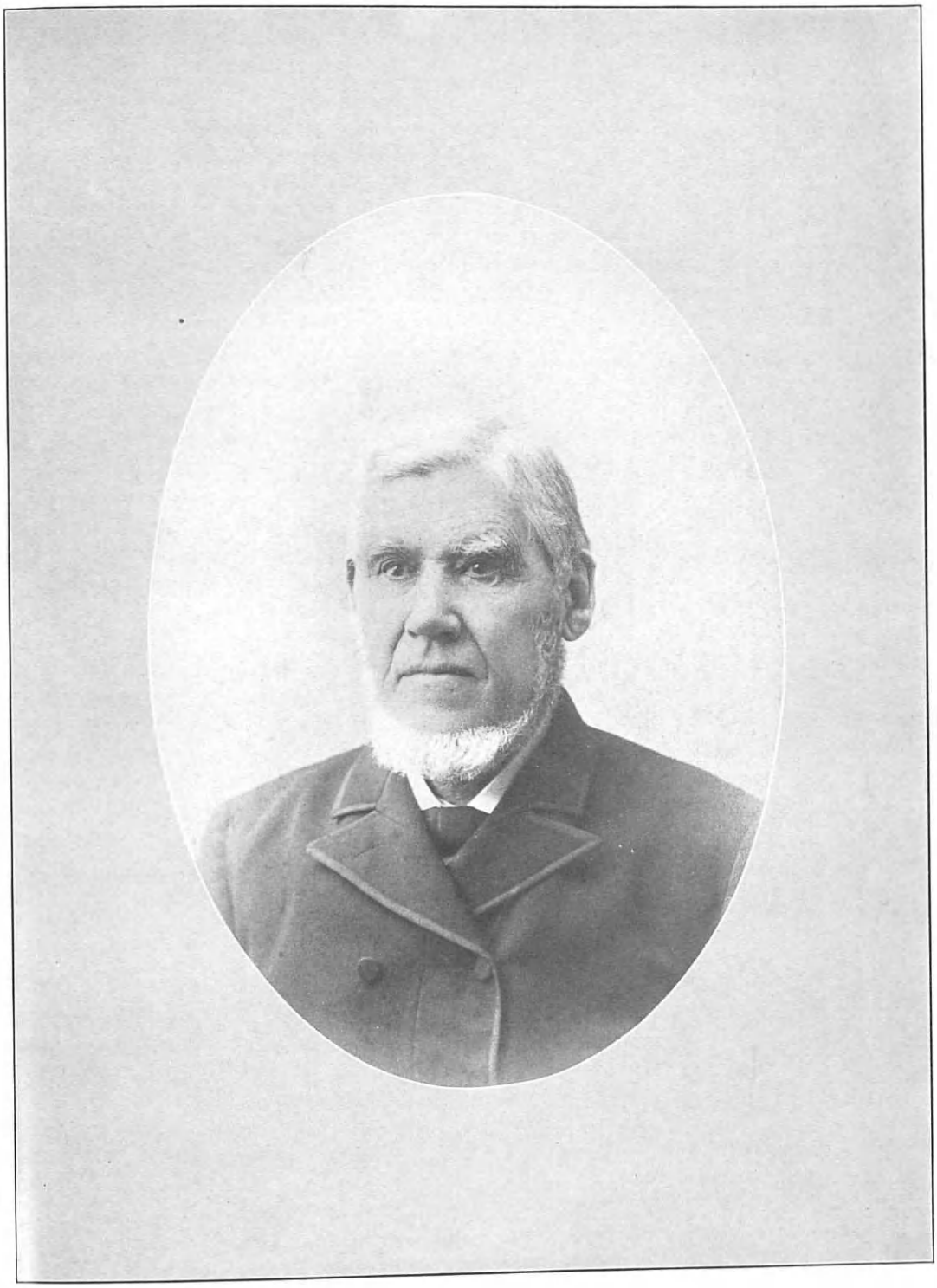
Mrs. Dumville and her daughter reside on Genesee Street, Lockport, New York, both members of the Presbyterian Church, and looking back on a long line of honorable and distinguished ancestors who have lived useful and public-spirited lives are greatly respected in their resident locality, who see in the two ladies worthy representatives of the best Anglo-American stock and sharers of the traditions and the moral and religious heritage of the founders of our Republic.

WATSON, Edwin Chase,

New Hampshire Farmer.

Guardians of the traditions of the farmsteads of New Hampshire, providers of their material prosperity, the substantial homes, the hospitable firesides—such have been the Watsons of Claremont for generations. Edwin Chase Watson was typical of the most thoroughgoing of New Hampshire farmers, maintaining within the extensive paternal bounds agriculture at its best, and so preserving his landed heritage through his old age. His pride in his farm properties, although Mr. Watson was a gentleman farmer, was crowned with a very practical personal interest in all its concerns throughout the seasons; and the high state of cultivation in which he kept his cleared land was of continuous interest to farmers in general. Mr. Watson was progressive in all matters besides those of his agricultural activities, and he had hosts of friends in township and State who shared in his plans and opinions, and were proud to call him friend. He was a son of Amos Allen Watson, son of James Watson, also a Claremont farmer, who married Mabel Allen, and of Hitty W. (Chase) Watson, granddaughter of Patience (Tyler) Strowbridge, and daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Strowbridge) Chase, the former a son of Caleb and Sarah (Prince) Chase, of Sutton, Massachusetts.

Edwin Chase Watson was born June



Elias G. Lewis

2, 1839, at Claremont, near Ascutneyville, Vermont, where his father took care of the toll-bridge. He attended the local schools, and afterwards graduated at the Green Mountain Institute, at Woodstock, Vermont, with the class of 1856, when he returned to the homestead that had been in the family since 1833, a white-pillared old Colonial place, the farm itself consisting of about ten acres. Here Mr. Watson devoted himself to working the farm to the time of his death, when the hundred odd acres were disposed of by Mrs. Watson, who retained the homestead. Mr. Watson was a staunch Democrat throughout his life, and adhered to the principles of that party.

Mr. Watson married, March 26, 1863, at Claremont, Charlotte M. Hendee, a daughter of John Hendee, a Claremont builder who originally came from Gilsum, and of Elizabeth Holmes (Graham) Hendee, a daughter of William and Betsey (Morrison) Graham, and who, besides their daughter, Charlotte M., had a son, Edward Josiah Hendee, of Claremont. Mr. and Mrs. Watson were the parents of James Hendee Watson, who was born April 3, 1864, at Claremont, and who resides in New York City, and is an engineer with the New York Central Railroad. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Eastern Star, and has officiated as the chaplain of the Claremont Chapter; she was a member of the board of directors of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; is very active in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; and has been a member of the Claremont Reading Club since 1903.

Edwin Chase Watson died April 27, 1911, as the result of a railroad accident. His neighborhood and home life were ideal, wherein he displayed those traits of character that made him known among his fellow-townsmen as a man of highest principles of truth and probity.

MITCHELL, Augustus James,

Merchant.

Some men struggle along for many years and try their hand at many callings before they discover the place in life for which they are best fitted, while others, almost from birth, seem predestined for some particular career. To the latter class most assuredly belongs Augustus James Mitchell, who showed a natural aptitude for the busy marts of trade at a very tender age. But his ideas and ideals of the responsibilities of a mercantile career were high, and he was an honorable business man, in all of the deepest significance of the words. He was upright in his dealings and his reputation for squareness brought to him the respect and esteem of everyone with whom he came in contact and won for him a high place in the estimation of his fellows. Though a semi-invalid for many years before the end came, and inactive in a business way, his passing on was mourned by a large number of persons who had found in Mr. Mitchell a true friend and congenial spirit. His integrity and lofty business standards had marked him among his fellows.

Augustus James Mitchell was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, March 4, 1843, and died in Owensboro, Kentucky, July 1, 1912. He was the son of Benedict and Penelope (Philpot) Mitchell. His father was killed during the Civil War by home guards, and at an early age Augustus J. was faced with the necessity of making his own way in the world. He received the meager education afforded by the county schools of that trying period of our country's history, and this education was supplemented by a course in a

business college of Louisville, Kentucky, where he studied bookkeeping and general business principles. As a very young man he established a credit at Owensboro, and, at the age of eighteen, he embarked upon his own business career in partnership with John Handley, in operating a grocery and dry goods store, under the firm name of Mitchell & Handley. After eight years he severed his connection with this partnership, sold his holdings, and entered into partnership with J. M. Haynes, in the dry goods business, the firm being known as Mitchell & Haynes, located on East Main Street. He continued at this location for a number of years, finally assuming complete control of the business, which was operated under the name of A. J. Mitchell, and located on Main Street, between St. Anne and Allen streets. By much hard work and conscientious effort to serve his trade well, he built up a flourishing business at this location, which continued to be the center of his business activities for many years.

But Mr. Mitchell's exceptional business ability could hardly be expected to find a sufficient outlet in one line of commerce. He also invested in real estate, and constructed many commodious stores and dwelling houses. He likewise attained much success as a financier and for a number of years was president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank. But finally, the years of constant toil and overwork commenced to exact their toll and in 1888 Mr. Mitchell was seized with a severe illness, which eventually necessitated his retirement from business life and living as a semi-invalid for the remainder of his life.

In politics, Mr. Mitchell was a Democrat, but he never sought any office. A proposal at one time to make him candidate for Mayor annoyed him and met with an absolute refusal. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also a member of the Elks' Club, and took much interest in the activities of this organization. He was also a member of St. Paul's Catholic Church, but cared little for churches or creeds, although his private life was filled with many acts of kindness and the broadest spirit of humanitarism.

Mr. Mitchell was twice married. His first marriage, in 1871, was to Lillie E. Thomas, who died in 1872, in Owensboro. On February 13, 1877, he was married, in Daviess County, to Mary S. Gray, of that county. She was the daughter of Lynch and Louisa (Shoemaker) Gray. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and a prosperous farmer of Daviess County, and the mother was a native of Virginia. The marriage of A. J. Mitchell and Mary S. Gray proved to be a most happy one, and the widow now survives him. An adopted daughter, Ada Gray Mitchell, married Dr. R. E. Griffin, of Owensboro, and they have two children: A. J. Griffin, and Ada Gray Griffin. Their own daughter, Mary Louise Mitchell, married A. S. Griffin, and they have two children: Gus Mitchell, and Mary Gray Griffin

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MORSE, Arthur B.,

Manufacturer.

The charge has frequently been made against the American nation that it is too commercial in its atmosphere to have cultivated any true form of artistic expression. Yet, in at least one line of endeavor, this supposedly highly-cultivated commercial sense has been responsible for a development of beauty which may fairly be designated as a very real art. One has only to examine a few specimens of the products of our finer printing plants of the present day to realize that here indeed is a medium by which many artisans

A. B. Moore

have found practical expression of their ideals of beauty. Printing of the higher grade nowadays is more than the mere assembling of metal types, relieved by an occasional crude illustration, as was the custom of the trade of a decade or so ago. To-day it is truly "the art preservative of arts" and much of our commercial literature is the product of real craftsmen and true artists. One of the men to whom much credit for this improvement must be given is the late Arthur B. Morse. From the time he started his business career in a humble basement printing shop he dreamed and worked always for a finer and better product until he rose to a position as one of the leaders of his fraternity and a master of craftsmanship, highly honored for the advancement he had given his guild. Child of a Norwegian mother, he had an innate love of Nature, as manifested in the great outdoors, and it was undoubtedly this trait which caused him in the later years of his business activity to devote the time and skill of the great organization, of which he was head, to the production of literature which would seek to glorify and add to the beauty of orchard, field, gardens, and lawn. The output of his whirring presses expressed the highest type of salesmanship and the spread of a propaganda, to which no one could object, of a brighter and more beautiful world in which to live. Horticulturists all over the country recognized his workrooms as the place which could best help the uninformed to visualize the beauty of flower, shrub or tree around their homes, and thus relieve the drabness of surroundings which has been so often criticized in some American localities.

Arthur B. Morse was born October 9, 1858, at Farmer's Creek, near Metamore, Lapeer County, Michigan, and died at the Henrotin Hospital, Chicago, March 24, 1924. He was the son of Charles F. and Anna (Langland) Morse, the father being a native of New York and the mother a Norwegian by birth. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that vicinity and was later supplemented by the educational nature of a printer's work. He learned the printing trade under his brother-in-law who was the owner of the "Decatur Republican," at Decatur, Michigan. Later he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, which was to be his home for more than forty-five years, and with the late Clearmont A. White, established a small job printing office under the firm name of White & Morse. It was located in the basement of what is now the Wells' Jewelry Store. About 1890 Mr. Morse, in association with R. P. Chaddock, of Benton Harbor, established The St. Joseph Press. The newspaper field did not appeal to him, however, and after he had disposed of his interests in this venture he again went into the job printing business, with a small plant located in the Lake View Hotel Building. His careful attention to details and painstaking workmanship made this venture a success from the start, and later, after the concern had been incorporated under the name of the A. B. Morse Printing Company, it was necessary to move to larger quarters on Ship Street. In 1910 Mr. Morse started to specialize in the designing, illustrating and printing of the high-grade horticultural catalogues for the largest nurseries and seedsmen throughout the country. His success in the line was phenomenal, and the concern, under his able leadership, grew to be one of the largest printing and binding concerns of this nature to be found. The plant was especially noted for its exceptionally fine color work and other forms of the typographical art.

Mr. Morse held the highest esteem of

his associates and had a wide circle of friends from all walks of life. He was a true Christian gentleman with an unswerving code of ethics. For more than half a century he had been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, connected with all the church functions, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of stewards, a member of the building committee, and teacher of the Men's Bible Class. He had also been a Sunday School Superintendent for many years. From 1904 to 1907 he was president of the Board of Education of the city of St. Joseph. In his lodge affiliations he was a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 437, Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of the Rotary Club, and one of the charter members of the United Typothetae of America upon its organization. Believing heartily in the value of coöperation, he became actively interested in the activities of the U. T. A. and when the St. Joseph Valley Typothetae was organized he was elected president and was a member of the board of directors at the time of his death. Every printing office in Benton Harbor and St. Joseph was closed on the day of his funeral, and the floral offering sent by the printers of the Twin Cities was among the most beautiful of the many received.

Arthur B. Morse was twice married. He married (first), February 10, 1881, Rose E. Johnson, who died in 1905. Two children survive this union: Harold R. Morse, of St. Joseph, and Lula Rose Morse, of Denver, Colorado. He married (second), May 16, 1907, Minerva A. Gard, daughter of John F. and Josephine C. (Taff) Gard. Her parents were natives of Ohio, who removed to Michigan while their children were still small. John F. Gard was a farmer and politician, being an ardent Republican, and was county treasurer for Berrien County at the time of his death. To Arthur B. Morse and Minerva A. (Gard) Morse four children were born: John, Dorothy, Virginia, and Arthur B., Jr.

PETTIGREW, Charles Hislop,

Master Mechanic, Superintendent.

Mill-owners and mill-workers of Joliet, Illinois, shared an equal regard in behalf of the sterling worth of their colleague and co-worker, Charles Hislop Pettigrew, and it was largely because of the fact that he was one of that sturdy number who through zealous toil and association with every branch of the business had won his way to official place, and through that high degree of merit that all, in whatever capacity, heartily recognized. The superintendent of the billet and splice mills was a masterly man, in that he had made his own the practical methods of the working of the departments, and had directed the processes from the standpoint of the thoroughly trained mechanic, yet his relationship with every department of the concern never ceased to be that of the friend, comrade and well-wisher, so that when he set aside the burden of his duties, sorrow was heartfelt and general,—a master mechanic and a trusted associate had departed. A chief's strong guidance, yet a friend's faithful influence —it was by means of such a combination of qualities that he proved his enduring worth.

Charles Hislop Pettigrew was a grandson of John and Agnes (Hislop) Pettigrew, the Pettigrew and Hislop families both being of Scotch lineage. He was a son of John and Agnes (Robertson) Pettigrew. John Pettigrew, a pioneer in the foundry business in Joliet, Illinois, was born in New Lanark, Scotland, March 2, 1842, and, coming to the United States in

1866, at first located in Chicago, Illinois, then, in 1871, removed to Joliet, and was there identified with the foundry business up to the time of his death. He was a brother of Sir Andrew Pettigrew, of New Lanark, Scotland, known as one of the foremost financiers and business men in Scotland.

Charles Hislop Pettigrew was born December 14, 1872, in Joliet, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. On June 27, 1887, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the employ of the Illinois Steel Company, as an apprentice in the pattern-shop, also attending Valparaiso (Illinois) University, studying engineering, and taking a correspondence school course in that subject. On August 2, 1887, he was transferred to the tin-plate shop, as apprentice, and from April 1, 1888, to November 1, 1889, he served in the engineering department. On November 2, 1889, he again entered the machine-shop as an apprentice, in which capacity he served until November 5, 1894, when he was transferred to the Billet Mill, as a machinist, and during the seven years that followed he was employed as a machinist in the machine-shop, and in the converter. He was advanced to the position of assistant master mechanic of the Billet Mill, September 17, 1901, where he remained until October 1 of that year, when he was made superintendent of No. 3 Rod Mill. On March 2, 1902, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Billet Mill, and on September 2, 1910, he was made superintendent of that department.

In politics, Mr. Pettigrew was a Republican, and he took an active interest in all civic affairs. He was a member of the Steel Workers' Club, of which his father was one of the organizers and chairman of the board of directors; and he was a member of the Goodfellows' Club. During the World War he offered his services to the United States Government, but was not called. He attended the Presbyterian Church; was a man of quiet, reserved disposition, loved his home, and took great interest in the welfare of boys and young men.

Mr. Pettigrew married, October 25, 1898, Isabella Paton, of Joliet, Illinois, a daughter of David and Isabella (Miller) Paton, natives of Scotland, who came to Joliet in 1881, and who were the parents of twelve children. Isabella (Paton) Pettigrew is also a direct descendant of John Paton, the first missionary to the New Hebrides Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew are the parents of the following children: Charles P.; Mrs. Leslie Allot, of Wilmington, Illinois; Wilbur H.; Jean P.; Marion; and Helen Grace. Mr. Pettigrew is also survived by two brothers: Harry and William; and by two sisters: Mrs. David Paton, and Mrs. Martin Fountain, of Lagrange, Illinois.

Charles Hislop Pettigrew died April 6, 1924, at his home in Joliet, Illinois. The men throughout the entire plant of the company looked upon to him as a man in every sense of the word, as he was at all times ready to be of assistance to those who made an effort to get ahead, and his helping hand was ready wherever and whenever needed.

STUHR, Herman,

Able Business Executive.

In the life history of Herman Stuhr, of Cleveland, Ohio, was exemplified in a large measure the genius for the resourceful command of circumstances which has placed many American men in high positions. Gifted with large business ability and the energy which carried him to high rank in business circles, Mr. Stuhr was able to turn to his own ad-

vantage the circumstances and even the misfortunes which a less resourceful man would have found staggering blows. In his every activity from his youth to his final success, Mr. Stuhr bent conditions as he found them to his own purposes and advancement, and worked out remarkable success. Nor was this attitude one of selfishness, for in every realm in which he sought and attained influence the good of the people was vitally concerned, and in his usefulness and high achievement the people were largely benefited. Few men, furthermore, have won so high a position of individual success, and at the same time held their hearts and minds so widely open to the refinements of life and those interests of a benevolent or friendly nature which link rich and poor together in useful effort. Mr. Stuhr was a truly great man, and his greatness was most worthily expressed in his unfailing sympathy for and appreciation of the needs or sufferings of those less fortunate than himself. He won much from life, but to life he gave more.

The Stuhr family was one of importance in Germany, and Frederick Stuhr, Mr. Stuhr's father, was born in that country. He brought his children, one son and three daughters, to America in 1852, following the death of the wife and mother in Germany. Locating on a farm at Royalton, Ohio, Frederick Stuhr established himself in the new country and became a highly esteemed and loyal citizen. His pioneer endeavors in this locality, which was still sparsely populated at that time, did much for the local advance, and his name holds honored place in the records of his time. Following his retirement from business, he removed to Cleveland, where the last days of his life were spent, and here he passed away, at the age of eighty-four years.

Herman Stuhr, youngest child and only son of Frederick Stuhr, was born in Hamburg, Germany, September 11, 1839. Only thirteen years of age when he came to America, his education, which was begun in Germany, was completed in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, so far as formal study was concerned. Mr. Stuhr was, however, gifted with large ability along the lines of observation and perception, and through these qualities of mind and spirit he gained, year by year, throughout his entire lifetime ever wider funds of knowledge, thereby becoming a brilliantly educated and truly cultured man. As a young lad he was interested in the work of the farm, and he remained with his father until twenty-four years of age, bearing a worthy part in the work of the homestead. Then coming to Cleveland, Mr. Stuhr engaged in the lumber business, opening his headquarters on Center Street. He later removed to Seneca Street, where he was active in partnership with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Bohm & Stuhr. Henry Bohm, his associate, was a member of an old Cleveland family and well known in business circles. Their interest was started on a moderate scale, but with their cordial coöperation and tireless endeavors an important enterprise was developed. This became one of the most important lumber yards and planing mills in its field at that time, but the partners met with ever recurring losses, through floods whenever the "Old" Cuyahoga River overflowed its banks. A further loss from fire occurred in 1894 and Mr. Stuhr determined to get away from the lowlands. Rebuilding where the constant threat of flood still remained seemed to him a foolish and unnecessary proceeding. Mr. Bohm, however, felt that a change of location would be a handicap in other ways, and, accordingly, the part-

ners, by mutual consent, dissolved their affiliation.

Mr. Stuhr removed to the section of Cleveland then known as Newburgh, and entirely alone, struck out on his new venture. Again he made a small and inconsiderable start, but his business genius and unlimited capacity for hard work once more gave him a substantial and enduring foundation for large success. He built up a widely important interest, developing a lumber business which took leading rank in this part of the Middle West. When his son, Walter Stuhr, became of an age to be interested in business affairs, he received him into the organization and the younger Mr. Stuhr is now his father's successor, conducting the business on an ever wider scale. Herman Stuhr, however, remained at the head practically until his death, active until the last. His death occurred, May 10, 1916, and not only this, but other interests felt the loss. Mr. Stuhr had invested heavily in real estate from time to time, and for many years prior to his decease he was closely interested in development along this line. He built several houses on Dennison Avenue, Lorain Avenue, and West Ninety-ninth Street, and Mrs. Stuhr still owns these properties. Indeed, Mr. Stuhr bore a very considerable part in the many improvements which during his lifetime gave the "Forest City" its present charm. When Mr. Stuhr became a resident of Cleveland, Detroit Avenue was a plank road. Later horse-drawn street cars ran as far as the point now marked by Fifty-eighth Street and the line was eventually extended to Sixty-fifth Street. This section of the city was greatly benefited by Mr. Stuhr's building activities, which centered around his own residence locality more or less closely. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Stuhr resided on Stone Street, and in 1884 he bought the property on Detroit Avenue, where he spent the sunset years of his life and where Mrs. Stuhr still resides. He bought this handsome place from Henry McCurdy, who owned and conducted one of the early iron foundries of Cleveland. This place was originally the old Standard farm and Mr. Folsom, a banker of early days in Cleveland, built the original house in 1836. Mr. Stuhr improved the house and beautified the grounds very extensively, making it one of the most attractive residence places in this section of the city. Mr. Stuhr, in 1914, built a wing on either side of the original mansion, changing the house to a three-family apartment, Mrs. Stuhr retaining one apartment for her own residence. Mr. Stuhr took the deepest interest in every phase of community advance, but it was his special delight to give aid and support to those benevolent and charitable activities which return to the worker no profit beyond the consciousness of good done. This part of his life was, however, one of which he rarely spoke, and only his close friends knew of his benevolence. His pleasure in his home was the chief interest in his life outside of his business affairs, and to the beautifying of his house and grounds he gave practically all his leisure hours. To those friends who came to his home as guests this phase of Mr. Stuhr's life was very beautiful, and as a host he is remembered with the deepest appreciation by all whose privilege it was to gather around his fireside as his guests. His memory will always endure among all those who knew him, but to those who shared his home life in this way, his name will be a cherished recollection as long as life shall last.

Herman Stuhr married, June 19, 1878, Ida Konigslow, daughter of Herman and Charlotte (Brunne) Von Koenigsloew, her

father a native of Hamburg, her mother of Prussia, their marriage having taken place in Cleveland in 1848. Mr. Von Koenigsloew's grandfather was a coffee merchant in a very early day. Herman Von Koenigsloew was a celebrated mechanical engineer, and after some years of residence in America took his family back to Germany that they might be near his mother during her last illness. This proved of long duration, and for fifteen years they remained in Germany. This covered the period of the Civil War, and reconstruction activities had reached a point approaching normality when they returned. Herman Von Koenigsloew then established a machine shop in Cleveland, which he conducted for a number of years, retiring from active business affairs when fifty-six years of age. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and his wife died in 1900. The Von Koenigsloew family were at one time residents of Wilson Avenue, which is now known as East Fifty-fifth Street, their home having stood near Woodland Avenue, and at that time this was one of the most desirable residential localities of the city. Mr. Von Koenigsloew later bought a building site adjoining his daughter's home on Detroit Avenue and there he erected a spacious frame dwelling, where his last years were spent. Herman and Charlotte (Brunne) Von Koenigsloew were the parents of six children: Otto, who conducts a machine shop on Perkins Avenue; Ernst, deceased, who operated a machine shop on Vega Avenue; Marie, now deceased; Ida, now Mrs. Herman Stuhr; Lena, wife of Valentine Bachman, a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Richard Charles, who was born while the family was in Hamburg. The others were all born in Cleveland, Ohio.

Herman and Ida (Konigslow) Stuhr were the parents of the following children: 1. Herman Frederick, who is a graduate of Cornell University and was formerly an architect. He now conducts the machine shop formerly owned by his uncle. He married Florence Adams, and they are the parents of two sons: Herman F., and David. 2. Elsie, the only daughter, who became the wife of Dr. Charles Taylor, a well known dentist of Cleveland, and they have two children: Freda, and Charles. 3. Walter, who was associated with his father in the lumber business, and as mentioned previously still conducts the business. He married Eda Lehr, a member of one of the early families of Cleveland. She is a graduate of the Women's College of the Western Reserve and formerly taught in the local high school. They are the parents of two children: Marie, and Frederick.

OSBORN, Samuel Claude,

Piano Manufacturer.

Although he had but reached the period of life called its prime when death claimed him, Samuel Claude Osborn had had a spectacular career in the musical instrument manufacturing field and as manufacturer, inventor, and man of affairs had left a notable mark upon the business life of the day. One of his most conspicuous achievements in the course of a career that raised itself high above ordinary levels was the production of a grand piano which was marketed at a figure far below the prices that had maintained up to that time, and which marked an epoch in that branch of endeavor. During the last eight years of his life he was a resident of Chicago, and during that period he gained an identification with progressive and constructive forces in the city that speaks convincingly of the reliance and confidence placed in him by his fel-

lows, whose personal regard he held for many engaging qualities.

The patronymic of the family to which Mr. Osborn belonged was originally Orsborn, his grandfather a native of Scotland, and his grandmother born in England, this couple emigrating to Ohio in 1815 and purchasing a tract of land from the Government for a homestead.

Samuel Claude Osborn was born in Centerburg, Ohio, in 1876, and was educated in the schools of Columbus, thereafter entering business life. He was interested in things musical and saw a promising business opportunity in that line, establishing branch conservatories in all parts of the United States. In 1916 he was unable to secure the necessary small goods for his selling organization and at that time he incorporated the Samuel G. Osborn Manufacturing Company, engaging in the production of small musical instruments and building up the largest organization of its class in the country. In 1921 he discontinued this line and began piano manufacturing, launching a small grand piano, which caused widespread comment in the trade and which won instant popular approval. Mr. Osborn pursued his usual forceful and aggressive methods in the introduction of this instrument, and when death interrupted his labors they had borne rich fruit, placing the Osborn piano in a leading position in the field it was designed to fill.

Mr. Osborn devoted a considerable share of his time to investment banking, stock brokerage, real estate, and commercial organizations, and he was known among his associates as a man of initiative and judgment, with an intuitive sense of values and conditions that rarely failed him. He participated actively in the programs of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Association of Credit Men, and he was also a member of the Piano Club of Chicago, and other musical organizations. There are credited to his name a number of labor-saving devices applicable in industry, and all of his relations, practical or recreative, were those of a man of alert mentality, cultured taste, and thoughtful habit.

Mr. Osborn married, at Santa Cruz, California, May 1, 1907, Esther Caroline Jones, youngest daughter of Henry S. Jones (q. v.). They had one daughter, Claudia.

(The Eames Line).

Ames-Eames Arms—Argent on a bend cottised sable, three roses of the field.

Crest—A white rose.

Motto—Fama candida rosa dulcior.

Captain Anthony Eames or Ames, immigrant ancestor, was a proprietor of Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1634. A few years later he removed to Hingham, Massachusetts, and in 1636 owned a house lot there on the Lower Plain. From the first he appears to have been one of the foremost citizens of Hingham. He was admitted a freeman, March 9, 1636-37, and represented the town in the General Court in 1637-38-39-43-44. He assisted in laying out the boundary between the the Massachusetts and Plymouth patents. He was lieutenant of the military company, but when he was chosen captain there was a serious controversy between his friends and others, developing into a lasting difference that continued for several generations to divide the citizens of Hingham. On June 12, 1643, the town granted permission to Anthony Ames, Samuel Ward and Bozoun Allen to set up a corn mill for the town; Gowen Wilson had been miller of the town; in the future either Thomas Lincoln or John Pogger was to be the miller. Anthony Eames removed to Marshfield, in Plymouth Colony, about 1650, and he and his son Mark bought a

house and land together there December 10, 1651, and for many generations the family lived in that town. He was deputy to the General Court at Plymouth in 1653-54-55-56-57-58-61, and was a member of the Council of War. He was admitted Freeman in the Plymouth Colony, March, 1654-55. He also served the town as moderator.

His wife Margery was admitted to the Charlestown Church, September 13, 1635. Children: 1. John died at Hingham, 1641. 2. Mark, of whom further. 3. Margery, married, October 20, 1653, John Jacobs. 4. Elizabeth, married Edward Wilder, of Hingham. 5. Justus, born 1626, in England. 6. Millicent, married William Sprague. 7. Daughter, married Michael Pierce.

Lieutenant Mark Eames, son of Anthony and Margery Eames, was born in England, in 1620, and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1698. He was representative in 1662 and for fourteen successive years. He married, at Hingham, Massachusetts, May 26, 1648, Elizabeth, surname unknown. Children: 1. John, born September 6, 1649. 2. Jonathan, married, in 1682, Hannah Truant. 3. Elizabeth, married, in 1672, Andrew Lane.

Anthony Eames, from all facts obtainable, was a grandson of Mark Eames, and was born in 1703, and died in Voluntown, Connecticut, in 1793. He moved from Marshfield, Massachusetts, to Lebanon, Connecticut, and afterwards to Voluntown, Connecticut. He married, in 1725, Anna Barker. Children: 1. Abner. 2. Mark, died in 1794, married Anna Grace. 3. David. 4. Zephaniah, of whom further. 5. Desire. 6. John. 7. Priscilla. 8. Naomi.

Zephaniah Eames was a son of Anthony and Anna (Barker) Eames. "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," page 428, contains the following record: Zephaniah Eames, private, Captain Samuel Hall's Company, Major Backus' Regiment (1776); marched September 8, 1776; discharged November 2, 1776. Children: 1. Naomi, married, September, 1786, James Dwolf. 2. Amos, of whom further. 3. Joshua, married, July 4, 1793, Lois Chaffer, he moved with his family to East Smithfield, Pennsylvania, before 1810. 4. Lemuel, married, September 3, 1795, Ruby Barber. 5. David. 6. Joel, married, December 14, 1795, Azubah Putnam. 7. Polly, married, April 13, 1797, Benjamin Wadsworth. 8. Zephaniah, married, May 6, 1800, Diantha Case.

Amos Eames, son of Zephaniah Eames, was born May 21, 1761, and died November 12, 1821. In 1790 he was living in Becket, Massachusetts, and he moved to East Smithfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He married Robey Andrews. She was born January 6, 1762, and died February 13, 1848. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born June 17, 1785, died in December, 1785. 2. Isaac, of whom further. 3. Laura, born January 1, 1793, died April 3, 1856. 4. David, born March 5, 1795, died April 2, 1843. 5. Willard, born April 4, 1801, died November 30, 1849. 6. Anna, born August 4, 1804, died July 1, 1869.

Isaac Eames, son of Amos and Robey (Andrews) Eames, was born October 9, 1786, and died October 6, 1865. He removed to Smithfield, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He married, in Becket, Massachusetts, April 25, 1808, Mary Ann Mansfield. Children: 1. Enos J., of whom further. 2. Mercy C., born January 26, 1816. 3. Albert L., born October 18, 1818, died February, 1819. 4. Robey A., born June 10, 1820, died January 20, 1870.

Enos J. Eames, son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Mansfield) Eames, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, July 15, 1811, and

died February 7, 1894. He lived at Elyria, Ohio. He married Jane Kelly. She was born in Jurby, Isle of Man, and died April 6, 1886. Children: 1. Mary Jane. 2. Edward. 3. Homer. 4. Caroline Ann, of whom further.

Caroline Ann Eames, daughter of Enos J. and Jane (Kelly) Eames, married Henry Jones. Their youngest daughter, Esther Caroline, married, as previously stated, Samuel Claude Osborn.

GALLOUP, John Olin,

Business Man.

In 1866 John Milton Galloup, son of John Galloup, born in France, came from his home in Lodi, Seneca County, New York, to Battle Creek, Michigan. He was a jeweler and in Battle Creek formed a partnership with W. L. Hollister, they conducting a prosperous jewelry business. He married Mary Elizabeth Slaight, born in Ovid, New York, and they were the parents of two sons, John Olin, of further mention; and William H., a resident of New York City. Both of these sons were born in New York State prior to the removal to Michigan, the youngest then a babe in years. Battle Creek was ever afterward the home of John O. Galloup, he there passing fifty-four of his fifty-nine years. At the age of twenty-five he established in business under his own name and, being himself a thoroughly qualified plumber and a specialist in hot water heating systems, he built up a very large business, equipping many of the finest homes in the city as well as public buildings with plumbing and heating systems. He was president of The Galloup Pipe and Supply Company, of Battle Creek, one of the well known and successful wholesale plumbing houses of Michigan, and had a host of friends, among whom his frankness and his square dealing was proverbial.

John O. Galloup, son of John M. and Mary E. (Slaight) Galloup, was born in Lodi, Seneca County, New York, August 14, 1861, died at Battle Creek, Michigan, February 28, 1920. Five years after his birth Battle Creek, Michigan, became the family home, and there he obtained his education in the grade and high schools. At the age of eighteen he left school and in Battle Creek shops learned the tinsmith and plumbing trades. He then was employed in Detroit, Michigan, for one year, returning to Battle Creek in 1886 with a cash capital of fifty dollars which he had saved from his earnings. With that capital he opened a little "one man" plumbing shop in a cellar on Main Street. There he won excellent reputation for skill and integrity, building up a good trade through his own efforts and mechanical ability. As business increased he sought enlarged quarters on North Jefferson Street, where he remained ten years, his place of business now the site of the Ball Grocery. He was next located on East Main Street in rented quarters until about 1910, when he erected the building at No. 43-45 East State Street which bears his name. For five years after moving into the new building, business was conducted along the same lines as heretofore, then the plumbing department was closed and only steam-fitting became the house policy. Later the wholesale department was added, business being conducted under the name of The Galloup Pipe and Supply Company, John O. Galloup, president, that company having been incorporated in the fall of 1918. Other officials of the company were: Joseph Prell, vice-president; Charles Willison, secretary-treasurer. After the incorporation, in 1918, Mr. Galloup was the active executive of the company one year only, his health failing, and finally he succumbed to an acute attack after ten days of great suffering. He was a member of

the Michigan Association and the National Association of Master Plumbers, and possessed excellent business ability. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias (a past chancellor commander), was an unprejudiced, independent voter, with Republican preferences, a charter member of the Athelstan Club, and a man of attractive personality.

John O. Galloup married, September 19, 1893, Jessie Marian Thomson, born in Marshall, Michigan, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Elizabeth (Collins) Thomson. To Mr. and Mrs. Galloup three children were born: 1. John Andrew, his father's business associate, succeeded him as president of The Galloup Pipe & Supply Company. He married Vivian Hammer, of Battle Creek, and they have a son, Robert, and a daughter, Barbara Ann. 2. Harold Milton, born September 12, 1902, died October 15, 1910. 3. Charlotte Natalie, now a high school student in Battle Creek.

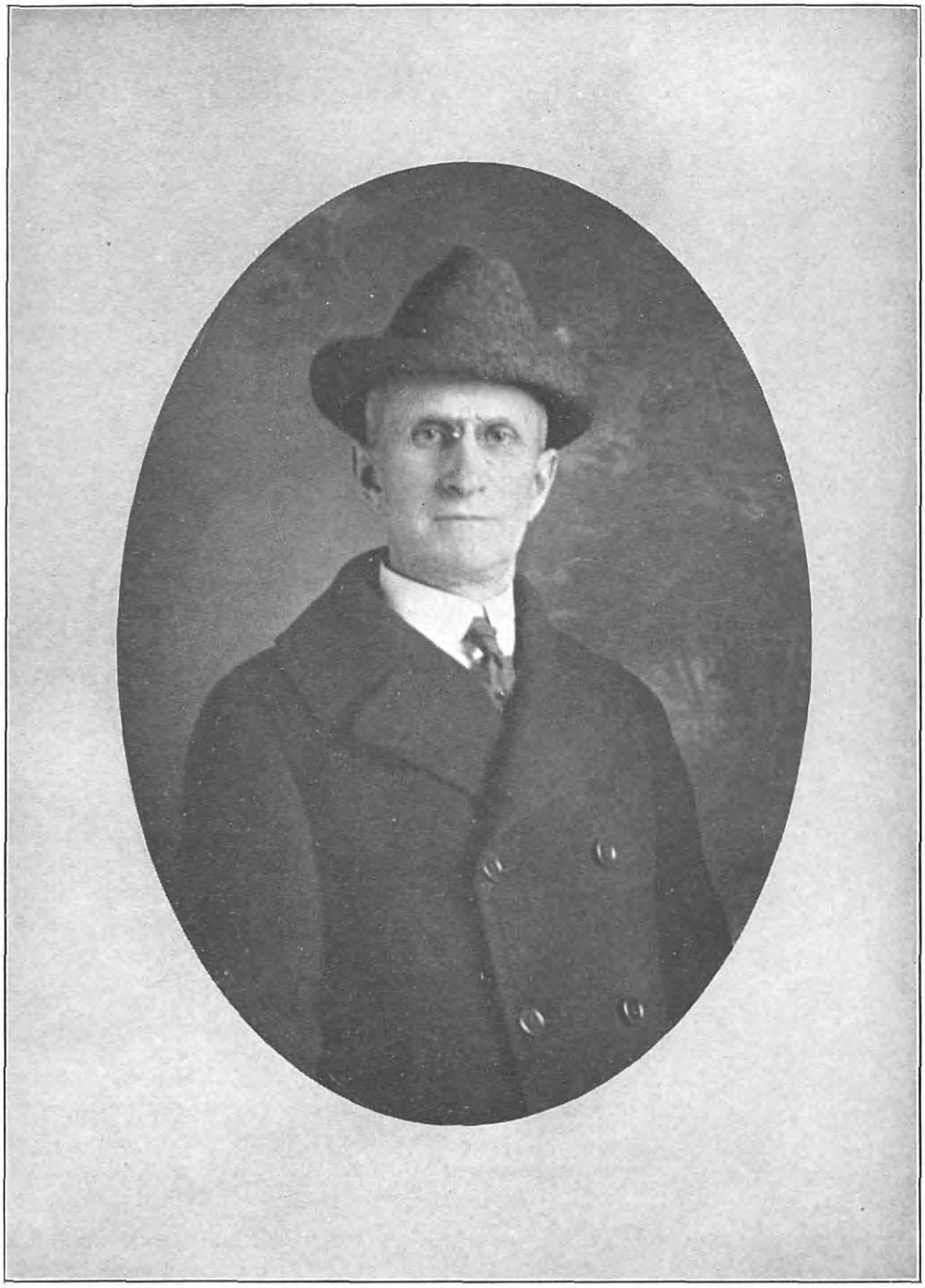
Mr. Galloup was laid at rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek. Mrs. Galloup continues her residence in Battle Creek, where for many years the family home was maintained at No. 51 North McCamly Street, but in 1912 was removed to No. 41 Garrison Avenue, her present address.

CLARK, Allan MacNab,

General Mill Superintendent.

That the actual making of an extensive business like that of the Heggie plants, at Joliet, Illinois, has not a little to do with the calibre of its superintendency, was notably demonstrated in the personality of Allan MacNab Clark, efficient chief of two of the mills of the James G. Heggie & Sons establishment, and long considered one of the most highly valued officials in that or any similar concern in the State. In the best sense a self-educated and practical man of affairs, he had devoted no small portion of his life to learning his trade and applying it in all its technicalities to every department of the works that he had so capably represented for more than thirty years, so that he had become a dynamic force in the maintenance and progress of the plant; and having been thus associated with all its varied interests, he was both respected and beloved by employers and employed. From a worker in the foundry to foreman and superintendent, Mr. Clark was a faithful and an aggressive friend to the firm's every interest. In both his public and his home life he put into practice the same principles that animated and distinguished his everyday duties in his performance of them at the Heggie plant. He was a son of James Clark, of Scotland, and of Margaret (Moody) Clark, of England.

Allan MacNab Clark was born in Chincooshee, Ontario, Canada, June 4, 1860, and going to Joliet, Illinois, with his parents in 1866, he attended the public schools there. Then began his course in the larger school of experience, and turning to a business career, he was first employed in the Illinois Steel Company's plant, where he improved his opportunities in apprenticeship, and laid the foundations for future success. It was a coincidence that while with the Illinois Steel Company he worked in the same department with James G. Heggie, who left in 1893 to start a boiler factory on Joliet Street, and later went to Maple Street, and also bought out the Collins' Street plant. Mr. Clark left at the same time with Mr. Heggie, and under the supervision of the latter he learned the trade of boilermaker. Efficiency was the keynote of his interest; he worked in the plant from that time onward, and it came



Bruce Lentz

about that he was appointed foreman of a department, and afterwards department manager, and so on through the other offices of trust and responsibility, up to that of general superintendent of the Maple Street and Collins Street sections of the plant. Mr. Clark was a stockholder of the Heggie plants as well, and stood high in the esteem of his colleagues. He was a Republican in politics, though he had not held political office. Fraternally, he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious fellowship was with the Central Presbyterian Church at Joliet, and he took an active interest in the work of that church.

Mr. Clark married, May 28, 1886, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mary Shearen, daughter of James and Margaret (Welsh) Shearen, and they were the parents of: Arthur, Clinton, and Robert Clark, all of Joliet; and Mrs. George Moody, of Chicago; Mrs. Lawrence Scheidt; Agnes; and Ladine Clark, of Joliet. Mr. Clark is survived also by a brother, William F. Clark, of Oak Park, Illinois; and a granddaughter, Betty Jane Scheidt, of Joliet.

Allan MacNab Clark died at Joliet, Illinois, August 30, 1922. An exemplar of absolute earnestness in his vocation, and of concentration upon life's task in all its details, he performed his duties well, and completed his labors with honor.

LENTZ, Dr. Bruce,

Dentist, Business Man.

The year 1923 saw the passing, at Louisville, Kentucky, of a group of largely prominent men whose eminent usefulness and acknowledged ability gave their names large significance to the people. In this group Dr. Bruce Lentz held a leading position, for as one of the foremost dental surgeons of this city and this general section he held an outstanding position in the progress of his day. Dr. Lentz was at all times and under all circumstances the alert, upright, forward-looking citizen as well as the skillful man. He held large financial interests in various industrial and commercial organizations, and in every phase of the advance of his day he bore a worthy and ever progressive part. A native of Louisville, and professionally active in this city for some twenty-six years, his name bears close significance to the welfare and progress of the people. The Lentz family is one of large distinction in Europe, where many generations of brilliant men may be traced as the doctor's ancestral line. He is a son of John B. and Mary Jane (Twyman) Lentz, his father a native of Philadelphia, but for many years a resident of Louisville.

Bruce Lentz was born in Louisville, Kentucky, August 27, 1861, and died in the city of his birth March 4, 1923. Attending the Louisville public schools in his boyhood, he later entered the Dental Department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in the class of June 18, 1897. Always a brilliant student, he was president of his class, and from his first entrance into professional life it was not difficult to prophesy a future of wide usefulness for him. Opening offices on Fourth Street, he was later located in the Stark's Building, on the same street, his suite of offices on the ninth floor. Maintaining the highest standards and ideals in his professional work, Dr. Lentz went forward as a leader of dental advance and did much for the encouragement of dental hygiene both in the public schools and among the people generally. He served on the school board for six years and his work in that connection was broadly constructive and permanently useful. A prominent figure in the local and county dental societies, he

also served on the State Board of Dentists and was influential in maintaining the lofty standards of that body.

Business affairs along various lines of advance also commanded the attention of Dr. Lentz, for he early bought large holdings in oil. He was for many years identified with the Oil Drilling Company of Osawatomie, Miami County, Kansas. He held stock in various banking institutions, also in the Cherokee Asphalt Company, and was vice-president of the Health Harvest Company, and further, a stockholder in the Mercury Body Company. He was also an influential member of the Louisville Board of Trade. A Democrat by political affiliation, and a fearless and enthusiastic advocate of the principles of the party, Dr. Lentz bore a part in all worthy endeavor of a public nature, and for many years was a member of the Loyal Legion of Kentucky. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 8, of Louisville, and his pleasure in the out-of-doors led him to maintain his membership in the Louisville Golf Club. Always in sympathy with religious advance, and courageous in his endorsement of religious principles, Dr. Lentz was for many years a member of the Walnut Street Baptist Church, of which he held at one time or another every office in the church. He was president of the Bible Class, and for many years was deacon, as well as filling all minor offices.

Dr. Lentz married (first) on January 29, 1891, Nancy Dryer, of Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of a prominent druggist of that city. Mrs. Lentz died March 5, 1897, in Indianapolis, leaving one daughter, Mary Gladys, now the wife of Kenneth B. Brier, of Philadelphia, their only child being a daughter, Nancy. Dr. Lentz married (second) on August 19, 1909, Jeannette (Tibbetts) Graham, widow of John T. Graham, and daughter of Hiram and Elmira (Quibey) Tibbetts.

TRUMP, Edwin,

Merchant.

For twelve years preceding his death Edwin Trump, long a leading dry goods merchant of Battle Creek, Michigan, was an invalid, his useful life however extending over a period of seventy-six years. The dry goods house of Edwin Trump, with which he was so long connected, has passed out of existence, but the Trump Building, one of the first of Battle Creek's modern store buildings, which he erected, stands as a monument to his private worth and public spirit. He was a resident of Battle Creek from 1888 until his death in 1915, having come after completing an honorable record of success as a merchant in the Michigan cities, Reed City and Saginaw. He attained a leading position among his contemporaries of the business world and was worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

Edwin Trump was a son of Daniel Trump, proprietor of a large cooperage business in Milford, Michigan. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but settled in Michigan in early manhood, and became a successful business man and an earnest Christian, serving the Baptist Church as a deacon. He was a Republican in politics but held no public office. He married Jerusha Baker, and among their children was a son, Edwin, the principal character of this review. Daniel Trump died in Milford, Michigan, in 1886.

Edwin Trump was born at Highland, Oakland County, Michigan, April 27, 1839, and died in Battle Creek, Michigan, December 17, 1915. Fenton later became the family home and in the public

schools of his two childhood homes he obtained a good education. His first employment was in a bank, but he later engaged in mercantile life and from 1879 until 1901 he was in business under his own name, having stores in Reed City and Saginaw. In 1888 he located in Battle Creek, Michigan, which was ever afterwards his home.

In Battle Creek Mr. Trump opened a dry goods store on a plan new to that city, "Cash Payment," and "One price to everybody." His lines were dry goods, carpets and draperies, and from the beginning the new store was a success. In 1893, six years after his coming, he erected the Trump Building, sixty-six feet front on East Main Street, one hundred feet deep, three stories high above the basement, built of brick with pressed brick front and stone trimmings. This modern store building was perfectly equipped and, being the first of its class in Battle Creek, Mr. Trump was highly commended for his enterprise and public spirit. Ill health finally forced Mr. Trump to surrender business cares and after twelve years of invalidism he passed away.

In the Masonic Order Mr. Trump was affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery, and was highly regarded by his brethren of the order. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith he was liberal, attending both the Baptist and Universalist churches. He had no political ambitions but could have been a candidate for Mayor of Battle Creek had he not persistently refused the honor. He was emphatically a business man, his talents and genius having from youth been directed toward merchandising, and that business he thoroughly mastered.

Edwin Trump married, March 10, 1864, Lottie A. Curtis, daughter of Captain Levi Curtis, a brave officer of the Union, serving in a New York Cavalry regiment. Captain Curtis married Lurana Ellsworth, daughter of John Ellsworth. Captain Levi Curtis was a son of David and Sophia (Green) Curtis, his mother the daughter of Captain Levi Green, an officer of the Revolution, serving from Rhode Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trump a daughter was born, Minnie L., who resides at No. 181 Maple Street, Battle Creek, Michigan. Mrs. Trump passed away May 3, 1924. Edwin Trump was laid at final rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek.

BUCK, Addison Elisha,

Retired Business Man.

The business in which Mr. Buck was engaged for many years in Cortland, New York, was founded prior to his entrance thereto and yet continues, and his connection with it was beneficial and strengthening. He was a man of strong character, honorable and upright in all his dealings, winning the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a native son of the Empire State, his native locality being Onondaga County, but from 1876 until his death, in 1913, Cortland was his home.

Addison E. Buck, son of Elisha and Caroline (Phillips) Buck, was born at Lysander, Onondaga County, New York, February 27, 1849, died in Cortland, New York, January 29, 1913, and was buried in Rural Cemetery. He had two sisters, both now deceased, and a brother, Lewis J. Buck, who died in Emoryville, New York. The family moved to Marcellus, Onondaga County, and there Elisha Buck, the father, died while his son Addison E. was but a boy.

Addison E. Buck attended the public school, and when school days were over, learned the tinner's and plumber's trade

under the direction of White & Smith, working with that firm in Marcellus from 1867 until 1870. He then spent a year working at his trade in Syracuse, New York, leaving there on April 11, 1871, and going to Cortland, New York. There he was employed by Newkirk & Hulburt, but later he was in Oswego, New York, working at his trade, going thence to South Syracuse, where he remained until 1876. He then returned to Cortland and there made his home until the close of life. In 1877 Mr. Buck engaged in the coal business in Cortland, in association with his father-in-law, Wilbur C. May, a partnership that was dissolved two years later, Mr. Buck then becoming a clerk in the store of Kellogg & Place. Later he was with Newkirk & Hulburt, hardware merchants, until Mr. Newkirk's death, and on December 15, 1887, became a member of the firm, Hulburt, Buck & Hubbard, and in January, 1897, Mr. Hubbard sold his interest to H. W. Lane, the business then continuing as Hulburt, Buck & Lane, hardware merchants and dealers in plumbing fixtures with store and shops on Main Street. Later, Mr. Buck's health failed, five years prior to his passing, and he was forced to retire. He sold his interest to F. L. Gallup, who now conducts the business at the same location.

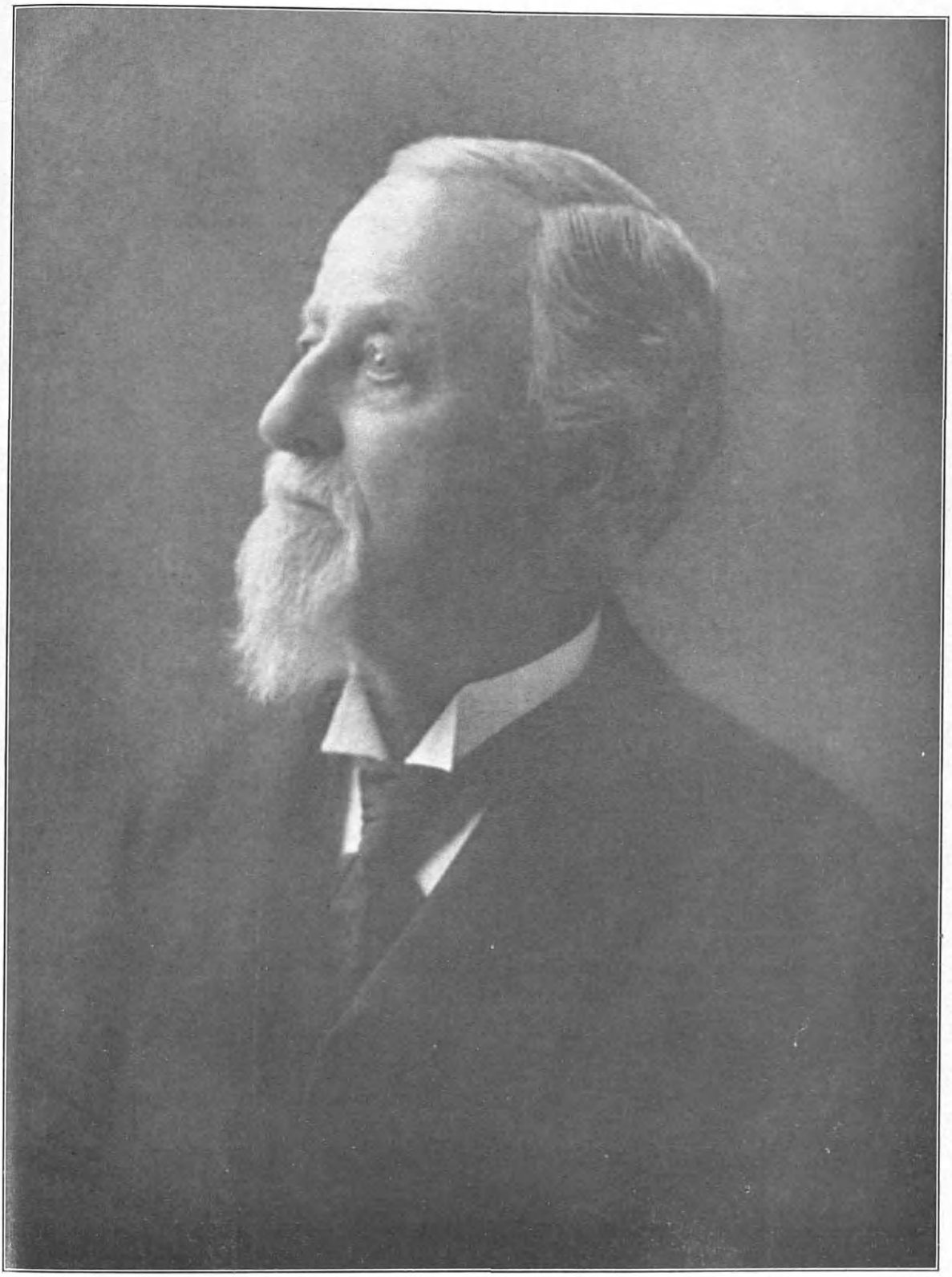
Mr. Buck was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church of Cortland; was one of the original members of the Sunday School which he served as teacher and was its first superintendent, and also took a deep and beneficial interest in the church. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic Order. He was a good citizen and a successful business man, devoted to his wife and family, and interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his town.

Mr. Buck married, in Cortland, New York, December 1, 1875, Ella D. May, born at Exeter, Otsego County, New York, daughter of Wilbur C. and Eunice (Angell) May, granddaughter of Joshua and Polly (Angell) Angell, and descendant of one of the first families of Providence Plantations and Rhode Island. The family of Wilbur C. May came to Cortland from Exeter, New York, their daughter, Ella D., being then quite young. Mr. May became well known in Cortland as a successful business man. Mrs. Buck is a member of the First Congregational Church, and of the Missionary Society of that church. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Allene May, died in youthful womanhood. Mrs. Buck survives her husband and resides at No. 6 North Church Street, Cortland, New York.

HARRIS, Byron C.,

Pioneer Citizen.

The inspiration to high endeavor, which formed one of the most clearly evident characteristics of Byron C. Harris, was an ever constructive influence in the progress of his time, for it was not entirely in the advancement of his own interests that he applied himself to current affairs. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he was during the greater part of his life a resident, felt the strength of his tireless efforts in the early development of the present great and beautiful city. Mr. Harris saw a magnificent municipality grow out of a crude and scattered frontier town, and in many and eminently useful ways he bore a part in the formation. The record of his career is one worthy of commendation, and the commemoration of his usefulness in the permanent annals of American advance is a fitting mark of appreciation of his sincerity and integrity. To the many friends who were personally associated with Mr. Harris in his interests



B. C. Harris

or who knew him in a social way, the great wealth of spirit which lay back of all his usefulness was one of the beautiful things in life. However admirable he may have been as a citizen, however great he may have become as a man of business and high achievement, it was as a friend that he was most deeply beloved, and it was in the sanctuary of his home that he revealed to others the true depth and beauty of his character.

The Harris family has long been one of importance in America, and Albert Josiah Harris, father of Byron C. Harris, was one of the influential men of Lorain County, Ohio, in his early life, and during his long residence in the city of Cleveland he became a leading figure, even receiving the highest compliment of his fellow-citizens in his election to the mayoralty of the city. In his discharge of the duties of this office he reflected honor upon the city as well as credit upon his own name, and his administration was one of definite and permanent usefulness. His principal business was as editor of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," and his name in history as one of the important early journalists of the State of Ohio holds distinguished honor. He became a prosperous man and built the Harris Block on Bank Street, where for some years he resided and which still remains in the family. He also built a fine block on Seneca Street, which has since been sold, and these properties at the time were among the finest in the city. Albert Josiah Harris married, in Ohio, in 1829, Esther Malinda Race, born March 12, 1810, in Egremont, Massachusetts, who came to Ohio from Egremont. She was a woman of brilliant education and great refinement, and for a few years before her marriage taught school in Cleveland in the "Little Red Schoolhouse" which stood in the section which is now West 101st Street. Albert Josiah Harris died in 1876, while his wife lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Byron C. Harris, son of these parents, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, March 22, 1832, and died at his residence at No. 14719 Clifton Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, May 14, 1923. His father was sheriff of Lorain County when Mr. Harris was born, and he often laughingly told his friends that he was born in jail. Two years of age when the family removed to Cleveland, he attended the public schools of the city, also the Cleveland High School, but although his father desired that he should obtain a college education, he was early fascinated with the possibility of striking out for himself in the world of men and affairs and felt no interest in professional possibilities. He loved the lakes. Even when a young lad he was thrilled with their majesty and beauty and delighted in a sail. Thus his choice of a means of livelihood was on the water, and for two years he served as purser for a Mr. Gardiner, whose shipping interests were among the most important of that time. His activities in this connection, however, brought Mr. Harris into close touch with rail transportation as well as water, and he later became identified with the Lake Shore Railroad Company. For twenty-two years he was identified with that concern, with offices on the old pier during the early part of that period and later at the Union Station.

Mr. Harris, in the prime of life, considered going West, but his father about that time presented him with a desirable small farm of five acres and led him to interest himself in agricultural pursuits. He purchased an additional plot of twenty-one acres, located in the vicinity now known as the corner of Lake Avenue and Nicholson Avenue, Lakewood. On this

property Mr. Harris built his home and developed one of the finest vineyards in the Middle West. His fruit was of the highest quality, well grown and carefully packed, and found a ready market in the city of Cleveland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harris were often heard to remark that on this farm they spent several of the happiest years of their lives. Gradually the city extended its limits, and the fine stately homes of the wealthy residents were built in this vicinity, while the grounds about them took on a park-like beauty. Where old and more or less dilapidated farm houses had stood the beautiful residences were a delight to the eye, and where muddy or dusty streets, according to the season, had formed a troublesome although necessary means of going about from place to place, stately boulevards and parkways reached out from the city to the rolling fields of the open country. Horse car lines were built, and in turn gave way to the modern electric lines, while in all these improvements the influence of Mr. Harris as a progressive citizen was felt and recognized by the people. It was only a comparatively few years ago (1914) that Mr. Harris sold this farm property, and on the land where he once cultivated his vineyards some of the finest residential buildings of the city of Cleveland stand. He bought farther out on Lake Avenue, then in 1922 he moved to the present home of Mrs. Harris on Clifton Boulevard, where his death occurred and where Mrs. Harris still resides. He is remembered as one of those "rare gentlemen of the old school," his courteous manner and genial presence finding their source in an inexhaustible benevolence of spirit as genuine and sincere as the heart of the man himself. Mr. Harris lived to the great age of ninety-two years, and still preserved wonderfully his interest in passing events, while his appearance was that of a man many years his junior. His home was the dearest spot on earth to Mr. Harris, and while it was his greatest delight to gather his friends about him under his roof or in the beautiful grounds which it was his pleasure to care for, he had few affiliations which would encroach upon his time. He, nevertheless, gave to every forward movement the support of his cordial endorsement, and his contributions to benevolent or charitable causes revealed his deep interest in all humankind.

Byron C. Harris married (first), in Cleveland, Ohio, Emily Chidgey, who died leaving two children: 1. Carl C., for many years identified with the Otis Steel Company as a leading executive, now retired; married Belle Arnold, of Xenia, Ohio, and resides at Hotel Hollenden. 2. Albert J., who married Nellie Moore, now deceased, their two children being Mrs. Emily Richards and Mrs. Mabel Honor, and their only grandchild being Harris Cannon Honor. The death of Emily (Chidgey) Harris occurred in the 1876, and on March 16, 1880, Byron C. Harris married (second) Kate D. Van Ness, who came to Cleveland as a young girl from Utica, New York. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of the late John H. and Catherine E. (Cutler) Van Ness, and is descended from an ancient and honored family of Holland. To Byron C. and Kate D. (Van Ness) Harris were born two daughters: Lottie, who met accidental death by drowning when a beautiful child of eleven years; and Flora May, wife of Howard M. Bissell. Mr. and Bissell with their little daughter, Rosemary, reside at No. 17231 Lake Avenue. Mrs. Harris still maintains the home where her husband died at No. 14719 Clifton Boulevard.

BREWER, Charles Dickey,

Merchant.

Among the first fifty settlers who came to Marshall, Michigan, was Chauncey M. Brewer and his wife, Emily (Butler) Brewer, they making the long journey from Oneonta, Otsego, County, New York, in 1836. Chauncey M. Brewer established a general store in Marshall, and after his retirement this passed to the ownership and control of his sons, Charles Dickey and Edgar G. Brewer, and remained under that control until the retirement of Charles D. Brewer from all business cares several years prior to his death. It is with his career that this review will particularly deal.

Charles D. Brewer, son of Chauncey M. and Emily (Butler) Brewer, was born in Marshall, Michigan, October 2, 1850, died in the city of his birth, September 16, 1922. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Marshall, then entered Olivet College, whence he was graduated. With the completion of his education he assumed business responsibilities, entering his father's store in 1871, a young man of twenty-one. He came into control of the business upon the death of his father, and until his retirement was successfully engaged as a merchant in Marshall. In the early days the Brewer business was run along the general lines of a country store, but in later years dry goods and many of the features of a modern department store were made distinctive features. Mr. Brewer was a director of the Commercial Bank of Marshall, an office he filled until his passing. After his retirement from business he gave up about all his business responsibilities, only looking after his farms and real estate, and as he was a large land owner he found his time well occupied. He was a home lover, fond of travel with his family, and very charitable. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian Church until his health failed. He was a member of the Calhoun County Historical Society, was affiliated with the Masonic Order, member of Marshall Chamber of Commerce, and of the Marshall Country Club.

Charles D. Brewer married, October 15, 1878, Anna M. De Wolfe, born at Fort Edward, New York, daughter of William S. and Mary J. (Martin) De Wolfe. William S. De Wolfe was born in Monroe, Saratoga County, New York, a direct descendant of Balthaser De Wolfe, who came from Holland to Connecticut, New England, in 1636. Mrs. Brewer was second of the three children born to her parents, and was the mother of three children, namely: 1. Chauncey M. (2), now a resident of Albany, Oregon, vice-president and general manager of the Mountain State Power Company, of Albany. He married Anna Goslin, of Everett, Washington, and has a son, Chauncey M. (3). 2. Catherine De Wolfe, married Murray Irwin, of Jackson, Michigan, now an automobile dealer of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are the parents of a daughter, Virginia. 3. Marjorie Wheeler, connected with the New York Edison Bureau of Economics, as assistant manager, and is also engaged in charitable work, being at this time in Ann Arbor raising funds for school buildings. Mrs. Anna M. (De Wolfe) Brewer survives her husband, her residence No. 208 West Prospect Street, Marshall, Michigan.

DENNIS, William Rodman,

Merchant.

The origin of the surname Dennis is by some authorities traced to the given

name "Dionysius," which is derived from two words signifying "divine" and "mind." Other authorities state that it may come from the Welsh *dinas*, meaning "a fort," "a stronghold."

Foster S. Dennis, father of William Rodman Dennis, was born March 20, 1827. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and by trade a piano manufacturer. His political sympathies were with the Democratic party, and he was a member of the First Christian Church. He married Valariah Allen, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and died in 1898.

William Rodman Dennis was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in September, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of New Bedford, graduating from the high school in that city. When he was a young man, he learned the tinsmith business and became connected in that trade with Nathan Lewis. He later became a clerk in a store devoted to the sale of household furnishings and remained in that capacity for twenty years. But finally he saw his chance to realize an ambition he had always cherished, namely, to engage in a business for himself. Accordingly, he opened an antique store on Union Street, in New Bedford, where he conducted a flourishing and growing business for several years. He also served for a time as watchman in a bank. Mr. Dennis was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family were members of the North Christian Church.

William R. Dennis married, at Acushnet, Massachusetts, Sarah Packard Ricketson, of that town, daughter of Benjamin Ricketson, a prosperous farmer. To this marriage two children were born: Edith Allen; and Henry Foster, born in 1881, died in 1906.

William Rodman Dennis died at his home in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1915, a man who was respected by all who knew him and one who had so charming a disposition that he won admiration everywhere he went.

BIR, Louis,

Lumber Manufacturer.

Perhaps no more sincere or finer tribute could be printed concerning the life of Louis Bir than the words written by one of his old-time war comrades, George H. Mader, at the time of Mr. Bir's death. Mr. Mader, himself well advanced in years, said:

> Comrade Bir was one of us in the truest sense of the word, a man who knew his friends and was exceedingly well known by them. By unimpeachable honesty, and sterling integrity, he manifested his deeply rooted, patriotic love for "Old Glory," and for this, alongside of many other reasons, his mortal coil was laid away with the conviction that for him, as for all mankind, there is no death. . . . Comrade Bir closed his life without one blot or stain to mar its fair page, for in every relation of life he proved himself in the highest and best sense a man, firm and painstakingly sincere in his convictions; true to his friends, liberal to his opponents; conscientious in the discharge of every duty; a patriot and a Christian.

Louis Bir was a splendid example of the self-made man to which this country may point with pride. Although of French extraction on both his paternal and maternal sides, he was intensely loyal to the land of his birth and proved his patriotism in no uncertain fashion. He was an upright citizen always, and his chaplain in the army, Rev. Miles Woods, a Methodist minister, said that Mr. Bir never gave him any worry, as he was a good soldier, religious, and of perfect morals. In spite of the handicaps of poverty and lack of education he forged ahead and achieved an enviable success far above the average.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bir

Louis Bir was born August 19, 1843, at a place known as the Dug Knob, Floyd County, Indiana. He was the son of Louis and Margaret (Hoin) Bir, an estimable and hard-working couple of French extraction. Beyond a very short period spent in a country school he received no education, as his father died when he was very young. When he was about twelve years old he started to work at a salary of fifty cents per week. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he enlisted in the army, although but eighteen years of age, and served throughout the period of the war as a member of Company K, Ninety-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, having been appointed a non-commissioned officer before the close. After the finish of the war Mr. Bir located in New Albany, Indiana, and engaged in the lumber business. He was first associated in a partnership with Andrew J. Kistler, under the firm name of Kistler & Bir, and later with Hugh Neely, as the firm of Neely & Bir. In 1883 Mr. Bir purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business which grew rapidly under his able management. It was finally incorporated as the Louis Bir Lumber and Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Bir as president; his son, E. M. Bir, vice-president and treasurer, and his grandson, Harry E. Bir, as secretary. Louis Bir continued in active charge of the business until compelled to retire, on account of failing health, about fifteen months before his death.

Mr. Bir was a commander of Sanderson Post, No. 191, Grand Army of the Republic, up to the time of his death, having been reëlected for a number of terms to this organization in which he always took a deep and active interest. During his illness meetings of the post were held at his home in order that he might preside over the meetings. A week before his death his comrades assembled in the parlor of his home for their regular meeting and he went through all of the commands. "Taps" was finally sounded for the staunch old warrior on March 6, 1923, at the age of seventy-nine. The grief of the few surviving members of the post was sincere and affecting, for Louis Bir had long been a favorite at their gatherings.

Mr. Bir was a Republican in politics and served ten years as a member of the New Albany City Council, being first elected on the Republican ticket in 1892 and serving through five terms until 1902, when he retired. He also served four years as a member of the board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners. He was a member of Pythagoras Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; New Albany Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons; New Albany Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; and Rowena Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Bir was an active and consistent member of Trinity Methodist Church, serving on its official board and taking a keen interest in everything pertaining to its welfare.

On April 23, 1867, Louis Bir was united in marriage at St. Joe, Indiana, to Sophia Cheap, daughter of John Cheap, a contractor of Ashland, Kentucky, and Mary E. Cheap. They became the parents of two children: 1. Edward McClellan, who married Nellie Wilson, of New Albany. He is now president of the Bir Lumber Company, and the father of two sons, both of whom are members of the firm: Harry Eddleman, and James Lewis Bir. 2. Mary Elizabeth, who resides at home. Mrs. Sophia Bir died April 17, 1924. Like their grandsire, both Harry E. and James L. Bir were quick to respond to the call of their country at the entry of the United States into the World War. They enlisted in Troop D, Indiana National

Guard, organized in New Albany and which was later nationalized in Indianapolis. With this company the two brothers went overseas and engaged in valiant service throughout the period of the war. Harry Eddleman Bir married Hazel Miller, of New Albany, and they are the parents of one daughter, Marilyn Miller Bir. James Lewis Bir married Ella Harker, of Cape May, New Jersey, and their children are: Jacquelyn Harker, and Nellie Jean Bir.

ROMANO, Carmine A.,

Manufacturer.

Carmine A. Romano, prominent in the business and mercantile circles of different cities in the United States, was born in the town of Amorsi, Italy, July 29, 1875. He grew up and was educated in Italy, but came to America in the year 1892. He settled, at first, in New York State where he remained until 1894. In that year he removed to Rhode Island, where he worked as a maker of rubber shoes for the India Rubber Company of Bristol, one of Rhode Island's chief residential cities on Narragansett Bay. He entered the employ of the Wood Rubber Company at Clairmont, New York. Anxious to see and know about the West, he went to Akron, Ohio, where he became connected with the Goodrich Rubber Company of that city. Akron is the capital of Summit County and is situated about thirty-six miles south of Cleveland. Its most important manufactures are flour, woolen goods, matches and agricultural implements. Mr. Romano remained in the Middle West until 1910, when he returned to Rhode Island, where he purchased a farm in Kingston, the seat of the State College of Rhode Island. The farm, a very modest one at first, has grown to considerable dimensions, consisting, at the present time, of about forty-five acres, all planted in grapes. The vineyard of Mr. Romano has become famous, not only in the State of Rhode Island, but also in other States in New England and along the northern Atlantic seaboard. Tourists often go many miles out of their way to get a glimpse of Mr. Romano's wide expanse of grape arbors which is a picturesque and unusual sight in this part of the country. Here wine is manufactured which is well-known throughout the United States and Europe. Since the prohibition law has become effective, wine is manufactured purely for medicinal purposes, although the quantity manufactured has suffered no serious decrease. There is a great demand also for the raw fruit, which is picked and shipped in bulk.

Mr. Romano's father and grandfather before him had achieved some fame throughout Europe and especially in Italy as manufacturers of wine. Carmine A. Romano was the seventh of the ten children born to the marriage of Michael and Amelia (Ciarelli) Romano. Michael Romano was the son of Franci and Mary (Mauro) Romano, and he inherited his father's large wine business at the latter's decease.

Mr. Romano is affiliated politically with the Republican party. He is a member of Lodge No. 19, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Providence; Wakefield Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; East Greenwich Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; East Greenwich Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Carmine A. Romano married Alice Jaine, and to this union two children were born: Ernest Michael and Viviano, both of whom live at home with their parents.

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